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

Hilton San Francisco
San Francisco, CA
8-11 January 2009

Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 83rd Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2009 Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the American Name Society (ANS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee:

Co-Chairs: Chris Kennedy and Larry Horn

Members: Sharon Inkelas, Jeff Lidz, Eric Potsdam, Keren Rice, Sali Tagliamonte, and Raffaella Zanuttini.

This year, the Program Committee received ten preliminary proposals for organized sessions, of which eight were accepted for presentation. The Committee received 535 individual abstracts, the second highest number of submissions in the history of the Annual Meeting. Of these, 222 were accepted for presentation as 20-minute papers, and 80 were accepted for presentation as posters.

All individual abstracts were reviewed anonymously. This year, each abstract was reviewed by the Program Committee and at least two additional reviewers drawn from a panel of 75 subfield experts. The LSA Secretariat and Program Committee extend sincere thanks to these external reviewers:

Barbara Abbott
John Alderete
Raul Aranovich
Karlos Arregi
Ash Asudeh
Julie Auger
Eric Bakovic
David Basilico
Robert Bayley
John Beavers
Misha Becker
Jill Beckman
Betty Birner
Renee Blake
Jonathan Bobaljik
Claire Bowern
Diane Brentari
Chris Brew
George Broadwell
Daniel Büring
Michael Cahill
Richard Cameron
Greg Carlson
Andrew Carnie
Gennaro Chiercia
Stuart Davis
Marcel den Dikken
Marianna Di Paolo
Stanley Dubinsky
Hana Filip
Lyn Frazier
John Goldsmith
Grant Goodall
Sharon Hargus
Alice Harris
Irene Heim
Gabriella Hermon
Junko Ito
Pauline Jacobson
Elsi Kaiser
Andy Kehler
Paul Kroeger
Rochelle Lieber
Robert Malouf
Norma Mendoza-Denton
Jeff Mielke
Carol Neidle
Andrew Nevins
Lynn Nichols
Nancy Niedzielski
Jaye Padgett
Colin Phillips
Jason Riggle
Craige Roberts
Sharon Rose
Jeffrey Runner
Joseph Sabbagh
Ivan Sag
Bonnie Schwartz
Scott Schwenter
Yael Sharvit
Carmen Silva-Corvalan
Andrew Simpson
Peter Svenonius
Adam Ussishkin
Gerard Van Herk
Matthew Wagers
James Walker
Rachel Walker
Tom Wasow
Tracey Weldon
Susanne Wurmbrand
Alan Yu

We are also grateful to David Boe (NAAHoLS), Ivy Doak (SSILA), Rocky Meade (SPCL), Allan Metcalf (ADS), and Priscilla Ord (ANS) for their cooperation. We appreciate the help given by the San Francisco Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by Elizabeth Traugott, with representation from San Francisco State University, San Jose State University, Stanford University, the University of California, Berkeley and the University of California, Davis. We also thank Ceil Lucas and Gaurav Mathur for their assistance in locating an interpreter coordinator for the Meeting, and Vineeta Chand, who scheduled meeting volunteers. Thanks are also due to the staff of the LSA Secretariat—Executive Assistant Rita Lewis, Director of Membership and Meetings David Robinson, and Executive Director Alyson Reed—for their work in organizing the 2009 Meeting, and to Katha Kissman, who served as the LSA's Interim Executive Director from January through July 2009.

LSA Executive Committee
January, 2009
San Francisco, California

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Overview of This Handbook

This Handbook has been prepared with the intention of assisting attendees at the 83rd Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America and the meetings of its Sister Societies: the American Dialect Society (ADS), American Name Society (ANS), North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL) and Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA). Below are some guides to using specific portions of this Handbook.

Page five contains a diagram of the Exhibits Area, located in Grand Ballroom A on the Grand Ballroom level. We encourage meeting attendees to visit our Exhibitors, and to view the poster presentations on display in the adjacent area (to the left in the diagram on page five). Coffee will be served in the Exhibits Area on Friday morning at 10:30 and Saturday afternoon at 3:30.

Pages six through eight contain diagrams of meeting room space at the Hilton San Francisco. Please note that:

- LSA Plenary Sessions, the Business Meeting, the Ellen F. Prince Tribute Symposium, Exhibits Area and Poster Sessions all take place on the Grand Ballroom Level.
- The remainder of the LSA meetings, including Organized Sessions and Concurrent Sessions, will take place on the Ballroom Level, in the Continental Ballrooms, Continental Parlors, Franciscan Rooms, and The Imperial Ballroom.
- The Union Square rooms on the 4th floor of Tower 3 will house the Sister Society meetings (apart from SSILA), open committee meetings, office hours, and job interviews.
- SSILA meetings will be held in the Yosemite Rooms on the Ballroom Level and, on Sunday, in the Mason and Lombard rooms on the 6th floor of Tower 3.

Pages nine through eleven contain General Meeting Information, including basic information about exhibit hours, the Job Placement Service, and times and locations of open committee meetings and special "office hours" held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. You will also find a complete list, including descriptions, of special LSA events which take place at the Meeting.

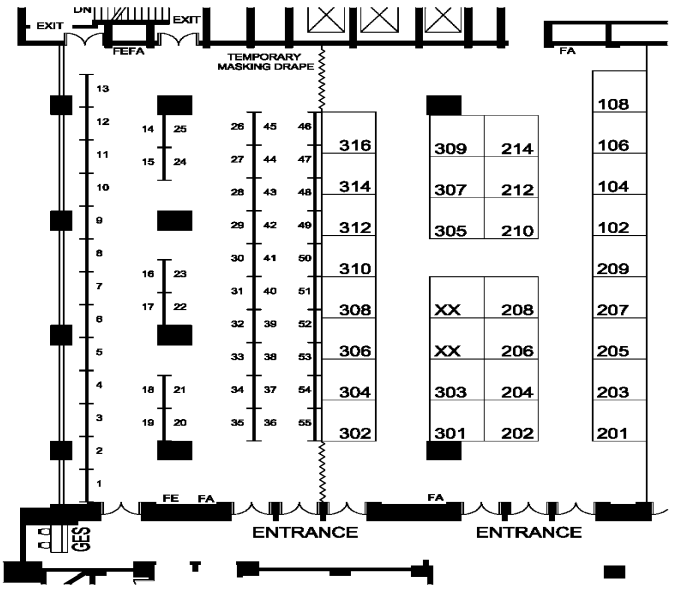
Pages twelve through nineteen contain "Meeting-at-a-Glance" tables for each day of the meeting, which will allow attendees to view LSA and Sister Society meetings by time and location. Each set of facing pages contains LSA and Sister Society information for one day of the meeting. Be sure to check the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

The full programs of the LSA and the Sister Societies are listed beginning on page 21. 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 111.

Finally, abstracts for all presentation are listed beginning on page 69. 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 111. 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 part.

You will find a two-page meeting evaluation form inserted into this Handbook. We would very much appreciate it if you would complete it and return it to the box provided at the LSA Registration area, which will be open Friday and Saturday from 8:00 AM until 7:00 PM and on Sunday from 8:00 to 11:00 AM. If you prefer, an online version will be made available later in January.

Exhibit Hall Floor Plan
Grand Ballroom A

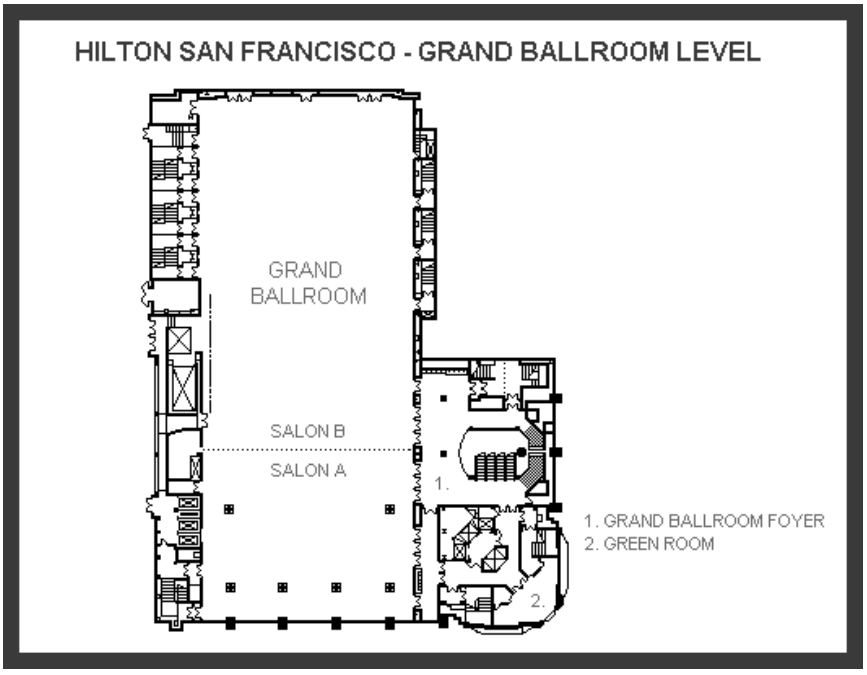


We thank our 2009 Annual Meeting exhibitors. Please stop by the Exhibits Area in Grand Ballroom A to visit their representatives. Poster sessions will also take place in Grand Ballroom A, to the left in the diagram above, immediately adjacent to the Exhibits Area. Please also join us for coffee/tea breaks in the Exhibits Area on Friday, 9 January at 10:30 a.m. and Saturday, 10 January at 3:30 p.m.

Exhibitor	Booth(s)
Brill	210
Cambridge University Press	305, 307, 309
Cascadilla Press	306
Duke University Press	102
The Edwin Mellen Press	303
Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.	312
Equinox Publishing Ltd.	314
John Benjamins Publishing Co.	201, 203
Long Now Foundation/Endangered Language Fund/LINGUIST List	214
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North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad	316
Oxford University Press	207, 209
SIL International Books	202, 204
Springer	301
Verilogue, Inc.	308
Wiley-Blackwell	302, 304

Meeting Rooms

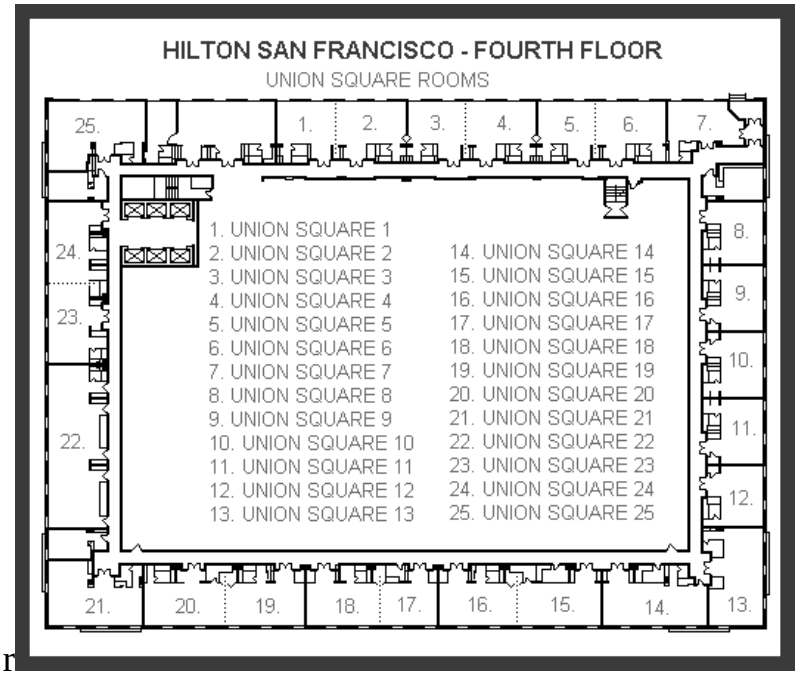
Grand Ballroom Level



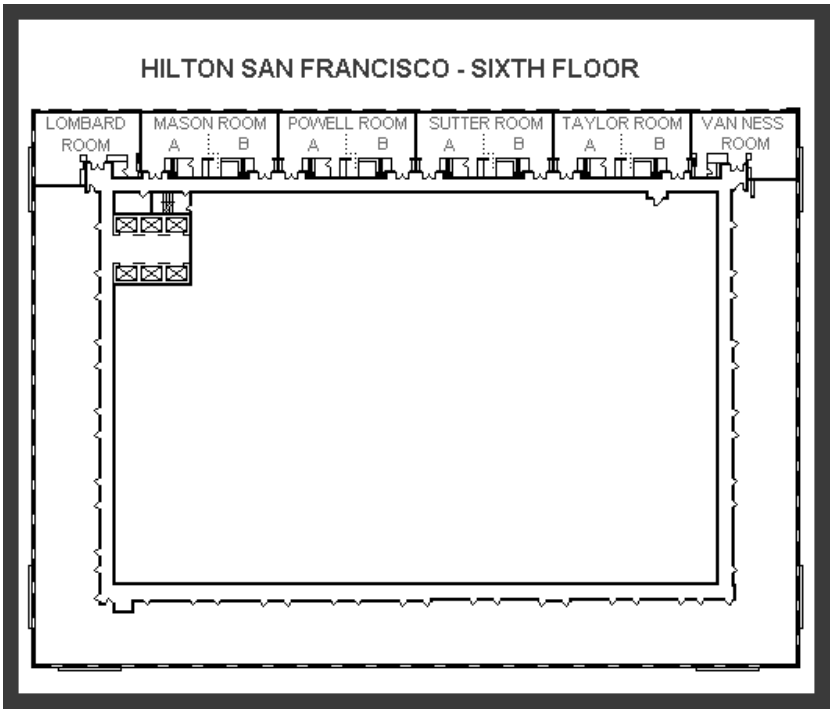
Ballroom Level

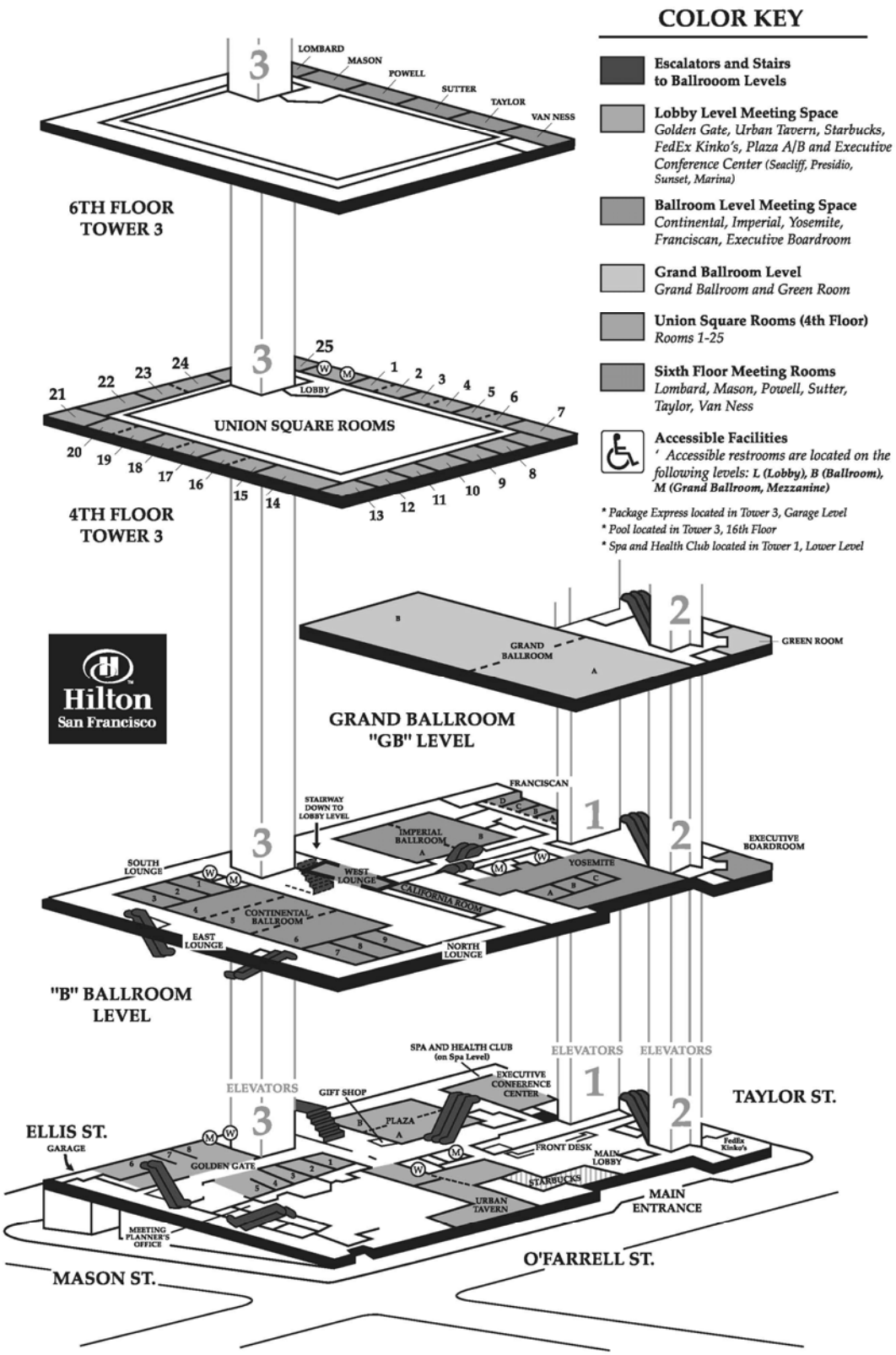


Fourth Floor



Sixth Floor




COLOR KEY
Escalators and Stairs to Ballrooom Levels
Lobby Level Meeting Space
Golden Gate, Urban Tavern, Starbucks, FedEx Kinko's, Plaza A/B and Executive Conference Center (Seacliff, Presidio, Sunset, Marina)
Ballroom Level Meeting Space
Continental, Imperial, Yosemite, Franciscan, Executive Boardroom
Grand Ballroom Level
Grand Ballroom and Green Room
Union Square Rooms (4th Floor)
Rooms 1-25
Sixth Floor Meeting Rooms
Lombard, Mason, Powell, Sutter, Taylor, Van Ness
Accessible Facilities
' Accessible restrooms are located on the following levels: L (Lobby), B (Ballroom), M (Grand Ballroom, Mezzanine)
* Package Express located in Tower 3, Garage Level
* Pool located in Tower 3, 16th Floor
* Spa and Health Club located in Tower 1, Lower Level
LOMBARD
MASON
POWELL
SUTTER
TAYLOR
VAN NESS
6TH FLOOR TOWER 3
UNION SQUARE ROOMS
LOBBY
4TH FLOOR TOWER 3
Hilton San Francisco
GRAND BALLROOM
GREEN ROOM
GRAND BALLROOM "GB" LEVEL
FRANCISCAN
STAIRWAY DOWN TO LOBBY LEVEL
IMPERIAL BALLROOM
EXECUTIVE BOARDROOM
SOUTH LOUNGE
WEST LOUNGE
YOSEMITE
CALIFORNIA ROOM
CONTINENTAL BALLROOM
EAST LOUNGE
NORTH LOUNGE
"B" BALLROOM LEVEL
SPA AND HEALTH CLUB (on Spa Level)
ELEVATORS
ELEVATORS
ELEVATORS
EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE CENTER
GIFT SHOP
PLAZA
TAYLOR ST.
ELLIS ST.
GARAGE
GOLDEN GATE
FRONT DESK
MAIN LOBBY
FedEx Kinko's
STARBUCKS
URBAN TAVERN
MAIN ENTRANCE
MEETING PLANNER'S OFFICE
O'FARRELL ST.
MASON ST.

General Meeting Information

Registration

Registration for the LSA and Sister Society meetings will take place in the Yosemite Foyer on the Ballroom Level 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 Exhibits Area, including the LSA Joint Book Exhibit, will be in Grand Ballroom A. The Exhibits Area will be open during the following hours:

Friday, 9 January	10:00 AM – 12:45 PM	1:45 – 5:30 PM
Saturday, 10 January	10:00 AM – 12:45 PM	1:45 – 5:30 PM
Sunday, 11 January	8:30 – 11:30 AM	

Job Placement Service

On Friday, 9 January and Saturday, 10 January the Job Information Area will be set up in the Yosemite Foyer, near the LSA Registration desk, from 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM. The Sunday hours will be 9:00 – 11:00 AM. Lists of job openings will be available, and applicants may leave copies of their CV for employers who plan to interview at the Meeting. It is incumbent upon employers to retrieve any CVs left for them at the Job Information Area, to contact any candidates they wish to interview at the Meeting, and to arrange with LSA staff for interview room space, if available. The Job Placement Service will not have duplication facilities.

Open Committee Meetings

- LSA Executive Committee: Thursday, 8 January, Union Square 8, beginning at 8:00 AM
- Ethics Committee: Friday, 9 January, Union Square 15, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- Technology Advisory Committee (TAC): Friday, 9 January, Union Square 10, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Undergraduate Program Advisory Committee (UPAC): Saturday, 10 January, Union Square 7, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation (CELP): Saturday, 10 January, Union Square 12, 8:00 – 10:00 AM
- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL): Saturday, 10 January, Union Square 17, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- Language in the School Curriculum Committee (LiSC): Saturday, 10 January, Union Square 9, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL): Saturday, 10 January, Union Square 19, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- Program Committee (PC): Sunday, 11 January, Union Square 8, 7:30 – 9:30 AM

Office Hours

- Building a Business: (Dovie Wylie, On-Site English) Friday, 9 January, Union Square 19, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL): Friday, 9 January, Union Square 18, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- Editors of *Language* (Greg Carlson (incoming) & Brian Joseph (outgoing))
  Friday, 9 January, Union Square 8, 11:00 AM – 12:00 NOON
  Saturday, 10 January, Union Square 18, 11:00 AM – 12:00 NOON
- Editor of *eLanguage* (Dieter Stein)
  Friday, 9 January, Union Square 9, 7:00 – 8:30 AM
  Saturday, 10 January, Union Square 10, 7:00 – 8:30 AM
- Endangered Language Fund: Friday, 9 January, Union Square 12, 8:00 – 9:00 AM

- Journal Editors:
  Friday, 9 January, Union Square 8
  Diachronica (Joe Salmons), 1:00 – 2:00 PM
  International Journal of American Linguistics (Keren Rice), 2:00 – 3:00 PM
  Journal of Phonetics (Stefan Frisch), 3:00 – 4:00

  Saturday, 10 January, Union Square 18
  Journal of Germanic Linguistics (Robert Murray), 1:00 – 2:00 PM
  Phonology (Ellen Kaisse), 2:00 – 3:00 PM
- Linguist List: Friday, 9 January, Union Square 7, 10:00 AM – 12:00 NOON
- LSA 2009 Linguistic Institute Director (Andrew Garrett): Saturday, 10 January, Union Square 11, 2:30 – 3:30 PM
- LSA Summer Meeting: Saturday, 10 January, Union Square 15, 8:00 – 9:30 AM
- National Science Foundation (NSF): Saturday, 10 January, Union Square 11
  Open Office Hours (Joan Maling, Eric Potsdam), 8:00 – 9:00 AM
  Informal Science Education at NSF from the PI's Perspective (Walt Wolfram), 9:00 – 9:30 AM
  Documenting Endangered Languages (Susan Penfield), 9:30 – 11:00 AM

Special Events

Thursday, 8 January

- ANS: Executive Council. Union Square 1/2, 12:00 – 3:30 PM
- ADS: Executive Council. Union Square 3/4, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
- ADS: Business Meeting. Union Square 3/4, 3:00 – 3:30 PM
- ADS: Word of the Year Nominations. Union Square 3/4, 5:45 – 6:45 PM
- LSA: Welcome. Grand Ballroom B, 7:15 PM
- LSA: Invited Plenary Address. Grand Ballroom B, 7:30 – 8:30 PM, T. Givón (University of Oregon, Emeritus), "From Single Word to Verbal Clause: Where do Simple Clauses Come From?"
- Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception. (Hosted by SSILA) Yosemite C, 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 9 January

- LSA: Plenary Address. Grand Ballroom B, 12:45 – 1:45 PM, John Rickford (Stanford University), "Girlz II Women: Age Grading, Language Change, and Stylistic Variation"
- LSA: Business Meeting and Awards Ceremony. Grand Ballroom B, 5:15 – 7:00 PM
- ADS/ANS: Word of the Year/Names of the Year Vote. Union Square 15/16, 5:30 – 6:30 PM
- ADS: Bring Your Own Book Reception. Union Square 3/4:, 6:30 – 7:30 PM
- LSA: Invited Plenary Symposium. Grand Ballroom B, 7:00 – 8:00 PM, "Computational Linguistics: Implementation of Analyses against Data"
- LSA: COSWL Graduate Student Panel. Continental Parlor 7/8, 8:00 – 9:30 PM
- LSA: Student Mixer: Café Royale, 800 Post Street, 9:30 – 11:30 PM

Saturday, 10 January

- ADS: Annual Luncheon, Union Square 17/18, 12:15 – 1:45 PM
- LSA: Invited Plenary Address. Grand Ballroom B, 12:45 – 1:45 PM, Angelika Kratzer (University of Massachusetts Amherst), "Modality: Straddling the Border between Linguistics and Philosophy"
- LSA: Ellen F. Prince Tribute Symposium. Grand Ballroom B, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
- LSA: Reception in Honor of the 50th Anniversary of the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL). Imperial Ballroom A/B, 7:00 – 8:30 PM

Sunday, 11 January

- Journal Editors' Meeting. Union Square 8: 9:30 – 11:30 AM

Special Events at the LSA Meeting

Induction of the 2009 LSA Fellows: At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday, 9 January, 5:15 – 7:00 PM
The following members of the Society will be inducted as LSA Fellows in recognition of their distinguished contributions to the discipline:

Stephen Anderson, Yale University; Sheila Blumstein, Brown University; Andrew Garrett, University of California, Berkeley Bruce Hayes, University of California, Los Angeles; Edward Keenan, University of California, Los Angeles; Michael Krauss, University of Alaska, Fairbanks; Joan Maling, Brandeis University; Shana Poplack, University of Ottawa; Keren Rice, University of Toronto; Roger Shuy, Georgetown University, Emeritus; Dan Slobin, University of California, Berkeley; Gregory Ward, Northwestern 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.

Linguistic Service Award*:* At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday 9 January, 5:15 – 7:00 PM
The Linguistic Service Award will be given to Deborah Anderson for her services to the Society and the discipline as LSA liaison to the Unicode Consortium and director of the Script Encoding Initiative, and to Katha Kissman for her services to the Society, first as consultant and later as Interim Executive Director.

Linguistics, Language and the Public Award**:** At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday 9 January, 5:15 – 7:00 PM
The Linguistics, Language and the Public Award is given for a body of work that has had a demonstrable impact on the public awareness of language and/or linguistics. In 2009, it will be given to Language Log (http://www.languagelog.com), a collaborative science blog devoted to linguistics and written by a team of more than a dozen prominent linguists, almost all of whom are members of the Linguistic Society of America. The award will be accepted on behalf of the Language Log team by two of its members: University of Pennsylvania professor of phonetics Mark Y. Liberman (who founded Language Log in 2003 along with Geoffrey K. Pullum, who is now at the University of Edinburgh) and Stanford professor of linguistics Arnold M. Zwicky (who has been a prolific and prominent contributor since shortly after the blog was started).

Leonard Bloomfield Book Award: At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday 9 January, 5:15 – 7:00 PM
The winning book is chosen by a three-member committee from among works submitted to the LSA for consideration.
The Bilingual Child: Early Development and Language Contact, by Virginia Yip and Stephen Matthews (Cambridge, 2007), presents interesting new data and insightful analyses of bilingual development. Based on the most extensive bilingual corpus yet assembled and drawing on both generative and typological theoretical perspectives, the authors provide an extensive, informed and data-rich treatment of a difficult problem. The book sets a new standard for the study of childhood bilingualism, and shows how this study bears on many different areas of linguistics, including monolingual acquisition, language contact, syntactic theory, typology, and historical linguistics.

COSWL Graduate Student Panel: Friday, 9 January, 8:00 – 9:30 PM
The COSWL Graduate Student Panel aims to provide graduate students with information about career paths and ways to utilize a linguistics degree in both academia and industry. The panel is based on a Q&A format, in which questions from the audience are answered by the panel of professional linguists in both academia and industry. A drop-box for submitting questions in advance will be available at the registration area until 5:30pm Friday night. Note, however, that it is not necessary to pre-submit questions.

Reception in Honor of the 50th Anniversary of the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL): Saturday, 10 January, 7 – 8:30 PM
Join the LSA in honoring the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL) on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its founding. A private, nonprofit organization working to improve communication through better understanding of language and culture, CAL has earned a national and international reputation for its contributions to the fields of bilingual, English as a second language, literacy, and foreign language education; dialect studies; language policy; refugee orientation; and the education of linguistically and culturally diverse adults and children.

LSA at a Glance
Thursday, 8 January

	Grand Ballroom Level		Ballroom Level								
	Grand Ballroom A	Grand Ballroom B	Continental Ballroom 4	Continental Ballroom 6	Continental Parlor 1/2	Continental Parlor 7/8	Franciscan A	Franciscan B	Franciscan C	Franciscan D	Imperial Ballroom A/B
8:00											
8:30											
9:00											
9:30											
10:00											
10:30											
11:00											
11:30											
12:00											
12:30											
1:00											
1:30											
2:00											
2:30											
3:00											
3:30											
4:00			Symposium: Individual Differences in Language	Symposium: Fostering Synergistic Partnerships between Teachers and Linguists	Empirical Investigations of Comprehension and Competence	Semantic Change	Phonology/ Morphology		Length	Morphology: Verbs and Clitics	
4:30								Ellipsis			
5:00											
5:30											
6:00											
6:30											
7:00		Welcome (7:15)									
7:30		Plenary Address T. Givón									
8:00											
8:30											
9:00											
9:30											
10:00											

Sister Societies at a Glance
Thursday, 8 January

	American Dialect Society	American Name Society		NAAHoLS	SPCL	Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas		
	4th Floor	4th Floor				Ballroom Level		
	Union Square ¾	Union Square 1/2	Union Square 6			Yosemite A	Yosemite B	Yosemite C
8:00								
8:30								
9:00								
9:30								
10:00								
10:30								
11:00								
11:30								
12:00		Executive Council Meeting						
12:30								
1:00	Executive Council Meeting							
1:30								
2:00								
2:30								
3:00	Business Meeting							
3:30								
4:00	Session 1		Opening Session					
4:30			Analysis of Male Names and African American Names					
5:00								
5:30	Word of the Year Nominations 5:45-6:45							
6:00			Patterns in Surname Choices . . .			Syntax	Language in Use	
6:30								
7:00								
7:30								
8:00								
8:30								Meet & Greet Reception
9:00								
9:30								
10:00								

LSA at a Glance
Friday, 9 January

	Grand Ballroom Level		Ballroom Level								
	Grand Ballroom A	Grand Ballroom B	Continental Ballroom 4	Continental Ballroom 6	Continental Parlor 1/2	Continental Parlor 7/8	Franciscan A	Franciscan B	Franciscan C	Franciscan D	Imperial Ballroom A/B
8:00											
8:30											
9:00	Posters: Phonetics		Symposium: Ethical Issues in Forensic Linguistic Consulting	Symposium: Verb Agreement in Spoken and Signed Languages	Sociolinguistics	Harmony	Frequency Effects	Syntax	Acquisition: Semantics	Tone and Register	
9:30											
10:00											
10:30											
11:00											
11:30											
12:00											
12:30		Plenary Address: John Rickford 12:45 – 1:45									
1:00											
1:30											
2:00	Posters: Syntax		Symposium: Meaning and Verification	Workshop: Ethical Linguistics and the IRB	Information Structure	Agreement	Phonology and Phonological Change	Speech Planning and Signed Language Phonology	Acquisition: Syntax	Aspects of Perception	
2:30											
3:00											
3:30	Posters			Symposium: The Impact of Journal Rankings							
4:00											
4:30											
5:00		Business Meeting 5:15 – 7:00									
5:30											
6:00											
6:30											
7:00		Plenary Symposium: Computational Lingusitics									
7:30											
8:00						Graduate Student Panel					
8:30											
9:00											
9:30											
10:00											

Sister Societies at a Glance
Friday, 9 January

	American Dialect Society		American Name Society		NAAHoLS	SPCL		SSILA	
	4th Floor		4th Floor		4th Floor	4th Floor		Ballroom Level	
	Union Square 3/4	Union Square 15/16	Union Square 5	Union Square 6	Union Square 16	Union Square 23	Union Square 24	Yosemite A	Yosemite B
8:00			Personal Names in a Multicultural Setting	Dictionaries, Lexicons and Toponymic Terminology					
8:30						Syntax			
9:00	Session 2							Semantics	Phonetics/ Phonology
9:30			Names and their Significance in Other Cultures	Toponyms on the American Landscape	Linguistic Theory and Practice				
10:00						African American English	Phonology		
10:30									
11:00	Session 3								Presidential Address
11:30			Names and Naming in	Aptronyms: Names & Vocations					
12:00									
12:30									
1:00									
1:30									
2:00	Session 4			Plenary: Michael Adams	Historiography of Native American Languages	Education Issues	Morphology	Morphology/ Morphosyntax	Space, Time
2:30									
3:00				Name of Year Discussion/ Ballotting					
3:30	Session 5 (3:45-5:15)								
4:00						Sociolinguistics/ Multilingualistm	Comparative/ Origin		
4:30			Place Names in Zimbabwe …	Scientific Naming & Going Green					Business Meeting
5:00									
5:30		Words of Year Vote (ADS/ANS)							
6:00									
6:30	BYOB Reception								
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LSA at a Glance
Saturday, 10 January

	Grand Ballroom Level		Ballroom Level								
	Grand Ballroom A	Grand Ballroom B	Continental Ballroom 4	Continental Ballroom 6	Continental Parlor 1/2	Continental Parlor 7/8	Franciscan A	Franciscan B	Franciscan C	Franciscan D	Imperial Ballroom A/B
8:00											
8:30											
9:00	Posters: Psycho-linguistics		Symposium: Languages of the Caucasus and Linguistic Theory	Invited Session: Computational Linguistics: Implementation of Analyses against Data	Sociolinguistics: Vowels and Sound Change	Argument Structure	Sentence Processing	Polarity and Scalar Meaning	Prosodic Factors	Contrast, Asym-metries and Inventories	
9:30											
10:00											
10:30	Posters: Language Acquisition										
11:00											
11:30											
12:00											
12:30		Plenary Address: Angelika Kratzer 12:45 – 1:45									
1:00											
1:30											
2:00	Posters: Phonology		Workshop: The Culture-Phonology Interface	Invited Session: Inflectional Contrasts in the Languages of the Northwest Coast	Exemplars, Stastistics and Frequency	Morpho-syntax	A-Movement	Tense, Aspect and Events across Languages	Laryngeal States and Production	Discourse Features and Anthropo-logical Linguistics	
2:30											
3:00											
3:30	Posters: Semantics										
4:00											
4:30											
5:00											
5:30		Ellen F. Prince Tribute Symposium									
6:00											
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7:00		CAL Reception (Imperial A/B)									CAL Reception
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10:00											

Sister Societies at a Glance
Saturday, 10 January

	American Dialect Society		American Name Society		NAAHoLS	SPCL		Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas		
	4th Floor		4th Floor		4th Floor	4th Floor		Ballroom Level		
	Union Square 3/4	Union Square 17/18	Union Square 5	Union Square 6	Union Square 16	Union Square 23	Union Square 24	Yosemite A	Yosemite B	Continental Ballroom 6
8:00			Cultural, Political and Social Naming Traditions	Naming & Address Forms in Colleges						
8:30	Session 6					Usage Styles				
9:00							Language Contact – Chinese	Morphosyntax	Zapotec	
9:30				Poster	Linguists and Their Activities					
10:00				Co-Presidents' Address						
10:30	Session 7									
11:00						Syntax/ Semantics	Spanish-Based Creoles/ Pidgins			
11:30				Business Meeting						
12:00		Annual Luncheon (12:15-1:45)								
12:30										
1:00										
1:30										
2:00	Session 8		Names in Memorials	Literary Onomastics I	Linguistic Origins and Backgrounds	Historical Transfer & APiCS	Lexical Analyses		Historical Linguistics/ Archival Research	Invited Session: Inflectional Contrasts in the Languages of the Northwest Coast
2:30										
3:00					Business Meeting (3:15-4:15)					
3:30			Unusual Names	Literary Onomastics II				SSILA Posters (Grand Ballroom A)		
4:00	Session 9					Keynote Address: Donald Winford				
4:30										
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5:30				Executive Council						
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LSA at a Glance
Sunday, 11 January

	Grand Ballroom Level		Ballroom Level								
	Grand Ballroom A	Grand Ballroom B	Continental Ballroom 4	Continental Ballroom 5	Continental Ballroom 6	Continental Parlor 7/8	Franciscan A	Franciscan B	Franciscan C	Franciscan D	Imperial Ballroom A/B
8:00											
8:30	Please visit our Meeting Exhibitors in the Exhibits Area										
9:00			Tutorial: Accessing Collaboration: Archives as Bridges between Researchers, Resources and Communities of Organizers	Native and Non-native Language	Phonotactic and Word Learning		Questions, Relatives and Coordination	Sociolinguistics: Gender and Regional Identity		Nominal Structure	
9:30									Anaphora		
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Sister Societies at a Glance
Sunday, 11 January

	American Dialect Society			American Name Society			NAAHoLS	SPCL		Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas					
										Ballroom Level				6th Floor	
										Yosemite A	Yosemite B	Yosemite C	Continental Ballroom 6	Mason A/B	Lombard
8:00															
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9:00														Phonetics, Phonology	Syntax, Semantics
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Create a lasting legacy in support of Linguistics…

Support the LSA's continuing programs through:

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



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



Thank you for considering this option.

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

Meeting Programs

Linguistic Society of America

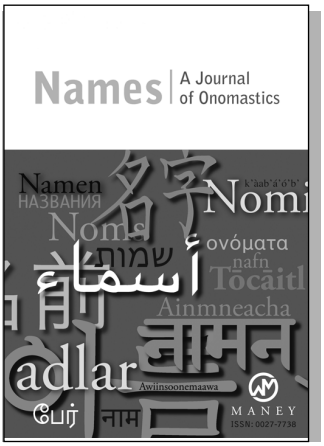
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Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas



Names | A Journal of Onomastics

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MANEY

Linguistic Society of America
Thursday, 8 January
Afternoon

Symposium: Individual Differences in Language: Possible Sources and Implications for Linguistics **1**

Room: Continental Ballroom 4
Organizer: Alejandrina Cristià (Purdue University)

4:00 *Alejandrina Cristià (Purdue University), Amanda Seidl (Purdue University)*: Linguistic sources of individual differences in speech processing in infancy
4:30 *Catherine Sandhofer (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Interactions between semantic acquisition and learning history
5:00 *Arielle Borovsky (Stanford University), Marta Kutas (University of California, San Diego), Jeff Elman (University of California, San Diego)*: Learning words from context: The influence of constraint, reading comprehension, and vocabulary level
5:30 *Harry Tily (Stanford University)*: Modeling variation in word order change
6:00 *Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)*, Discussant
6:30 General discussion

Symposium: Fostering Synergistic Partnerships between Teachers and Linguists **2**

Room: Continental Ballroom 6
Organizers: Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University)
Thomas E. Payne (University of Oregon)

4:00 *Kristin Denham (Western Washington University), Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University)*: Collaborating with the experts: What linguists can learn from partner teaching
4:30 *David Bowie (University of Central Florida)*: Linguistics in the elementary school language arts classroom
5:00 *Rebecca Wheeler (Christopher Newport University)*: Unseating asymmetries: Linguist and teacher in co-equal collaboration
5:30 *Julie Sweetland (Center for Inspired Teaching)*: Inspired linguistics: A strength-based approach to teacher education
6:00 *Jean Ann (State University of New York at Oswego), Bruce Long Peng (State University of New York at Oswego)*: Co-constructing curricula: A partnership between two linguists and three teachers
6:30 *Amy Davis Troyani (Taylor Allderdice High School, Pittsburgh, PA)*: Community partnerships from the point of view of the high school

Ellipsis **3**

Room: Franciscan B
Chair: Jason Merchant (University of Chicago)

4:30 *Joanna Nykiel (University of Silesia), Ivan Sag (Stanford University)*: Sluicing and stranding
5:00 *Hannah J. Haynie (University of California, Berkeley)*: Null complement anaphora: Why syntax matters
5:30 *Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Berkeley)*: Adversative 'but' involves gapping not in Farsi but in English
6:00 *Marcela Depiante (University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire), Luis Vicente (Universität Potsdam)*: Ellipsis requires information structure parallelism
6:30 *Laura Kertz (University of California, San Diego)*: Ellipsis effects without ellipsis

Morphology: Verbs and Clitics 4

Room: Franciscan D
Chair: Line Mikkelsen (University of California, Berkeley)

4:00 *Matthew Adams (Stanford University)*: Variation and optimization in the English comparative adjective
4:30 *Matthew L. Juge (Texas State University - San Marcos)*: The overlooked role of analogy in the development of suppletion
5:00 *Jongho Jun (Seoul National University)*: The productivity of the irregular alternations in Korean verbs
5:30 *David Goldstein (University of California, Berkeley)*: The prosodic basis of Wackernagel's Law in Ancient Greek
6:00 *Jason Brown (University of British Columbia), James J. Thompson (University of British Columbia)*: Constraining Halkomelem cliticization
6:30 *Daniel Kaufman (City University of New York, Graduate Center)*: A syntactic filter on second-position clitics in Tagalog

Semantic Change 5

Room: Continental Parlor 7/8
Chair: Gunnel Tottie (University of Zurich)

4:00 *Eyal Sagi (Northwestern University), Stefan Kaufmann (Northwestern University), Brady Clark (Northwestern University)*: Tracing semantic change with latent semantic analysis
4:30 *Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University), Jeremy K. Boyd (Princeton University)*: The fox is afraid: Evidence for items and generalizations
5:00 *Shakthi Poornima (University at Buffalo, State University of New York), Robert Painter (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)*: Grammaticalization and lexicalization in Hindi light verbs: Using corpus data towards an integrated model
5:30 *Stefanie Kuzmack (University of Chicago)*: ORIGIN and its connotations: A cline of semantic degrammaticalization
6:00 *Kevin Schluter (University of Arizona)*: Arabic causative/inchoative verb alternations in their genetic and geographic context
6:30 *Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)*: Explaining alienability contrasts in adnominal possession: Economy vs. iconicity

Phonology/Morphology 6

Room: Franciscan A
Chair: Lev Blumenfeld (Carleton University)

4:00 *Jason D. Haugen (Williams College), Cathy Hicks Kennard (Central Michigan University)*: Morphological moras and morphological doubling theory
4:30 *Matthew Wolf (Georgetown University)*: Local ordering in phonology/morphology interleaving: Evidence for OT-CC
5:00 *Kyle Gorman (University of Pennsylvania), Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania):* 'A Boho in SoHo': Emerging specificity in English templatic hypocoristics
5:30 *Marc Ettlinger (Northwestern University)*: The productivity of opaque interactions
6:00 *Michael Becker (Reed College), Lena Fainleib (Tel Aviv University)*: Surface-based generalizations over lexical exceptions
6:30 *James Kirby (University of Chicago), Alan Yu (University of Chicago)*: Morphological paradigm effects on vowel realization

Empirical Investigations of Comprehension and Competence 7

Room: Continental Parlor 1/2
Chair: Peter Culicover (The Ohio State University)

4:00 *Ting Qian (University of Rochester), T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)*: Universal efficient language use: Constant entropy in Mandarin Chinese
4:30 *T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)*, *Austin Frank (University of Rochester), Carlos Gomez Gallo (University of Rochester), Susan Wagner Cook (University of Iowa)*: Rational language production: Evidence for uniform information density
5:00 *Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)*: With uncertain input, rational sentence comprehension is good enough
5:30 *Klinton Bicknell (University of California, San Diego), Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego), Vera Demberg (University of Edinburgh)*: An empirical investigation and new model of local coherences
6:00 *Abby Walker (The Ohio State University/University of Canterbury)*: A case for or against the auditory presentation of GJ stimuli
6:30 *Acrisio Pires (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), Jason Rothman (University of Iowa)*: Competence divergence across heritage grammars

Length 8

Room: Franciscan C
Chair: Heike Lehnert-Leitouillier (University of Rochester)

4:00 *Anne Pycha (University of Pennsylvania)*: Restrictions on boundary lengthening: A test case for the phonetics-phonology interface
4:30 *Olga Dmitrieva (Stanford University)*: Geminate typology and perception of consonant length
5:00 *Catherine Adams (Eastern Michigan University), Edward Garrett (Eastern Michigan University/SOAS), Beverley Goodman (Eastern Michigan University)*: Vowel duration in AAVE
5:30 *Robert Kennedy (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Vowel length in Hawaiian reduplication
6:00 *Brett Baker (University of New England, Australia)*: Monogestural clusters as onsets: The Australian evidence
6:30 *Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago)*: Rhyme graphs, sound change, and perceptual similarity

Thursday, 8 January
Evening

Welcome

Room: Grand Ballroom B
Time: 7:15 p.m.

LSA Acting President: Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University)

Invited Plenary Address

Room: Grand Ballroom B
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 PM
Chair: Dan I. Slobin (University of California, Berkeley, Emeritus)

From Single Word to Verbal Clause: Where do Simple Clauses Come From?
T. Givón (University of Oregon, Emeritus)

Friday, 9 January
Morning

Symposium: Ethical Issues in Forensic Linguistic Consulting 9

Room: Continental Ballroom 4

Organizers: Ronald R. Butters (Duke University)
Edward Finegan (University of Southern California)

9:00 *Roger Shuy (Georgetown University, Emeritus)*: Introduction
9:05 *Geoffrey Nunberg (University of California, Berkeley)*: The relationship between case-driven linguistic research and scholarly publication
9:35 *Gail Stygall (University of Washington)*: Guiding principles: Forensic linguistics and codes of ethics in other fields and professions
10:05 *Ronald R. Butters (Duke University)*: The forensic linguist's professional credentials
10:35 *Edward Finegan (University of Southern California)*: An expert linguist's truth: Always whole and nothing but?
11:05 *Janet Ainsworth (Seattle University School of Law)*: The consumer's perspective: Ethical, technical, and practical considerations lawyers face in using linguistic experts
11:35 General Discussion, moderated by Roger Shuy

Symposium: Verb Agreement in Spoken and Signed Languages 10

Room: Continental Ballroom 6

Organizers: Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)
Richard P. Meier (University of Texas, Austin)

9:00 *Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut), Richard Meier (University of Texas at Austin)*: Verb agreement in spoken and signed languages: Similarities and differences
9:30 *Andrew Nevins (Harvard University)*: Contributions of Sign Language morphology to the agreement/cliticization distinction
10:00 *Stephen Wechsler (University of Texas at Austin)*: Person marking and point of view in speech and sign
10:30 *Adam Schembri (University College London)*: No agreement on agreement in signed languages: Are we missing the point?
11:00 *Gaurav Mathur (Gallaudet University), Christian Rathmann (Universität Hamburg)*: The uniformity of verb agreement in signed languages
11:30 *Irit Meir (University of Haifa), Carol Padden (University of California, San Deigo), Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University), Wendy Sandler (University of Haifa)*: The evolution of verb classes and verb agreement in signed languages

Posters: Phonetics 11

Room: Grand Ballroom A
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Cathryn Donohue (University of Nevada, Reno): The role of pitch height and contour in tonal perception in Fuzhou
Hyun-ju Kim (Stony Brook University): Phonology, phonetics, and learnability of accent-epenthesis interaction in Kyungsang Korean
Jungsun Kim (Indiana University Bloomington): Categorical and non-categorical perception of lexical pitch accent in cross-dialect of Korean
Fangfang Li (Ohio State University), Chanelle Mays (Ohio State University), Oxana Skorniakova (Ohio State University, Mary Beckman (Ohio State University): Gendered production of sibilants in the Songyuan dialect of Mandarin Chinese
Bożena Pająk (University of California, San Diego): Context-dependent perception of geminates
Michael Ian Proctor (Yale University): Towards an articulatory characterization of liquids

Ryan Shosted (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Devoicing or reduction? Vowel loss in São Vicente Creole Portuguese
Eleni Staraki (University of Chicago): Turkish loanwords in Greek: A new framework of loanword theory
Xiaoju Zheng (Northwestern University), Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University): The effects of metrical prominence and position on duration perception

Syntax 12

Room: Franciscan B
Chair: Chris Kennedy (University of Chicago)

9:00 *Hanjung Lee (Sunkyunkwan University)*: Focus types and gradients in object case ellipsis in Korean
9:30 *Jason Kandybowicz (Swarthmore College)*: On predicate clefts and parallel chains
10:00 *Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa)*: Clausal temporal adjuncts: Against late adjunction
10:30 *Johannes Jurka (University of Maryland)*: Extraction out of subjects ≠ extraction out of moved domains: Experimental evidence from German

Sociolinguistics 13

Room: Continental Parlor 1/2
Chair: Donna Christian (Center for Applied Linguistics)

9:00 *Lal Zimman (University of Colorado at Boulder)*: One of these things is not like the other: Why power matters for the study of gay-sounding voices
9:30 *Lauren Hall-Lew (Stanford University)*: Ethnicity and phonetic variation in a San Francisco neighborhood
10:00 *Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona), Tyler Kendall (Duke University), Paul Foulkes (York University, UK), Dominic Watt (York University, UK), Phil Harrison (York University, UK), Colleen Kavanagh (York University, UK), Jillian Oddie (York University, UK)*: Trained listener judgments of rhoticity in English: What R we hearing?
10:30 *Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University)*: Subject personal pronoun expression in the Spanish of New York Colombians
11:00 *Shana Poplack (University of Ottawa), Lauren Zentz (University of Arizona)*: Preposition stranding in French: a candidate for convergence?
11:30 *Janneke Van Hofwegen (North Carolina State University), Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)*: The longitudinal development of African American English: From childhood through adolescence

Frequency Effects 14

Room: Franciscan A
Chair: William Croft (University of New Mexico)

9:00 *Uri Tadmor (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Jakarta Field Station), Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)*: Measuring the borrowability of word meanings
9:30 *Inbal Arnon (Stanford University), Eve V. Clark (Stanford University):* "On your feet" is better than "feet": Children's lexical knowledge is tied to frequent sequences
10:00 *Inbal Arnon (Stanford University), Neal Snider (University of Rochester)*: More than words: Speakers are sensitive to the frequency of multi-word sequences
10:30 *Agripino S. Silveira (University of New Mexico)*: Construction and frequency effects in the expression of 3sg subjects in Brazilian Portuguese
11:00 *Katie Drager (University of Canterbury), Abby Walker (University of Canterbury/The Ohio State University)*: Phonetic variation in polysemous words
11:30 *Rania Habib (Syracuse University)*: Frequency effects and the lexical split in the use of [t], [s], [d], and [z] in Syrian Arabic

Tone and Register 15

Room: Franciscan D
Chair: Larry Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)

9:00 *Christian T. DiCanio (University of California, Berkeley)*: Tone-laryngeal phasing in Trique
9:30 *Thera Marie Crane (University of California, Berkeley)*: Evaluating approaches to downstep in Shekgalagari
10:00 *Michael R. Marlo (Indiana University), Chacha Mwita (Kenyatta University)*: Lookback effects in Kuria tone
10:30 *Man Gao (Yale University, Haskins Laboratories)*: Tone-to-segment alignment in syllables with voiceless onset: An articulatory phonology account
11:00 *Ela Thurgood (California State University, Chico)*: Tone, phonation, and vowel quality in Hainan Cham
11:30 *Steven Ikier (Cornell University)*: Phonetic evidence for a two-way register contrast in Lhasa Tibetan

Acquisition: Semantics 16

Room: Franciscan C
Chair: Ray Jackendoff (Tufts University)

9:00 *Megan Johanson (University of Delaware), Stathis Selimis (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens), Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)*: Over-extension patterns in spatial language: The case of containment
9:30 *Lila Gleitman (University of Pennsylvania), Tamara Nicol Medina (University of Pennsylvania), John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania)*: Rapid word learning under realistic learning conditions
10:00 *Ann Bunger (University of Pennsylvania), John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania)*: Young children use both animacy and role to categorize event participants
10:30 *Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University), Roger Schwarzschild (Rutgers University)*: The representation and processing of measure phrases in four-year-olds
11:00 *Peng Zhou (Macquarie University), Stephen Crain (Macquarie University)*: Focus identification in child Mandarin
11:30 *Anna Notley (Macquarie University), Stephen Crain (Macquarie University)*: The earliest stages in the acquisition of focus expressions

Harmony 17

Room: Continental Parlor 7/8
Chair: Michael Cahill (Summer Institute of Linguistics)

9:00 *Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)*: Similarity-sensitive blocking and transparency in Menominee
9:30 *Paul Arsenault (University of Toronto), Alexei Kochetov (University of Toronto)*: Retroflex harmony in Kalasha
10:00 *Lev Blumenfeld (Carleton University), Ida Toivonen (Carleton University)*: A featural paradox in Votic harmony
10:30 *Sara Finley (University of Rochester)*: Directionality in vowel harmony: A hybrid approach
11:00 *Adam C. Baker (University of Chicago)*: Phonology as compression: Capturing vowel harmony
11:30 *Aleksandra Zaba (University of Hamburg)*: Frequency and learnability of harmony directionalities

Friday, 9 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address

Room: Grand Ballroom B
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM
Chair: Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)

Girlz II Women: Age Grading, Language Change, and Stylistic Variation
John Rickford (Stanford University)

Symposium: Meaning and Verification: Towards a Psychosemantics for Natural Language Quantification **18**

Room: Continental Ballroom 4
Organizer: Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)

2:00 *Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)*: Introduction to session themes
2:20 *Paul Pietroski (University of Maryland), Justin Halberda (Johns Hopkins University), Tim Hunter (University of Maryland), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)*: Beyond truth conditions: The semantics of 'most'
2:50 *Martin Hackl (Pomona College)*: Decomposing complex quantifiers: Evidence from verification
3:20 Break
3:30 *Dave Barner (University of California, San Diego):* Meaning and verification in the development of linguistic quantity representations
4:00 *Justin Halberda (Johns Hopkins University), Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland), Paul Pietroski (University of Maryland), Tim Hunter (University of Maryland)*: Set based visual processing in the acquisition of 'most'
4:30 *Barry Schein (University of Southern California)*: General discussion

Workshop: Ethical Linguistics and the IRB **19**

Room: Continental Ballroom 6
Organizers: Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)
Claire Bowern (Yale University)
Sponsor: Ethics Committee, Linguistic Society of America

2:00 *Penny Eckert (Stanford University), Tanya Matthews (University of Washington)*: What linguists need to know about human subjects review
2:30 *Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia), Claire Bowern (Yale University)*: Making the inevitable valuable: Ethics vs. ethics review in linguistic fieldwork
3:00 *Barbra Meek (University of Michigan), Gerald Carr (University of Michigan)*: The IRB in the bush: Protocols for linguistic fieldwork from within Native North America
3:30 End

Symposium: The Impact of Linguistics Journal Rankings and Citations **20**

Room: Continental Ballroom 6
Organizers: Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University; Editor, *Language*)
Martha Ratliff (Wayne State University; Associate Editor, *Diachronica*)
Keren Rice (University of Toronto; Editor, *International Journal of American Linguistics*)
Joe Salmons (University of Wisconsin; Editor, *Diachronica*)
Sponsor: Ad hoc Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals

3:30 *Joe Salmons (University of Wisconsin)*: Introduction to the issues
3:40 *Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University)*: The editor's perspective
3:52 *Tim Stowell (University of California, Los Angeles)*: The administrator's perspective
4:04 *John Cullars (University of Illinois at Chicago)*: The bibliometrician's perspective
4:16 *Marian Hollingsworth (Thompson ISI)*: The industry perspective
4:28 *Keren Rice (University of Toronto)*: Summation
4:38 *Martha Ratliff (Wayne State University),* Discussant
5:00 End

Posters: Syntax 21

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

Sarah Churng (University of Washington): Disambiguating the Wh^(n) paradox in ASL via parallel merge
Tova Friedman (Cornell University): Definiteness spreading and adjective position in Greek and Hebrew
Christina S. Kim (University of Rochester), Jeffrey T. Runner (University of Rochester):
When syntactic parallelism is really discourse parallelism in VP ellipsis
Anubha Kothari (Stanford University): Frequency-based expectations and context influence bridge quality
Russell Lee-Goldman (University of California, Berkeley): Infinitives in comparatives: Canonical syntax meets quirky semantics
Caitlin Light (University of Pennsylvania), Joel Wallenberg (University of Pennsylvania): Quantifier movement and negation in Scandinavian and English
Dongsik Lim (University of Southern California): Inchoatives as a directed motion along degrees: The case in Korean
Andrew McKenzie (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Kiowa switch-reference and subject positions
Line Mikkelsen (University of California, Berkeley): Constraints on anaphor movement
Roksolana Mykhaylyk (Stony Brook University): Scrambling-telicity-specificity: An experimental study
Miki Obata (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor): Complementizer-alternation in Cape Verdean Creole: New evidence for spec-head agreement
Nicholas Sobin (The University of Texas at El Paso): Echo question syntax
Cherlon Ussery (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Case at syntax, agreement at PF: Evidence from Icelandic
Ricard Viñas-de-Puig (Purdue University): Catalan and Mayangna experiencer verbs: Evidence for a UG experiencer verb structure?

Posters 22

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

Luc Baronian (Université du Québec à Chicoutimi): The diffusion of phonological change in early Quebec French
Edwin Battistella (Southern Oregon University): Advertising grammar
Claire Bowern (Yale University), Susanne Borgwaldt (University of Braunschweig): Novel naming strategies in an Australian language
Jacob Cerny (Williams College), Christopher Paci (Williams College), and Nathan Sanders (Williams College): Towards a classification of the northern Berkshires dialect of American English
William Croft (University of New Mexico), Clayton Beckner (University of New Mexico), Logan Sutton (University of New Mexico), Jon Wilkins (Santa Fe Institute), Tanmoy Bhattacharya (Santa Fe Institute), Daniel Hruschka (Santa Fe Institute):
Quantifying semantic shift for reconstructing language families
James Grama (University of California, Santa Barbara), Robert Kennedy (University of California, Santa Barbara): Acoustic analysis of Californian vowels
Tatiana Nikitina (Stanford University), Boris Maslov (University of California, Berkeley): Constructio praegnans and evolution of the goal vs. place differentiation
Roelant Ossewaarde (University at Buffalo, State University of New York), Shakthi Poornima (University at Buffalo, State University of New York): Length of consecutive PPs
Betty S. Phillips (Indiana State University): Relative noun-verb token frequency effect on the diatonic stress shift
Eman Saadah (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): "Turn code-switching" between Arabic/English bilingual children
Benjamin Slade (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): The development of Indo-Aryan compound verbs: A historico-geographic study
Rebecca L. Starr (Stanford University): Phonological variation among Mandarin-speaking teachers in a dual-immersion school
Bethany Townsend (Eastern Michigan University), Susan Smith (Wayne State University): MultiTree - a digital library of language relationships

Agreement 23

Room: Continental Parlor 7/8
Chair: Jason Kandybowicz (Swarthmore College)

2:00 *Jason Merchant (University of Chicago), Jerrold M. Sadock (University of Chicago)*: Case, agreement, and null arguments in Aleut
2:30 *Michael Diercks (Georgetown University)*: Null expletives and agreement in Bukusu locative inversion
3:00 *Michael Ellsworth (University of California, Berkeley), Russell Lee-Goldman (University of California, Berkeley), Russell Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley):* Determination and modification: Interaction and interpretation
3:30 *Archna Bhatia (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Elabbas Benmamoun (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: Close conjunct agreement: Role of linear adjacency
4:00 *Judy B. Bernstein (William Paterson University), Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)*: A source for non-standard verbal *-s* in Appalachian English
4:30 *Minta Elsman (University of South Carolina), Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)*: The syntax of double modal constructions in non-standard English

Speech Planning and Signed Language Phonology 24

Room: Franciscan B
Chair: Gaurav Mathur (Gallaudet University)

2:00 *Jonathan Udoff (San Diego State University/University of California San Diego), Karen Emmorey (San Diego State University):* Put your hands together: Phonological constraints on handshape mapping in ASL
2:30 *Michael Grosvald (University of California, Davis), David Corina (University of California, Davis)*: Long-distance coarticulation in American Sign Language: A phonetic investigation
3:00 *Diane Brentari (Purdue University):* Grammatical regularities at the interfaces: When does a system become phonological?
3:30 *Assaf Israel (University of Haifa), Wendy Sandler (University of Haifa)*: Sublexical variation and duality of patterning in a new sign language
4:00 *Cecile McKee (University of Arizona), Dana McDaniel (University of Southern Maine), Merrill Garrett (University of Arizona)*: Syntactic influences on speech planning in children and adults
4:30 *Myoyoung Kim (University at Buffalo, State University of New York), Jeri Jaeger (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)*: Different representational components in speech production planning in different languages

Information Structure 25

Room: Continental Parlor 1/2
Chair: Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)

2:00 *Christian Koops (Rice University):* Pragmatic accommodation in the history of English *wh*-clefts
2:30 *Usama Soltan (Middlebury College)*: On wh-in-situ and wh-clefts in Egyptian Arabic
3:00 *Olga Fernández-Soriano (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid):* On the nature of covert operations: Focus in Spanish pseudo-clefts
3:30 *Hye-Won Choi (Ewha Womans University)*: Heaviness competes with givenness: A corpus study of constituent order in Korean dative construction
4:00 *Jennifer Mack (Yale University)*: A pragmatic conspiracy in English
4:30 *Fabienne Salfner (ZAS Berlin), Uli Sauerland (Stanford University/ZAS Berlin):* On association with contrastive topic

Phonology and Phonological Change 26

Room: Franciscan A
Chair: B. Elan Dresher (University of Toronto)

2:00 *Matthew Gordon (University of California, Santa Barbara), Ayla Applebaum (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Stress and accent in Turkish Kabardian
2:30 *Amanda Miller (University of British Columbia and Cornell University), Sheena Shah, (Georgetown University), Bonny Sands (Northern Arizona University)*: Five coronal click types in !Xung
3:00 *Adam Cooper (Cornell University):* Manner Co-occurrence in the Proto-Indo-European root
3:30 *Jonathan Gress (University of Pennsylvania)*: Rule ordering, relative chronology and final devoicing in Luxemburgish
4:00 *T.A. Hall (Indiana University)*: Rule inversion in Bavarian German
4:30 *John D. Phan (Cornell University)*: Sino-Vietnamese evidence for a regional "Annamese" dialect of Middle Chinese

Acquisition: Syntax 27

Room: Franciscan C
Chair: Ann Bunger (University of Pennsylvania)

2:00 *Sudha Arunachalam (Northwestern University), Sandra R. Waxman (Northwestern University)*: Two-year-olds' use of syntactic context in noun and verb learning
2:30 *Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Resultative aspect and past tense in child African American English
3:00 *Lidiya Tornyova (Graduate Center of the City University of New York) and Virginia Valian (Hunter College/Graduate Center of the City University of New York)*: Productivity of auxiliary use in children's *wh*-questions
3:30 *Joshua Viau (Johns Hopkins University/University of Delaware), Barbara Landau (Johns Hopkins University)*: Differential encoding of recipients and locations in children's descriptions of transfer events
4:00 *Susannah Kirby (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*): A-chain maturation and the syntax-semantics mismatch in child passives
4:30 *Rosalind Thornton (Macquarie University), Idan Landau (Ben Gurion University):* Kids'n control

Aspects of Perception 28

Room: Franciscan D
Chair: Mary Beckman (The Ohio State University)

2:00 *Meghan Sumner (Stanford University*): Perceptual learning, bad maps, and the subtle nature of category shifts
2:30 *Meghan Clayards (University of York)*: Can multiple speech cues be treated as independent?
3:00 *Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago), Alan Yu (University of Chicago):* A rational account of perceptual compensation for coarticulation
3:30 *Abby Kaplan (University of California, Santa Cruz*): Perceptual pressures on lenition
4:00 *Laura Spinu (University of Delaware), Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)*: Acoustic and perceptual study of Romanian palatalization: Challenge to a cross-linguistic generalization
4:30 *Eurie Shin (University of California, Berkeley):* A cross-dialect comparison of Seoul and North Kyungsang Korean

Rules for Motions and Resolutions

The following 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. LSA members are urged to follow these ground rules in order to have their motions and resolutions considered at the Business Meeting.

1. **Definitions**

A motion is any proposition calling for action whether by an officer of the Society, the Executive Committee or the membership. A resolution expresses the opinion or feeling of a group. Resolutions are of two kinds: a) resolutions expressing 'the sense of the majority of the meeting,' and b) resolutions expressing 'the sense of the majority of the membership.'

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**

3a. Resolutions may be introduced at the annual business meeting or at any special meeting of the Society, such as the summer meeting.

3b. A Resolutions Committee consisting of three members will be appointed by the president prior to the beginning of each regular or special meeting. Any member wishing to introduce a resolution must submit it in advance to the Resolutions Committee which, in addition to its traditional duty of formulating resolutions of thanks and the like, will have the duty to make sure that the language is clear, and that duplication is avoided. The Resolutions Committee may meet in advance for this purpose or may, if necessary, retire to caucus during the course of the meeting.

3c. A resolution expressing the sense of the majority of the meeting requires for its passage the affirmative vote of a majority of the members voting at the meeting.

3d. If at least ten members present at the meeting so desire, a resolution may be broadened to express 'the sense of the majority of the membership,' regardless of whether or not it has passed the procedure in 3c above, by the following steps: the resolution is forwarded to the Executive Committee for submission to the membership by electronic ballot (via the LSA website)). Passage of such a 'sense of the majority of the membership' resolution requires the affirmative vote (more than 50%) of the membership responding.

Friday, 9 January
Evening

LSA Business Meeting and Awards Ceremony
Room: Grand Ballroom B
Chair: Stephen R. Anderson
Time: 5:15 – 7:00 PM

Resolutions Committee: John Ohala (University of California, Berkeley); Alice Harris (Stony Brook University); Catherine Ringen (University of Iowa)

Awardees:

LSA Fellows
Stephen Anderson, Yale University; Sheila Blumstein, Brown University; Andrew Garrett, University of California, Berkeley; Bruce Hayes, University of California, Los Angeles; Edward Keenan, University of California, Los Angeles; Michael Krauss, University of Alaska, Fairbanks; Joan Maling, Brandeis University; Shana Poplack, University of Ottawa; Keren Rice, University of Toronto; Roger Shuy, Georgetown University, Emeritus; Dan Slobin, University of California, Berkeley; Gregory Ward, Northwestern University.

Linguistic Service Award
Deborah Anderson, LSA liaison to Unicode and director of the Script Encoding Initiative, and Katha Kissman, former LSA consultant and Interim Executive Director.

Linguistics, Language and the Public Award
Language Log, a collaborative science blog devoted to linguistics and written by a team of more than a dozen prominent linguists. The award will be accepted on behalf of the Language Log team by two of its members: University of Pennsylvania professor of phonetics Mark Y. Liberman and Stanford professor of linguistics Arnold M. Zwicky.

Leonard Bloomfield Book Award
The Bilingual Child: Early Development and Language Contact, by Virginia Yip and Stephen Matthews (Cambridge, 2007).

Invited Plenary Symposium: Computational Linguistics in Support of Linguistic Analysis
Room: Grand Ballroom B
Organizers: D. Terence Langendoen (University of Arizona, Emeritus/National Science Foundation)
Emily Bender (University of Washington)
Sponsor: LSA Program Committee
Time: 7:00 – 8:00 PM

COSWL Graduate Student Panel
Room: Continental Parlor 7/8
Chair: Gina Taranto (H5)
Time: 8:00 PM – 9:30 PM

Participants: Shahrzad Mahootian (Northeastern Illinois University); Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester); Robert J. Podesva, Georgetown University; Livia Polanyi (PowerSet); Ann Thyme-Gobbel (Nuance); Mariko Yanagawa (H5)

Student Mixer
Venue: Café Royale, 800 Post Street
Time: 9:30 – 11:30 PM

Saturday, 10 January
Morning

Symposium: Languages of the Caucasus and Linguistic Theory 29

Room: Continental Ballroom 4
Organizer: Alice C. Harris (Stony Brook University)
Co-Sponsor: American Research Institute of the South Caucasus (ARISC)

9:00 *Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University)*: Introduction
9:05 *Alice C. Harris (Stony Brook University)*: Typological orientation to the Caucasus
9:25 *Ioana Chitoran (Dartmouth College)*: Laryngeal restrictions in Lezgi clusters and articulatory phonology
9:55 *Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)*: What agreement can do for you in the Caucasus
10:25 *Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley)*: Germanic-like verb-second word order in Nakh
10:55 *John Sylak (University of California, Berkeley)*: A one-stem approach to the Lak verb
11:10 *Boris Harizanov (Harvard University), Keith Plaster (Harvard University)*: Noun classification in Tsez: A new analysis
11:25 *Ann Gagliardi (University of Maryland)*: The acquisition of noun classes in Tsez
11:40 General discussion

Invited Session: Computational Linguistics: Implementation of Analyses against Data 30

Room: Continental Ballroom 6

9:00 *Emily M. Bender (University of Washington)*: Validating analyses against data: How syntax can benefit from large-scale validation
9:30 *Jason Baldridge (University of Texas at Austin), Katrin Erk (University of Texas at Austin), Taesun Moon (University of Texas at Austin), Alexis Palmer (University of Texas at Austin)*: Connecting language documentation and natural language processing.
10:00 *Nianwen Xue (University of Colorado/Brandeis University), Susan Brown (University of Colorado), Martha Palmer (University of Colorado)*: Computational lexicons: When theory meets data
10:30 *Jason Riggle (University of Chicago), John Goldsmith (University of Chicago)*: Information-theoretic approaches to phonology
11:00 *Christopher Potts (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Florian Schwarz (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Exclamatives and heightened emotion: Extracting pragmatic generalizations from large corpora
11:30 Panel discussion

Posters: Psycholinguistics 31

Room: Grand Ballroom A
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Hee Youn Cho (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Kiel Christianson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign): Interpretation of null pronouns in Korean: Effects of grammatical role and word order
Meghan Clayards (University of York), Richard N. Aslin (University of Rochester), Michael K. Tanenhaus (University of Rochester), Robert A. Jacobs (University of Rochester): Sensitivity to distributions of probabilistic speech cues: What do listeners track?
Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University): Grammatical weight and relative clause extraposition in English
Erin Good (University of Arizona): The role of prosody in a modified model of spoken word recognition
Mizuho Imada (University of Tsukuba), Haruko Matsui (University of Tsukuba), Edson Miyamoto (University of Tsukuba), Inna P. Subacheva (University of Tsukuba), Takumi Tagawa (University of Tsukuba): Effects of phonological length in the processing of scrambling in Japanese

Edson Miyamoto (University of Tsukuba), Haruko Matsui (University of Tsukuba): Left-corner parsing of sentence-initial NPs in Japanese
Karen Sullivan (University of California, Berkeley): Processing metaphoric and non-metaphoric polysemous verbs
Fuyun Wu (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California): Animacy effects in Chinese relative clause processing

Posters: Language Acquisition 32

Room: Grand Ballroom A
Time: 10:30 – 12:00 Noon

Jeremy K. Boyd (Princeton University), Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University): Generalizing novel phrasal constructions
Charles Chang (University of California, Berkeley): Phonological categories in Early L2 acquisition
Jidong Chen (California State University, Fresno): Semantic development in encoding and categorizing state-change events in child Mandarin
Bruno Estigarribia (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill): Structural break estimation techniques as a measure of emergence in language acquisition
Yen-Chen Hao (Indiana University, Bloomington): Second language acquisition of Mandarin Chinese tones by English and Cantonese speakers
Cynthia D. Kilpatrick (University of California, San Diego): Learning a phonotactic subset in second language acquisition
Oksana Laleko (University of Minnesota): On predicates of variable telicity and aspect in Heritage Russian
Giorgio Magri (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Modeling the order of acquisition of Dutch syllable structures
Eric Pederson (University of Oregon), Susan G. Guion (University of Oregon): Orienting attention during training facilitates learning
Jodi Reich (Yale University): Gender and number in the acquisition of case by Russian-speaking children
Christina Yinchieh Tzeng (Columbia University), Alexandra Suppes (Columbia University), Laura Galguera García (University of Oviedo), Robert M. Krauss (Columbia University): A comparison of gesture use in L1 and L2: Evidence from Spanish language learners

Argument Structure 33

Room: Continental Parlor 7/8
Chair: Beth Levin (Stanford University)

9:00 *Pei-Jung Kuo (University of Connecticut)*: Affectedness and possessor raising in Mandarin Chinese
9:30 *Barbara Citko (University of Washington):* Symmetric and asymmetric passivization, wh-movement, and scope in double object constructions
10:00 *Elizabeth Coppock (Stanford University)*: Withering exceptions: Predicting participation in the English causative alternation
10:30 *David Basilico (University of Alabama at Birmingham)*: Double objects with agentive and causer subjects
11:00 *Raul Aranovich (University of California, Davis):* Animacy and recoverablity of argument structure: Explaining object freeze in Shona
11:30 *Corinne Hutchinson (Georgetown University), Grant Armstrong (Georgetown University)*: The personal dative: An applicative analysis

Sociolinguistics: Vowels and Sound Change 34

Room: Continental Parlor 1/2
Chair: David Bowie (University of Central Florida)

9:00 *Luiza Newlin-Lukowicz (Eastern Michigan University):* Vowel perception and the chronology of the Northern Cities Shift
9:30 *Brian José (Indiana University):* Synchronic and diachronic views on the Northern Cities Shift in Northwest Indiana
10:00 *David Durian (The Ohio State University):* 20th Century vowel variation in Columbus, OH: A new perspective
10:30 *Renée Blake (New York University), Sonya Fix (New York University), Cara Shousterman (New York University)*: Vowel centralization before /r/ in two AAE dialects: A case of regional variation

11:00 *Kara Becker (New York University), Amy Wong (New York University)*: The short-*a* system of white and minority speakers of New York City English
11:30 *Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania), Gillian Sankoff (University of Pennsylvania)*: Longitudinal evidence for vowel change in Montreal French

Polarity and Scalar Meaning **35**

Room: Franciscan B
Chair: Jerrold Sadock (University of Chicago)

9:30 *Nassira Nicola (University of Chicago):* Dire N'IMPORTE-QUOI: Evidence for polarity in Quebec Sign Language
10:00 *Laurence R. Horn (Yale University)*: Entailment vs. implicature: A new diagnostic for scalar exponibles
10:30 *Terje Lohndal (University of Maryland), Liliane Haegeman (University of Ghent)*: Negative concord is not multiple agree
11:00 *Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (Swarthmore College)*: Navajo degree constructions and the decompositional analysis of gradable predicates
11:30 *Thomas Grano (University of Chicago)*: Predicating gradable adjectives in Mandarin Chinese: Should we posit POS?

Prosodic Factors **36**

Room: Franciscan C
Chair: Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)

9:30 *Heike Lehnert-LeHouillier (University of Rochester), Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester)*: What is the domain of domain-initial strengthening in American English?
10:00 *Sam Tilsen (University of California, Berkeley):* Evidence for covariability of intergestural and rhythmic timing
10:30 *Kristine Yu (University of California, Los Angeles):* The sound of ergativity: Syntax-prosody mapping in Samoan
11:00 *Emily Nava (University of Southern California), Maria Luisa Zubizarreta (University of Southern California)*: The typology of prosodic transfer: A study in space and time
11:30 *Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno):* A constraint-based view of English meter

Sentence Processing **37**

Room: Franciscan A
Chair: Hanna Rohde (Northwestern University)

9:00 *H. Wind Cowles (University of Florida*): An eye-tracking study of inter-sentential *wh*-dependencies
9:30 *Kyle Grove (Cornell University), John T. Hale (Cornell University):* Why unaccusatives have it easy: Garden path difficulty and intransitive verb type
10:00 *Fuyun Wu (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California), Elaine Andersen (University of Southern California):* The effect of classifiers in predicting Chinese relative clauses
10:30 *Christina S. Kim (University of Rochester), Kathleen M. Carbary (University of Rochester), Michael K. Tanenhaus (University of Rochester):* Syntactic priming disambiguates globally ambiguous sentences in language comprehension
11:00 *Meredith Larson (Northwestern University):* Long-term effects of embedding on structural priming
11:30 *Jerid Francom (University of Arizona):* Is syntactic facilitation contingent on licit syntactic structure?

Contrast, Asymmetries and Inventories **38**

Room: Franciscan D
Chair: Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)

9:00 *Melissa Frazier (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill):* Learning contrast from variation: Pitch and glottalization in Yucatec Maya
9:30 *Richard Compton (University of Toronto), B. Elan Dresher (University of Toronto):* A contrastive feature account of Inuit 'strong' and 'weak' /i/
10:00 *Yunju Suh (Stony Brook University)*: Place asymmetries in the distribution of CG combinations

10:30 *Rebecca Morley (The Ohio State University)*: How likely are impossible languages? An experimental study of epenthesis
11:00 *Andrew Martin (Laboratoire de Sciences Cognitives et Psycholinguistique*): Why are phoneme frequency distributions skewed?
11:30 *Nathan Sanders (Williams College), Jaye Padgett (University of California, Santa Cruz*): Exploring the role of production in predicting vowel inventories

Saturday, 10 January
Afternoon

Invited Plenary Address
Room: Grand Ballroom B
Chair: Paul Portner (Georgetown University)
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM

Modality: Straddling the Border between Linguistics and Philosophy
Angelika Kratzer (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Workshop: The Culture-Phonology Interface: Implications of Laboratory Sociophonetics for Phonological Theory **39**
Room: Continental Ballroom 4
Organizers: Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota)

2:00 *Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota):* Studying the culture-phonology interface
2:20 *Molly Babel (University of California, Berkeley):* Phonetic convergence: A socially motivated process or a cognitive reflex?
2:50 *Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Kie Zuraw (University of California, Los Angeles), Kuniko Y. Nielsen (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Investigating preferential imitation
3:20 *Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota), Eden Kaiser (University of Minnesota)*: Social selection in novel-sound learning
3:50 *Laura Staum Casasanto (Stanford University)*: The role of sociolinguistic variation in phonological processing
4:20 *Edward Flemming (Massachusetts Institute of Technology),* Discussant
4:40 General discussion

Invited Session: Inflectional Contrasts in the Languages of the Northwest Coast **40**
Room: Continental Ballroom 6
Organizer: Donna Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)
Co-sponsor: The Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

2:00 Welcome
2:05 *David Beck (University of Alberta)*: Blurring boundaries: Phrase-level inflection and word-level syntax in the Pacific Northwest
2:50 *Suzanne Urbanczyk (University of Victoria)*: Form and function in Salish and Wakashan word formation
3:20 *Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia)*: Tense and modality in the Pacific Northwest
4:00 *Seth Cable (University of Massachusetts)*: Use of subordinate clauses as matrix utterances in the Pacific Northwest
4:30 *Henry Davis (University of British Columbia)*: Informational structure and inflection in NW Coast languages

Posters: Phonology 41

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

Jason Brown (University of British Columbia): Reduplicative variability in Gitksan
April Lynn Grotberg (University of Chicago): The prosody of overt case marking in Coptic
Aaron Kaplan (University of California, Los Angeles): Iterative optionality and markedness suppression
S. L. Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary): Relating proportional increase in rime duration to syllable weight in English
Kirsta Mahonen (State University of New York at Buffalo): Finnish vowel harmony in disharmonic loanwords
Michal Temkin Martínez (University of Southern California): Acceptability of variation in Modern Hebrew spirantization
Margaret Renwick (Cornell University): The %V ratio: Rhythm class or phonotactics?
Susan Rizzo (University of Chicago): Harmonic grammar and grandfather effects: A new approach to an old problem
Bridget Samuels (Harvard University): Searching for morphophonological anchors
John Sylak (University of California, Berkeley): Lak reduplication: Neither phonological nor morphological fixed segmentism
Irene Vogel (University of Delaware), Linda Wheeldon (University of Birmingham): Units of speech production and response latencies

Posters: Semantics 42

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

Grant Armstrong (Georgetown University), Heather Barnes (Georgetown University): How evidentials and modals interact: 'Sina' in Cochabamba Quechua
David-Étienne Bouchard (McGill University), Heather Burnett (University of California, Los Angeles): Degree fronting and the semantics of DP internal comparatives
Emilie Destruel (University of Texas at Austin): French focus: Realizations and interpretations
Ingrid Falkum (University College London): Polysemy: Lexically generated or pragmatically inferred?
Yahui Anita Huang (University of Texas at Austin): Presupposition, quantification, and (in)definiteness in Chinese bare conditionals
Jo Johnson (Cornell University): Counterfactual morpho-semantics revisited
Jeremy G. Kahn (University of Washington at Seattle): Commas aren't words: Punctuation metadata for MT word alignment
John Lawler (University of Michigan): The Data Fetishist's Guide to Assonance Coherence
Jungmee Lee (The Ohio State University): The temporal interpretation of Korean relative clauses: A compositional analysis
Alice Lemieux (University of Chicago): Evidence from Hindi for *Proximity* as a consistent temporal relation
Roelant Ossewaarde (University at Buffalo, State University of New York): Discriminating abstract and concrete nouns with LSA
Aynat Rubinstein (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Between modals and verbs: The dual role of 'must'/'need'

Morphosyntax 43

Room: Continental Parlor 7/8
Chair: George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany, State University of New York)

2:00 '*Ōiwi Parker Jones (University of Oxford), Julien Mayor (University of Oxford)*: The Hawaiian passive: A neural network simulation
2:30 *Kevin Ryan (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Morphotactic extension: A learning-theoretic explanation of free variation in affix order
3:00 *Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University)*: The inflectional base(s) of the Russian imperative
3:30 *Stela Manova (University of Vienna/ Stony Brook University)*: Diminutivization and closing suffixation

4:00 *Dezso Nemeth (University of Szeged/Georgetown University), Cristina Dye (Georgetown University), Tamás Sefcsik (University of Szeged), Gabriella Gardian (University of Szeged), Péter Kliveny (University of Szeged), Géza Ambrus (University of Szeged), Agnes Lukas (Budapest University of Technology), László Vecsei (University of Szeged), Michael Ullman (Georgetown University)*: Could morphological tests provide a diagnostic tool in Huntington's Disease? Evidence from Hungarian
4:30 *Bruno Estigarribia (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)*, *Joanne Roberts (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)*: Productive morphosyntax in language disordered populations

Discourse Features and Anthropological Linguistics 44

Room: Franciscan D
Chair: Patricia Nichols (San Jose State University, Emerita)

2:30 *Hannah Rohde (Northwestern University), Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)*: QUD-driven expectations in discourse interpretation
3:00 *Neal Snider (University of Rochester)*: Accessibility and passive choice
3:30 *Sabrina Billings (University of Arkansas)*: Pure versus standard: Linguistic competence and ideology in Tanzanian beauty pageants
4:00 *Marco Shappeck (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: *Media Lengua* revisited
4:30 *Kirk Miller (Torrance, CA)*: Highlights of Hadza fieldwork

Tense, Aspect and Events across Languages 45

Room: Franciscan B
Chair: Hana Filip (University of Florida)

2:00 *Jena D. Hwang (University of Colorado at Boulder), Laura A. Michaelis (University of Colorado at Boulder)*: What is an aspectual particle?
2:30 *Justin Nuger (University of California, Santa Cruz)*: The position of aspect in the Palauan vP
3:00 *Shin Fukuda (University of California, San Diego)*: On accusative-oblique alternations in Japanese
3:30 *James Kirby, (University of Chicago)*: Comparative-induced event measure relations
4:00 *Rebecca T. Cover (University of California, Berkeley)*: Sequence of tense in an aspect language
4:30 *Amy Rose Deal (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Future and past in Nez Perce modals

A-Movement 46

Room: Franciscan A
Chair: Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)

2:00 *Naiara Centano (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Luis Vicente (Universität Potsdam)*: An argument in favour of a vP phase boundary in raising, passive, and unaccusative predicates
2:30 *Scott Grimm (Stanford University)*: Topicality and raising to subject
3:00 *Edith Aldridge (University of Washington)*: Cliticization and control in Archaic Chinese
3:30 *Hiroki Nomoto (University of Minnesota), Hooi Ling Soh (University of Minnesota)*: Movement across *meN-* and unaccusatives in Malay
4:00 *Mason Chua (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Randall Hendrick (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)*: Smuggling tough-movement
4:30 *Serkan Şener (University of Connecticut)*: Cross clausal licensing of accusative on subjects

Exemplars, Statistics and Frequency 47

Room: Continental Parlor 1/2
Chair: Susanne Gahl (University of California, Berkeley)

2:00 *Gregory R. Guy (New York University)*: Unique lexical representations or multiple exemplars?
2:30 *Robert Kirchner (University of Alberta), Roger K. Moore (University of Sheffield)*: Computing phonological generalization over real speech exemplars
3:00 *Matthew Adams (Stanford University), Uriel Cohen Priva (Stanford University), Katrin Schweitzer (University of Stuttgart)*: Crosslinguistic support for information theoretic effects: A study of German phonology
3:30 *Vsevolod Kapatsinski (Indiana University)*: Experimental evidence for product-oriented generalizations
4:00 *Xinting Zhang (University of Michigan)*: Lexical decision in Standard Chinese: Factors influencing speed and accuracy
4:30 *Earl K. Brown (California State University, Monterey Bay)*: The bipolar influence of string frequency on word-final /s/ reduction in Spanish

Laryngeal States and Production 48

Room: Franciscan C
Chair: Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University)

2:00 *Andries W. Coetzee (University of Michigan), Rigardt Pretorius (North-West University, South Africa)*: Tswana voiced plosives: Observing change-in-progress
2:30 *Eun Jong Kong (The Ohio State University), Mary E. Beckman (The Ohio State University), Jan Edwards (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: VOT is necessary but not sufficient for describing the voicing contrast in Japanese
3:00 *Kyoung-Ho Kang (University of Oregon), Susan G. Guion (University of Oregon)*: Clear speech enhancement strategies affected by sound change: The case of Korean stops
3:30 *Timothy Arbisi-Kelm (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Mary E. Beckman (Ohio State University), Eun Jong Kong (The Ohio State University), Jan Edwards (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: Production of dorsal place(s) of articulation by child and adult speakers of four languages
4:00 *Reiko Kataoka (University of California, Berkeley)*: A production study on phonologization of /u/-fronting in alveolar context
4:30 *Jennifer Cramer (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: Steady-state patterns of /ai/ in Southern and Midland dialects: The case of Louisville

Saturday, 10 January
Evening

Ellen F. Prince Tribute Symposium

Room: Grand Ballroom B
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM
Chair: Laurence R. Horn (Yale University)

Introductory Remarks

A Maven She Is: Ellen Prince's Work on Yiddish
Jerrold Sadock (University of Chicago, Emeritus)

Demonstrative Equatives and Open Propositions
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

Reception in Honor of the 50th Anniversary of the Center for Applied Linguistics

Room: Imperial Ballroom A/B
Time: 7:00 – 8:30 PM

Sunday, 11 January
Morning

Tutorial: Accessing Collaboration: Archives as Bridges between Researchers, Resources and Communities of Speakers 49

Room: Continental Ballroom 4
Organizers: Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
Heidi Johnson (University of Texas at Austin)
Co-sponsor: Open Language Archives Community Working Group on Outreach

9:00 *Paul Newman (Indiana University)*: Copyright essentials for field linguists and language archivists
9:30 *Heidi Johnson (University of Texas at Austin)*: Introduction to access: what should be restricted and how
10:00 *Gary Holton (University of Alaska, Fairbanks)*: Developing relationships between archives and speaker communities
10:30 *Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma)*: Working with speakers to determine access to heritage materials
11:00 *Lisa Conathan (Yale University), Andrew Garret (University of California, Berkeley)*: Archives, communities, and linguists: Negotiating access to language documentation
11:30 General discussion by panelists

Anaphora 50

Room: Franciscan C
Chair: Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

9:30 *Sverre Johnsen (Harvard University)*: Binding in tenseless domains
10:00 *Celina Troutman (Northwestern University), Brady Clark (Northwestern University)*: Person, pragmatics, and Principle B
10:30 *Peter Alrenga (University of Chicago)*: Stipulated vs. asserted anaphora
11:00 *John Lyon (University of British Columbia)*: Constraints on nominal reference transfer: An asymmetry between English and Lillooet Salish
11:30 *Kathleen M. Carbary (University of Rochester), Christine Gunlogson (University of Rochester), Michael K. Tanenhaus (University of Rochester)*: Deaccenting cues listeners to upcoming referents
12:00 *Hannah Rohde (Northwestern University), Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)*: Grammatical and coherence-driven biases in pronoun interpretation

Sociolinguistics: Gender and Regional Identity 51

Room: Franciscan B
Chair: Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona)

9:00 *Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota)*: Gender biases in fricative identification revisited
9:30 *Michael Shepherd (University of Southern California)*: The effect of perceived gender on evaluations of students' spoken responses
10:00 *Kevin Heffernan (Queen's University)*: Phonetic reduction of grammatical "going to": A male-led sound change
10:30 *Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada, Reno)*: Hearing is believing: The effect of regional affiliation on vowel identification
11:00 *Rebecca Greene (Stanford University)*: Language ideology and Appalachian English
11:30 *Thea Strand (University of Arizona)*: Leveling the linguistic marketplace: Revaluation of the local dialect in rural Valdres, Norway
12:00 *Sylvia Sierra (University of Mary Washington)*: Shifting regional identity and /aj/ variation in Fredericksburg, Virginia

Questions, Relatives and Coordination 52

Room: Franciscan A
Chair: Ivan Sag (Stanford University)

9:00 *Gunnel Tottie (University of Zurich), Sebastian Hoffmann (Lancaster University)*: The pragmatics of tag questions in English: A diachronic study
9:30 *Kyle Rawlins (Johns Hopkins University)*: A semantics for extreme ignorance questions
10:00 *Zhiguo Xie (Cornell University)*: Semantic sensitivity of 'know' in Banda Acehnese and concealed questions
10:30 *Francesca Del Gobbo (University of California, Irvine)*: More appositives in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your linguistics
11:00 *Rui P. Chaves (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)*: Reassessing 'respectively' readings
11:30 *Yusuke Kubota (The Ohio State University), Jungmee Lee (The Ohio State University)*: The Coordinate Structure Constraint: Syntactic constraint or pragmatic principle?
12:00 *Jill Duffield (University of Colorado at Boulder), Laura A. Michaelis (University of Colorado at Boulder)*: Why subject relatives prevail: Constraints versus constructional licensing

Nominal Structure 53

Room: Franciscan D
Chair: Eric Potsdam (National Science Foundation)

9:00 *Jorge Hankamer (University of California, Santa Cruz), Line Mikkelsen (University of California, Berkeley)*: The structure of definite complex nominals (in Danish)
9:30 *Ana C. Bastos-Gee (University of Connecticut)*: Nominal exclamatives and the hypothesis of a nominal force phrase
10:00 *Éric Mathieu (University of Ottawa)*: Determination and visibility in Romance modified bare nominals
10:30 *Asya Pereltsvaig (Stanford University)*: Adjectives in layers and Babby's Puzzle
11:00 *Ruth Kramer (University of California, Santa Cruz)*: Numeral syntax and word order universals in Middle Egyptian
11:30 *Bryan James Gordon (University of Arizona)*: "Artifiers" in Mississippi Valley Siouan as novel determiner class
12:00 *Helen Stickney (University of Pittsburgh)*: Inter-speaker variation in the syntax of the partitive

Native and Non-native Language 54

Room: Continental Ballroom 5
Chair: Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara)

9:00 *Michael L. Friesner (University of Pennsylvania)*: Phonetics and phonology in loanword adaptation: Low vowels in borrowings in Montréal French
9:30 *Vladimir Kulikov (University of Iowa)*: Features, acoustic cues, and prosodic positions in the L2 acquisition of Russian
10:00 *Farzaneh Foroodi-Nejad (University of Alberta), Johanne Paradis (University of Alberta)*: Compounding in Farsi-English bilingual children
10:30 *Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University), Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University)*: Conflicting repairs in native and foreign vocabulary
11:00 *Janay Crabtree (University of Georgia)*: Experience in adaptation to non-native speech
11:30 *Marina Terkourafi (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: Borrowed politeness just isn't
12:00 *Midam Kim (Northwestern University)*: Discourse markers in conversations between native and nonnative speakers

Phonotactic and Word Learning 55

Room: Continental Ballroom 6
Chair: Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan)

9:00 *Yuan Zhao (Stanford University)*: Statistical inference in the learning of novel phonetic categories
9:30 *Alejandrina Cristià (Purdue University)*: Phonological features in infant phonotactic learning
10:00 *Soondo Baek (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Cynthia Fisher (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: Effects of syllable position and syllable structure on phonotactic learning
10:30 *Hahn Koo (San Jose State University)*: Phonotactic learning beyond tier adjacency
11:00 *Celeste Kidd (University of Rochester), Katherine S. White (University of Rochester), Richard N. Aslin (University of Rochester)*: Children can use disfluencies for word learning
11:30 *Yao Yao (University of California, Berkeley)*: To learn or not to learn: The growing path of children's phonological neighborhoods
12:00 *Robert Daland (Northwestern University)*: Diphone-based word segmentation in Russian and English

American Dialect Society

Thursday, 8 January

Afternoon

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Union Square 3/4
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM

Annual Business Meeting
Room: Union Square 3/4
Time: 3:00 – 3:30 PM

Session 1 **56**
Chair: Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona)
Room: Union Square 3/4
4:00 *Charles Boberg (McGill University)*: Divergent and convergent patterns in the phonetics of Canadian English
4:30 *Nathalie Dajko (Tulane University)*: Linguistic variation and ethnic identity: The case of Native American French in Louisiana
5:00 *Eden Kaiser (University of Minnesota), Bartlomiej Plichta (University of Minnesota)*: Influence of nasalization on vowel perception

Thursday, 8 January

Evening

Word of the Year Nominations
Room: Union Square 3/4
Time: 5:45 – 6:45 PM

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Yosemite C
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, January 9

Morning

Session 2 **57**
Room: Union Square 3/4
Chair:

9:00 *Janneke Van Hofwegen (North Carolina State University)*: On the ethnic marking of /l/ in Chicano English: A generational study
9:30 *Maeve Eberhardt (University of Pittsburgh)*: Monophthongal /aw/ in Pittsburgh: On the social meanings of "Pittsburghese" in the local African American community
10:00 *Lisa Cohen Minnick (Western Michigan University), Patricia S. Bills (Michigan State University)*: Language attitudes and pre-service teacher preferences

Session 3 **58**

Room: Union Square 3/4
Chair:

11:00 *Douglas S. Bigham (University of Texas at Austin)*: Northern California vowels in Southern Illinois
11:30 *Cara Shousterman (New York University)*: Diachrony and AAE: Sound change outside of the mainstream
12:00 *Brian José (Indiana University)*: A preliminary analysis of final /z/ devoicing in Northwest Indiana

Friday, 9 January
Afternoon

Session 4 **59**

Room: Union Square 3/4
Chair:
2:00 *Stefanie Kuzmack (University of Chicago), Rod Edwards (University of Chicago)*: Plural *all* in *wh + all* constructions
2:30 *Kevin J. Rottet (Indiana University)*: On the origins of preposition stranding in Louisiana French
3:00 *Kathryn Remlinger, Grand Valley State University*: Nisu, Sisu, and Sauna: The enregistration of an ethnic dialect in Michigan's Upper Peninsula

Session 5 **60**

Room: Union Square 3/4
Chair:

3:45 *Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis), Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University), Carolyn McCaskill (Gallaudet University), Joseph Hill (Gallaudet University), Roxanne Dummett (Gallaudet University)*: Variation in Black ASL: Two hands or one, high or low?
4:45 *Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College), James Peterson (Bucknell University)*: Word of mouth: The rise of hip hop's "third coast" and its influence on African American English

Friday, 9 January
Evening

Words of the Year Vote

Room: Union Square 15/16
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Bring-Your-Own-Book Exhibit and Reception

Room: Union Square 3/4
Time: 6:30 – 7:30 PM

Saturday, 10 January
Morning

Session 6 **61**
Room: Union Square 3/4

8:30 *Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University), Sarah Vacovsky (West Virginia University) , Kyle Vass (West Virginia University),Paige Butcher (West Virginia University)*: *Was* leveling: An ancient feature in modern Appalachia
9:00 *Renee Blake (New York University), Michael Cavallaro (New York University), Elizabeth Coggshall (New York University), Danny Erker (New York University), Michael Taylor (New York University)*: New York City English: Perceptual dialectology and research design
9:30 *Michael Shepherd (University of Southern California)*: The effect of perceived ethnicity on evaluations of students' spoken responses

Session 7 **62**
Room: Union Square 3/4

10:30 *Sarah Hamilton (West Virginia University), Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)*: Not just 'one of them things': Demonstrative *them* in appalachia
11:00 *Cathleen Waters (University of Toronto)*: The case of *actually* in North American English
11:30 *Derek Denis (University of Toronto)*: So *eh* is still Canadian, *you know?* A sociolinguistic investigation of discourse particles in Canadian English

Saturday, 9 January
Afternoon

Annual Luncheon
Room: Union Square 17/18
Time: 12:15 – 1:45 PM

Postmodern Dialectology
Bill Kretzschmar, President, American Dialect Society

Session 8 **63**
Room: Union Square 3/4

2:00 *Andrea Kortenhoven (Stanford University)*: ". . . and Testifying": An analysis of women's linguistic performance in a Black church community
2:30 *Susan Tamasi (Emory University)*: The misinterpretation of AAE in medical examinations
3:00 *Mary Elizabeth Kohn (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Janneke Van Hofwegen (North Carolina State University)*: The diversity and stability of vocalic variation among bidialectal and bilingual children

Session 9 **64**

Panel: The Job Market for Linguists

Room: Union Square 3/4
Time: 4:00 – 5:00 PM

Benjamin Torbert (University of Missouri-St. Louis), Moderator
Grant Barrett (Double-Tongued Dictionary)
Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland-Baltimore County)
Rob Podesva (Georgetown University)
Jeff Reaser (North Carolina State University)
Rebecca Roeder (Michigan State University)
Julie Sweetland (Center for Inspired Teaching)

American Name Society
Thursday, 8 January
Afternoon

Executive Council Meeting
Room: Union Square 1/2
Time: 12:00-3:30 PM

Opening Session
Room: Union Square 6
Time: 4:00 PM

Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University) and
Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University), Co-Presidents

Analysis of Male Names and African American Names **65**
Room: Union Square 6
Chair: Bruce Brown (Brigham Young University)

4:15 *Bruce L. Brown (Brigham Young University), Whitney Erickson (Brigham Young University), Kacy Graham (Brigham Young University), Megan Lewis (Brigham Young University), Malvina Salash (Brigham Young University), Jessica H. Scott (Brigham Young University)*: The trends of American male given names across the nineteenth century

4:45 *Bruce L. Brown (Brigham Young University), David Gardner (Institute for the Study of Language and Culture), Brandon Gunn (Brigham Young University), Jose Pinon (Brigham Young University), Angel Venegas (Brigham Young University), Donald Walker (Brigham Young University)*: The changing popularity of American male names across the twentieth century

5:15 *Kem Roper (University of Louisville)*: An analysis of distinctive African-American names

Patterns in Surname Choices for Women and Same-sex Couples **66**
Room: Union Square 6
Chair: Donna L. Lillian (East Carolina University)

6:00 *Myleah Y. Kerns (East Carolina University)*: North American women's surname choice based on ethnicity and self-identification as feminists

6:30 *Donna L. Lillian (East Carolina University)*: Surname choices of same-sex couples and their children

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception
Room: Yosemite C
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 9 January
Morning

Dictionaries, Lexicons, and Toponymic Terminology 67

Room: Union Square 6
Chair: Thomas J. Gasque (University of South Dakota, emeritus)

8:00 *D. Kenneth Tucker (Carleton University)*: The number of surnames in Reaney's 1958 *Dictionary of British Surnames*
8:30 *André Lapierre (University of Ottawa)*: From the lexicon to the onomasticon: French contributions to geoname terminology
9:00 *Thomas J. Gasque (University of South Dakota, emeritus)*: The definite article *The* as a toponymic generic

Personal Names in a Multi-Cultural Setting 68

Room: Union Square 5
Chair: Karen A. Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University)

8:00 *Susan Meredith Burt (Illinois State University)*: The naming, re-naming, and self-naming of Hmong-Americans
8:30 *Grant W. Smith (Eastern Washington University)*: Names, references, and meaning in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*
9:00 *Karen A. Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University), Jeanine Ntihirageza (Northeastern Illinois University)*: Form and meaning shift in naming: How one name in pre-Christian Burundi became multiple, multilingual names in modern Burundi

Toponyms on the American Landscape 69

Room: Union Square 6
Chair: Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)

9:45 *James B. Koenig (GeothermEx)*: The informal gazetteer: Names not found on American maps
10:15 *Rosamond C. Rodman (Mount St. Mary's College)*: Naming a place Nicodemus
10:45 *Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University)*: Ghost towns of Colorado: An in-depth analysis of the place names of old mining/pioneer towns of the Centennial State

Names and Their Significance in Other Cultures 70

Room: Union Square 5
Chair: Terrence M. Potter (Georgetown University)

9:45 *Chad J. Farnes (Brigham Young University)*: The evolution of naming practices in the Highlands of Guatemala
10:15 *Sandra Falcon (George Mason University), Mark S. Watson (Georgetown Preparatory School)*: What Happened to María and José? Changes in Cuban name-giving motivated by political reforms
10:45 *Terrence M. Potter (Georgetown University)*: What's in an Iraqi name?

Aptronyms: Names and Vocations 71

Room: Union Square 6
Chair: Ernest L. Abel (Wayne State University)

11:30 *Verbie Lovorn Prevost (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga)*: What's in a name? Or, an English teacher by any other name
12:00 *Ernest L. Abel (Wayne State University)*: Why your doctor is your doctor, and your lawyer is your lawyer

Names and Naming in Two Former Russian Republics **72**

Room: Union Square 5
Chair: Edwin D. Lawson (State University of New York at Fredonia, Emeritus)

11:30 *Bakhtigul Imomova (Université Catholique de Louvain), Willy Van Langendonck (University of Leuven)*: Comparison of the Uzbek and the Western European anthroponymic systems
12:00 *Edwin D. Lawson (State University of New York at Fredonia, Emeritus), Zinaida S. Zavyalova (Tomsk State Pedagogical University)*: The Tatars of Tomsk: Russification or preservation?

Lunch – Interest Group Gatherings

Room: TBA
Time: 12:30 – 2:00 PM

Branding: Laurel Sutton (Catchword/University of California at Berkeley)

Personal Names: Ed Lawson (State University of New York at Fredonia, Emeritus)

Friday, 9 January
Afternoon

Invited Speaker **73**

Room: Union Square 6
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM
Moderator: Kemp Williams (IBM Global Name Recognition)

Onomasticon Fantasticum: Names as a Stylistic Element in the Novels of J. R. R. Tolkien, J. K. Rowling, and Philip Pullman
Michael Adams (Indiana University)

Name of the Year Discussion and Balloting

Room: Union Square 6
Chair: Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)
Time: 3:15 – 4:15 PM

Scientific Naming and Going Green **74**

Room: Union Square 6
Chair: Laurel A. Sutton (Catchword/University of California at Berkeley)

4:30 *Anne-Marie Laurian (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique)*: Creativity in naming things
5:00 L*aurel A. Sutton (Catchword/University of California at Berkeley)*: Green is the new black

Place Names in Zimbabwe and French West Africa **75**

Room: Union Square 5
Chair: Michel Nguessan (Governors State University)

4:30 *Jacob Mapara (Great Zimbabwe University), Davie E. Mutasa (University of South Africa), Shumirai Nyota (Great Zimbabwe University)*: Purposeful naming: A case of beer halls named from colonial Rhodesia to present day Zimbabwe
5:00 *Michel Nguessan (Governors State University)*: Toponymy development in French West Africa: Historical perspectives

American Dialect Society Word of the Year/American Name Society Name of the Year Celebration

Room: Union Square 15/16
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Annual Banquet

Place: Zingari Ristorante, 501 Post Street, San Francisco, CA
Time: 7:00 PM

Saturday, 10 January
Morning

Naming and Address Forms in Colleges and Universities **76**

Room: Union Square 6
Chair: Saundra K. Wright (California State University at Chico)

8:00 *Paul D. Fallon (University of Mary Washington), Christina Kakava (University of Mary Washington)*: Naming an academic institution: Language, power, and identity
8:30 *Priscilla A. Ord (McDaniel College)*: Naming the halls of ivy
9:00 *Saundra K. Wright (California State University at Chico)*: Address forms influence course ratings

Poster Session **77**

Room: Union Square 6
Chair: Priscilla A. Ord (McDaniel College)

9:30 *Peter E. Raper (University of the Free State, South Africa)*: The etymology of the terms *Bushman* and *San*

Cultural, Political, and Social Naming Traditions **78**

Room: Union Square 5
Chair: D. Kenneth Tucker (Carleton University)

8:00 *Anthony Chukwuemeka Oha (Centre for Onomastic and Semiotic Research, Lagos, Nigeria)*: An onomastic review of chieftaincy titles among Igbos of Southeastern Nigeria
8:30 *Joshua Abiodun Ogunwale (Obafemi Awolowo University)*: An anthropolinguistic analysis of Yoruba proper names
9:00 *Lawrie A. Barnes (University of South Africa), Charles Pfukwa (Midlands State University, Zimbabwe)*: Churchill and Roosevelt: The politics of changing school names in Zimbabwe
9:30 *Myoyoung Kim (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)*: How do Korean-Americans retain the Korean naming tradition in their first names?

Co-Presidents' Address 79

Room: Union Square 6
Time: 10:15 – 11:15 AM
Moderator: Michael F. McGoff

Presidential Names in the News
Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University)

Onomastic Variation: How Personal Names Become Even More Personal
Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University)

Annual Business Meeting

Room: Union Square 6
Time: 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Chairs: Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University) and Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University), Co-Presidents

Saturday, 10 January
Afternoon

Lunch – Interest Group Gatherings

Room: TBA
Time: 12:30 – 2:00 PM

Literary Onomastics: Christine De Vinne

Place Names: André Lapierre (University of Ottawa)

Literary Onomastics I 80

Room: Union Square 6
Chair: Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College)

2:00 *Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University)*: The fantastic names in Eoin Colfer's Artemis Fowl books
2:30 *Catherine Evans Davies (The University of Alabama)*: Challenging boundaries of text and of audience: The literary uses of cross-linguistic differences in names
3:00 *Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College)*: Thematic naming in *The Transit of Venus*

Names in Memorials, of Sacred Places, and on Gravestones 81

Room: Union Square 5
Chair: Emma Woo Louie (Independent)

2:00 *Maria Palacas (University of Delaware), Amanda Strickland (Purdue University)*: Moving memorials: An onomastic study of memorial car etchings in the United States
2:30 *Eve K. Okura (Brigham Young University)*: *Na Wahi Pana O Hawai'i*: Sacred places of Hawai'i
3:00 *Emma Woo Louie (Independent)*: Things to learn from Chinese American gravestones

Literary Onomastics II **82**

Room: Union Square 6
Chair: Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh, Emeritus)

3:45 *Uri Tadmor (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)*: The unique personal names of the Onya Darat of Borneo
4:15 *Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)*: Naming Shakespeare's sister: Why Woolf chose Judith
4:45 *Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh, Emeritus)*: Names of actual people chosen for fictional characters in *Jane Eyre*

Perception of, Variables with, and Unusual Names **83**

Room: Union Square 5
Chair: Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)

3:45 *Jennifer A. Moss (BabyNames.com)*: The perception of names
4:15 *Zenzi M. Griffin (University of Texas at Austin), Thomas Wangerman (Georgia Institute of Technology)*: Variables associated with parents mistakenly calling their children by someone else's name
4:45 *Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)*: Bad census takers: Using census records to find unusual names

Executive Council Wrap-up Meeting

Room: Union Square 6
Time: 5:30 – 6:30 PM

Linguistic Society of America: Reception in Honor of the 50th Anniversary of the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL)

Room: Imperial Ballroom A/B
Time: 7:00 – 8:30 PM

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Friday, 9 January
Morning

Linguistic Theory and Practice 84

Room: Union Square 16
Chair: Mark Amsler (University of Auckland)

9:30 *Nataliya Semchynska (Purdue University)*: Andrij Biletsky's language model
10:00 *Stuart Davis (Indiana University)*: Duponceau's *English Phonology* of 1817 from a contemporary perspective
10:30 Break
10:45 *Bryan Fleming (Boston College)*: A historiography of Waldensian Patouà
11:15 *Arika Okrent (Philadelphia, PA)*: Loglan: The rise and fall (and rise again) of the "logical language"

Friday, 9 January
Afternoon

Historiography of Native American Languages 85

Room: Union Square 16
Chair: Margaret Thomas (Boston College)

2:00 *Mark Amsler (University of Auckland)*: Pickering's Eliot: Retexting the American origins of comparative philology
2:30 *Shawn Gaffney (SUNY-Stony Brook)*: Revisiting early Algonquian linguistics
3:00 *Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)*: On cultural patterns and grammatical gender in Iroquoian and Algonquian
3:30 Break
3:45 *Wallace Chafe (UC-Santa Barbara)*: Linguistic contributions to knowledge of the Seneca language
4:15 *Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)*: "The diversity of men's ingenuity": Language in José de Acosta's *Historia Natural y Moral de las Índias*

Saturday, 10 January
Morning

Linguists and Their Activities 86

Room: Union Square 16
Chair: Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro)

9:30 *Richard D. Janda (Indiana University)*: M.L. Wagner 1923 and "grammaticalization of suffix function" as increased lexical content
10:00 *Marc Pierce (University of Texas-Austin)*: On the contributions of Ernst Ebbinghaus to Gothic studies
10:30 Break
10:45 *David Boe (Northern Michigan University)*: Pinker's epistemological pentarchy
11:15 *Hope C. Dawson (Ohio State University), Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University)*: So, who's really been in charge? A look at *Language*'s editorial structure(s)

Saturday, 10 January
Afternoon

Linguistic Origins and Backgrounds **87**
Room: Union Square 16
Chair: David Boe (Northern Michigan University)

2:00 *Toon Van Hal (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)*: Terminology in early "precomparative" linguistics
2:30 *Margaret Thomas (Boston College)*: Names and pseudonyms in linguistic case studies: A historical overview

Business Meeting
Room: Union Square 16
Time: 3:15 PM – 4:15 PM

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Thursday, 8 January 2009
Evening

SSILA President's Meet and Greet Reception

Room: Yosemite C
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, 9 January 2009
Morning

Session 1 Syntax/Grammaticalization 88

Room: Union Square 23
Chair: Arthur Spears (City University of New York)

8:45 Opening Remarks
9:00 *Malcolm Finney (California State University):* Syntactic dependency and instrumental constructions in Krio: Distinguishing serial verb constructions from overt or covert coordinate structures
9:30 *Danny Adone (University of Cologne):* Grammaticalisation and creolisation: The case of Ngukurr Kriol
10:00 Break

SPCL Posters 89

Room: Grand Ballroom A
Time: Posters will be on view throughout the day

Merelyn B. Bates-Mims (Retired Fulbright Researcher): Ancient cognition en voyage: Creole DNA across Africa proto-peoples, geography, and cultures
Leila Caid (UMR 7114 du CNRS, Université Paris 10, Nanterre):Tense and aspect markers in Reunion And Mauritian Creoles
Iskra Iskrova (Indiana University): Tonal patterns and alignment in Guadeloupean Creole intonation
Emily Kaufmann (University of Cologne): Pidginization and creolization in the Spanish–English continuum in the US
Kenneth Sumbuk (University of Papua New Guinea): More on functions and origin of Tok Pisin 'na'

Session 2a African American English 90

Room: Union Square 23
Chair: Armin Schwegler (University of California, Irvine)

10:30 *Arthur Spears (City University of New York):* African American English auxiliaries: The neocreolist hypothesis
11:00 *Margaret Wade-Lewis (State University of New York at New Paltz):* The role of Beryl Loftman Bailey in advancing Creole linguistics
11:30 *Gerard Van Herk (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University):* A different island: Newfoundland English as a testing ground for dialect contributions to earlier African American English

Session 2b Phonology **91**

Room: Union Square 24
Chair: Rocky R. Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

10:30 *Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh), Erin Donnelly (University of Pittsburgh):* Phonetics of Implosives in Jamaican Creole
11:00 *Tanyia Joy Wilkins (Mico University College, Kingston):* The Rhythmic Patterns of Jamaican English
11:30 *Iyabo Osiapem (University of Pittsburgh), Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh):* Sentence Intonation in Black Bermudian English: A creole connection?

Friday, 9 January 2009
Afternoon

Session 3a Education Issues – Jamaican **92**

Room: Union Square 23
Chair: Donald Winford (The Ohio State University)

2:00 *Rocky R. Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona*): The language competence of children entering Jamaican primary schools
2:30 *Nichola Edwards (Glenmuir High School, Jamaica):* Creole morphology and syntax: Implications for ELT at the secondary level in Jamaica
3:00 *Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin), Jessica White (University of Texas at Austin):* Combining qualitative and quantitative approaches in the study of nonstandard spelling in Jamaican writing

Session 3b Morphology **93**

Room: Union Square 24
Chair: Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute, Leipzig)

2:00 *Carol Myers-Scotton (Michigan State University) Janice Jake (Midlands Technical College).* Predicting distributions in creoles by morpheme type
2:30 *Albert Valdman (Indiana University), Anne-Jose Villeneuve (Indiana University):* Morphophonological variation in Haitian Creole: the case of 3PRO
3:00 *Peter Slomanson (City University of New York):* Camouflaged diachrony in contact language aspect marking

Session 4a Sociolinguistics/Multilingualism **94**

Room: Union Square 23
Chair: Ronald Schaefer (Southern Illinois University)

4:00 *Don Walicek (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras):* Sociolinguistic diversity in Samaná English: When is it significant?
4:30 *Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore), Gavin Furukawa (University of Hawaii):* Multilingualism, language ideology & language practice: Representation of Hawai‘i Creole in advertisements
5:00 *Aya Inoue (University of Hawaii):* Basilectal, mesolectal and acrolectal patterns in copula variability: A case of Hawai‘i Creole

Session 4b Comparative/Origin **95**

Room: Union Square 24
Chair: Marvin Kramer (Dharma Realm Buddhist University):

4:00 *Nicholas Faraclas (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras), Rhoda Arrindell (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras), Micah Corum (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras), Candida Gonzalez Lopez (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras), Lourdes Gonzalez (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras), Pier Angeli Le Compte (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras), Jean Ourdy Pierre (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras), Neusa Rodriguez (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras),Diana Ursulin (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras):* Marginalized peoples & creole genesis: Sociétés de Cohabitation & the founder principle
4:30 *Nicole Scott (University of the West Indies, Mona), Sandra Evans (University of the West Indies, St. Augustine)*: Predicator complementation: A comparative analysis of English and Trinidad French lexicon Creole
5:00 *Stephane Goyette (Brandon University, Manitoba):* Creole genesis and the (ir)relevance of dialect mixture

Saturday, 10 January 2009
Morning

Session 5a Usage Styles **96**

Room: Union Square 23
Chair: Rocky R. Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

8:45 Conference Announcements: *Rocky Meade – Executive Secretary/Treasurer*
9:00 *Elizabeth Winkler (Western Kentucky University):* Questions of gender in Limonese Creole English
9:30 *Nickesha Dawkins (University of the West Indies, Mona):* Phonology of dancehall music: Vowel use by artistes according to gender
10:00 *Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas, Austin):* Language style in the Jamaican Diaspora

Session 5b Language Contact - Chinese **97**

Room: Union Square 24
Chair: J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University)

9:00 *Stephen Matthews, Alfred Jones (University of Hong Kong) and Virginia Yip (Chinese University of Hong Kong):* Chinese Pidgin English in verse: From Canton to Shanghai
9:30 *E-Ching Ng (Yale University):* Malay meets Chinese meets English: Word-level tone in colloquial Singaporean English
10:00 *Zhiming Bao (National University of Singapore):* Must in Singapore English

Session 6a Syntax/Semantics **98**

Room: Union Square 23
Chair: Malcolm Finney (California State University)

11:00 *Anne-Sophie Bally (Université du Québec à Montréal):* Definiteness and number in Saramaka
11:30 *Ronald Schaefer (Southern Illinois University):* Semantic class restrictions on intransitive verbs in series
12:00 *Audene Henry (University of the West Indies, Mona; University of Technology, Jamaica)* A historical reconstruction of nominal prefixes of the Maroon Kromanti language

Session 6b Spanish-Based Creoles/Pidgins 99

Room: Union Square 24
Chair: Nicholas Faraclas (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras):

11:00 *Armin Schwegler (University of California, Irvine):* Pidgin Bozal Spanish and African tongues in Cuba: A decade of research — a major step forward
11:30 *J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University):* Chinese Spanish in 19th-century Cuba
12:00 *Jorge Porras (Sonoma State University):* Noun marking in Philippine Creole Spanish: A comparative approach
12:30 Lunch

Saturday, 10 January 2009
Afternoon (+ Dinner)

Session 7a Historical Transfer & APiCS 100

Room: Union Square 23
Chair: M. Wade-Lewis (State University of New York at New Paltz)

2:00 *Bart Jacobs (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität,München):* Papiamentu's Afro-Portuguese origins: Linguistic and historical connections with Upper Guinea Portuguese Creole
2:30 *Marvin Kramer (Dharma Realm Buddhist University):* Historical implications of the transfer of morphology in the Portuguese element of Saramaccan
3:00 *Martin Haspelmath, Susanne Michaelis (Max Planck Institute, Leipzig) Magnus Huber (U of Zurich) Philippe Maurer (U of Giessen):* First results from the Atlas of Pidgin & Creole Language Structures (APiCS)

Session 7b Lexical Analyses 101

Room: Union Square 24
Chair: Carol Myers-Scotton (Michigan State University)

2:00 *Israel A. Linarte (Colorado State University):* Spanish loanwords in Miskito Coast Creole
2:30 *Leila Caid (UMR 7114 du CNRS, Université Paris 10, Nanterre)*: Tense and aspect markers in Reunion and Mauritian Creoles
3:00 *Henry Zenk (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde), Jedd Schrock (University of Oregon), Tony Johnson (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde):* Chinook Jargon (Chinuk Wawa) etymologies—a progress report

Session 8 Keynote Address 102

Room: Union Square 23
Chair: Danny Adone (University of Cologne).

4:00 *Donald Winford (The Ohio State University):* Processes of Creole formation and related contact-induced language change
4:45 *John Victor Singler (New York University*), Discussant
5:00 Open floor questions/discussion
5:15 Closing Remarks: *Arthur Spears (City University of New York) - President*

SPCL Dinner

Place: To be announced
Time: 7:30 PM

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Thursday, 8 January

Evening

Language in Use 103

Room: Yosemite B
Chair: Douglas Parks (Indiana University)

6:00 *Bill Poser (University of British Columbia):* Writing BC native languages: Success by what measure?
6:30 *Michal Brody (Universidad de Oriente):* Feature awareness in the graphitic strategies of Maaya/Spanish bilingual children
7:00 *Susan Kalt (Roxbury Community College):* Bilingual children's object and case marking in Cusco Quechua
7:30 *Wesley Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma Language Committee):* On creating the "Home" domain in Miami language reclamation
8:00 *Gabriela Perez Baez (University at Buffalo, State University of New York):* Exporting language loss

Syntax 104

Room: Yosemite A
Chair: George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany, State University of New York)

6:00 *Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino):* Clausal nominalization as relativization strategy in Chimariko
6:30 *Tim Thornes (University of Central Arkansas):* Detransitivity and relative clauses in Northern Paiute
7:00 *Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa):* On Wh-movement in Blackfoot: Evidence for feature strength
7:30 *Mily Crevels (Radboud University Nijmegen):* That's the polar question in Itonama (Isolate: Bolivia)
8:00 *Scott AnderBois (University of California, Santa Cruz):* Disjunction and polar questions in Yukatek Maya

SSILA President's Meet and Greet Reception

Room: Yosemite C
Time: 8:30 - 10:00 PM

Friday, 9 January

Morning

Phonetics, Phonology 105

Room: Yosemite B
Chair: Karin Michelson (University at Buffalo-SUNY)

9:00 *Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska, Fairbanks):* Acoustic correlates of stress in the Inland dialect of Dena'ina Athabascan
9:30 *Elizabeth Kickham (University of Oklahoma):* Muskogean tonogenesis: Reconstructing Proto-Muskogean glottal stop and tone
10:00 *Julia Colleen Miller (University of Washington):* The phonetics of tone in two dialects of Dane-zaa (Athabaskan)
10:30 *Melissa Frazier (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill):* A moraic analysis of tone and glottalization in Yucatec Maya
11:00 *Sharon Hargus (University of Washington):* A H+L% boundary tone in Athabaskan

Semantics 106

Room: Yosemite A
Chair: David Beck (University of Alberta):

9:30 *John Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University):* The semantics of the active-stative pronominal systems in Siouan
10:00 *Gale Gomez (Rhode Island College):* Not speaking of the dead: Euphemism and metonymy in Yanomae (Brazil)
10:30 *Conor Quinn (Massachsetts Institute of Technology/University of Southern Maine):* Semantic packaging and the manner/means constraint on Algonquian verbal stem structure
11:00 *Timothy Henry (University of California, Santa Barbara):* From inalienable to indefinite in Ventureño Chumash

SSILA Presidential Address

Room: Yosemite B
Time: 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Chair: Ivy Doak (SSILA)

Donna Gerdts (Simon Fraser University): Women, fire, and not so dangerous things: Explorations in Halkomelem gender

Friday, 9 January
Afternoon

Space, Time 107

Room: Yosemite B
Chair: Harriet Klein (Stony Brook University)

2:00 *Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin):* Expressing space and location in Huehuetla Tepehua *[Mary Haas Award Recipient]*
2:30 *Rodrigo Romero Mendez (University at Buffalo, State University of New York):* Spatial relations and path in Ayutla Mixe
3:00 *Gary Holton (University of Alaska):* Landscape and the ontology of places at the intersection of Athabascan and Eskimo-Aleut
3:30 *Hein van der Voort (Radboud University Nijmegen):* Areal diffusion of fictive interaction: Future tense in Aikanã (isolate, Brazil)
4:00 *Carolyn O'Meara (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)*: The semantics of Seri ground phrases

Morphology, Morphosyntax 108

Room: Yosemite A
Chair: Timothy Montler (University of North Texas)

2:30 *Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (Swarthmore):* The morphosyntax of Navajo comparatives and the degree argument
3:00 *Doris L. Payne (University of Oregon), Kelsey Wilson (Rosetta Stone):* Yagua color terms and their morphosyntactic properties
3:30 *Susan Steele (University of California, Santa Cruz):* Luiseño stem classes
4:00 *Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara):* The potential value of defectiveness: Yup'ik and Mohawk inflectional gaps

Annual Business Meeting
Presentation of the Mary Haas Award and the Ken Hale Prize
Room: Yosemite B
Time: 4:30-5:30PM

Saturday, 10 January
Morning

Morphosyntax 109
Room: Yosemite A
Chair: Richard A. Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)

9:00 *Alejandra Vidal (CONICET/UNAF):* Reciprocals in Pilagá
9:30 *Fernando Zúñiga (University of Zurich):* The applicatives of Mapudungun
10:00 *Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago):* 'Second' objects with no first object: a typology of Meskwaki objects
10:30 *Marine Vuillermet (CNRS UMR 5596/Université Lyon 2):* Double perspective on the Ese Ejja absolutive construction: Historical reconstruction and synchronic readjustment
11:00 *Amy Rose Deal (University of Massachusetts Amherst):* Nez Perce verbs of speech and mental attitude
11:30 *Pilar Valenzuela (Chapman University), Lindsay Butler (University of Arizona):* Argument encoding and valence-changing in Kawapanan
12:00 *Karin Michelson (University at Buffalo, State University of New York), Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo, State University of New York):* The structure of nominal expressions in Oneida

Zapotec 110
Room: Yosemite B
Chair: Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)

9:00 *Laura Tejada (University of Southern California):* Vowel phonation in San Miguel Cajonos Zapotec
9:30 *Juan José Bueno Holle (University of Chicago):* Lexical tone in Isthmus Zapotec
10:00 *George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany, State University of New York), John Foreman (Utica College), Lee S. Bickmore (University at Albany, State University of New York):* Floating H tones and the tonology of Macuiltianguis Zapotec
10:30 *Kevin Ryan (University of California, Los Angeles):* Released glottal stop and prosodic constituency in Matatlán Zapotec
11:00 *Aaron Sonnenschein (California State University, Los Angeles):* Number systems in colonial Sierra Zapotec
11:30 *Natalie Operstein (University of Sonora/University of California Los Angeles):* Verb classes in Zaniza (Papabuco) Zapotec
12:00 *George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany, State University of New York):* A movement paradox in Zapotec

Saturday, 10 January
Afternoon

Inflectional Contrasts in the Languages of the Northwest Coast (Joint Session with LSA) 40
Chair: Donna Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)
Room: Continental Ballroom 6
Time: 2:00 – 5:00 PM

2:00 Welcome
2:05 *David Beck (University of Alberta)*: Blurring boundaries: Phrase-level inflection and word-level syntax in the Pacific Northwest
2:50 *Suzanne Urbanczyk (University of Victoria)*: Form and function in Salish and Wakashan word formation

3:20 *Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia)*: Tense and modality in the Pacific Northwest
4:00 *Seth Cable (University of Massachusetts)*: Use of subordinate clauses as matrix utterances in the Pacific Northwest
4:30 *Henry Davis (University of British Columbia)*: Informational structure and inflection in NW Coast languages

Historical Linguistics, Archival Research 111

Room: Yosemite B
Chair: Bill Poser (University of British Columbia)

2:00 *Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University):* What are Takelma's closest relatives?
2:30 *Catherine A. Callaghan (Ohio State University):* Ancient i/a ablaut in Yokuts and Utian pronouns
3:30 *Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania):* Glottalization in Alsea

SSILA Poster Session: Phonetics, Phonology 112

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

Heriberto Avelino (University of California-Berkeley, University of Toronto): Diachronic phonology and dynamic optimization in Pame languages
Donald Frantz (University of Lethbridge), Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)): Measuring Blackfoot consonant length
Sharon Hargus (University of Washington), Virginia Beavert (University of Oregon): Sahaptin intonational phonology
Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester), Jordan Lachler (Sealaska Heritage Institute), Sally Rice (University of Alberta): Aspiration as phonation: An acoustic analysis of aspirated affricates in the Dene languages
Ryan Shosted (University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign): Uvular variation in Q'anjob'al

Sunday, 11 January
Morning

Phonetics, Phonology 113

Room: Mason Room A/B
Chair: Patricia Shaw (University of British Columbia)

9:00 *Kosuke Matsukawa (University at Albany, State University of New York):* Phonetic evidence for extra harmonic vowel as historical innovation in Chicahuaxtla Triqui
9:30 *Dylan Herrick (University of Oklahoma):* A multi-speaker acoustic analysis of Comanche's 'high' central vowel
10:00 *Sunghwa Lee (University of Victoria):* Vowel length adjustments and contrast enhancement in Nuuchahnulth
10:30 *Thiago Chacon (University of Utah):* Nasality in Tukanoan languages: Synchrony and diachrony
11:00 *Lynda Boudreault (University of Texas at Austin):* Nasal phenomena in Sierra Popoluca (Mixe-Zoque)
11:30 *Veronica Munoz-Ledo (University of California, Santa Barbara):* Laryngealization and the voicing of stops in Sierra Popoluca

Syntax, Semantics 114

Room: Lombard Room
Chair: Marianne Mithun (University of California-Santa Barbara)

9:00 *Indrek Park (Indiana University):* Ergativity in Hidatsa
9:30 *Pilar Valenzuela (Chapman University):* Pragmatic ergative marking in Shiwilu (Kawapanan, Peru)
10:00 *I-Wen Lai (University of Texas at Austin):* Discourse modes in the Iquito language
10:30 *Maura Velazquez-Castillo (Colorado State University):* The place of evidentiality in Guaraní grammar
11:00 *Neil Walker (University of California, Santa Barbara):* Southern Pomo dependent clause markers
11:30 *Anna Berge (University of Alaska, Fairbanks):* Coordination in Pribil of Islands Aleut



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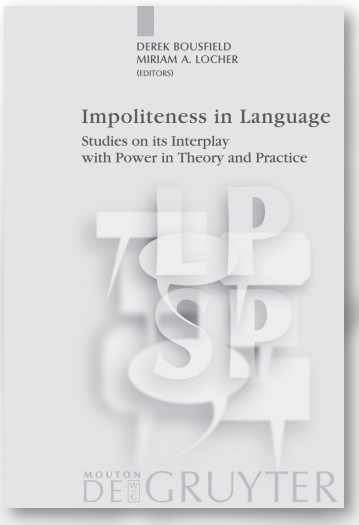


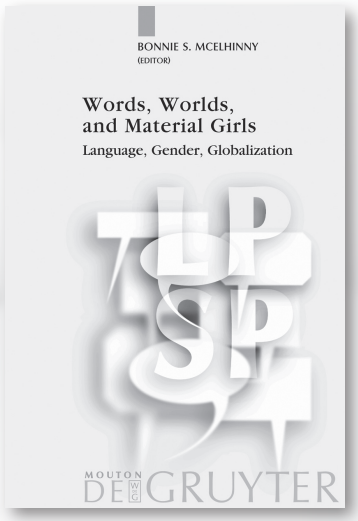
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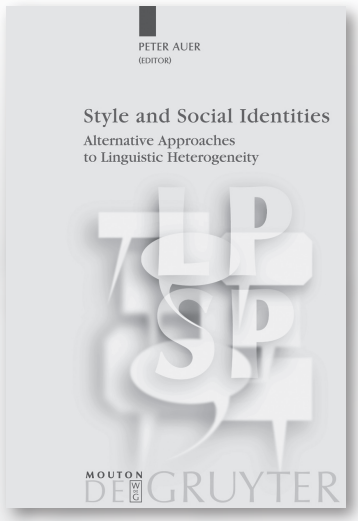
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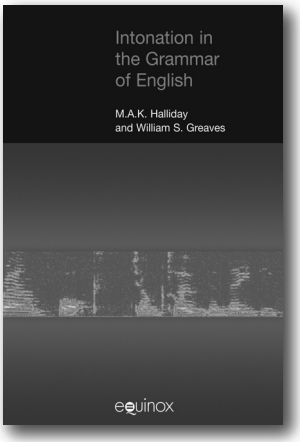
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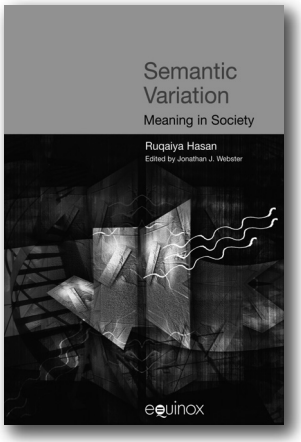
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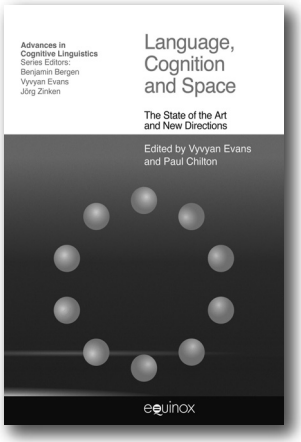
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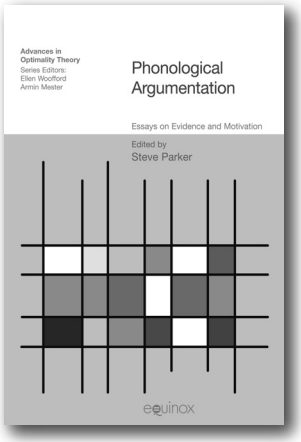
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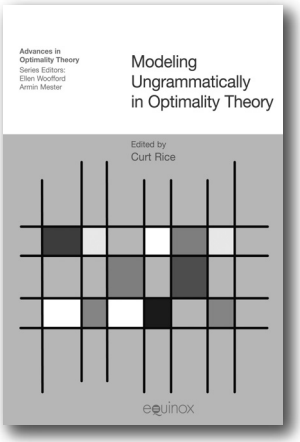
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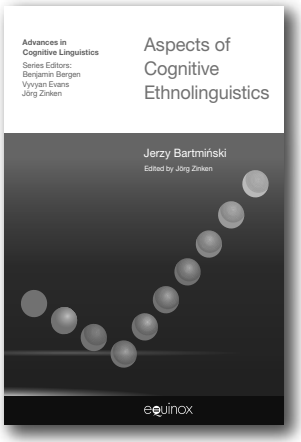
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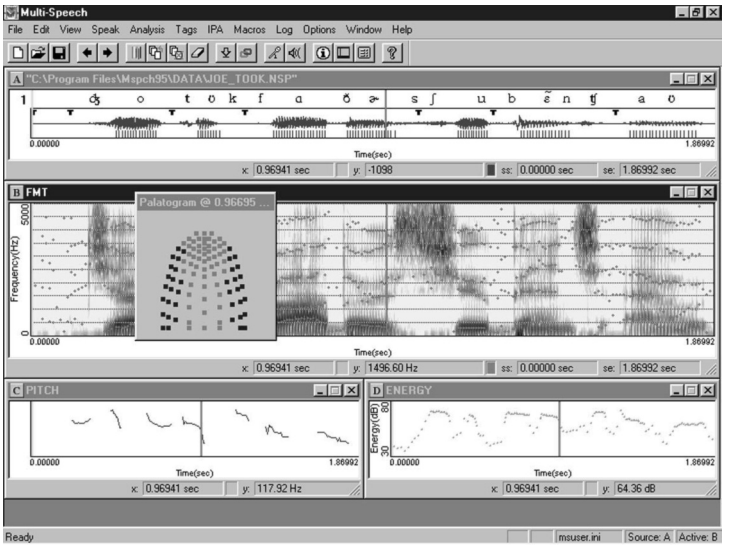
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Plenary Address
Grand Ballroom B
7:30 – 8:30 PM

From Single Word to Verbal Clause: Where do Simple Clauses Come From?

T. Givón
University of Oregon, Emeritus

The most primitive form of an event-clause, be it in child language, 2nd language pidgin or normal mature adult usage, is a single word under a separate intonation contour, most commonly a noun, that stands for a whole declarative, interrogative or imperative clause (Chafe 1994). The earliest stage in the genesis of syntactic complexity, be it in 1st language ontogeny, 2nd language learning or evolution, must have thus been the shift from a one-word clause (a noun) to a multi-word clause that includes a verb (Givón 1979). In this chapter I compare the communicative use and text-frequency of one-word **verbless clauses** in a series of natural oral texts: Two normal adult texts (Ute narrative; English conversation), one early childhood conversation (English), one 2nd language English-based pidgin narrative, one English Broca's aphasia narrative; and, as a control, one well-edited written English fiction text. In all these texts, the usage of verbless clauses (**verbal zero anaphora**) is extremely well-governed, at the level of 95% or above, by the preceding (anaphoric) overtly-expressed verb. This is in the same well-known range of well-governed **nominal zero anaphora** in discourse (Givón 1983). The text frequency of verbless clauses in all the texts studied here seldom dips below 30%, and is much higher in early child language, 2nd language pidgin and Broca's aphasia, approximating 100% in the one-word stage of child language (Bloom 1973). A common context-dependent mechanism appears to apply to the use of verbless clauses in all the texts studied, one that I think can be interpret developmentally--as the mechanism that gave rise to simple verbal clauses in language evolution.

T. Givón (PhD, UCLA, 1969) is Professor (Emeritus) of Linguistics and Cognitive Science at the University of Oregon; founding director (1976-1985) of the Ute Language Program, So. Ute Tribe; and co-founder of the Institute for Cognitive and Decision Sciences, University of Oregon (1987-...). Among his books are *On Understanding Grammar* (Academic Press 1979), *Ute Dictionary* (Ute Press 1979), *Ute Reference Grammar* (Ute Press 1980), *Topic Continuity in Discourse* (Benjamins 1983), *Ute Traditional Narratives* (Ute Press, 1985), *Mind, Code and Context* (Erlbaum 1989), *English Grammar* (Benjamins 1993), *Functionalism and Grammar* (Benjamins 1995), *Running Through the Tall Grass* (HarperCollins 1997), *Syntax: An Introduction* (Benjamins 2001), *Bio-Linguistics* (Benjamins 2002), *Context as Other Minds* (Benjamins 2005) and *The Genesis of Syntactic Complexity* (Benjamins 2008). He lives near Ignacio, Colorado.

Plenary Address
Grand Ballroom B
12:45 – 1:45 PM

Girlz II Women: Age Grading, Language Change, and Stylistic Variation

John R. Rickford
Stanford University

Quantitative sociolinguistics, as pioneered by Labov's studies of Martha's Vineyard (1963) and New York city (1966), achieved its most ready acceptance within mainstream linguistics for its breakthroughs in the study of change in progress. Its advances included the use of socially realistic data (recordings of people from different social groups speaking in various styles) at one point in time, the age differentials providing evidence of change in *apparent time*. The importance of seeking confirmatory evidence of change in *real time* has always been emphasized, e.g. to distinguish between *age grading* and *generational change*. However, as Sankoff and Blondeau (2007:561) note, the number of longitudinal studies of real-time change in sociolinguistics over the past forty years is small, relative to the larger number of synchronic, apparent time studies.

In this paper I report on a new longitudinal study of stability and change in African American Vernacular English [AAVE], as spoken in the low income, minority community of East Palo Alto, California. Although AAVE has received far more attention within sociolinguistics than any other ethnic or regional dialect, it has attracted only a handful of longitudinal studies, all within the last twelve years.

The present study, in which I collaborated with Stanford undergraduate Mackenzie Price, is primarily a *panel* study of the same individuals at two points in time, focusing in depth on the language of Foxy Boston and Tinky Gates. First interviewed in 1987 when they were 14 and 15 years of age respectively, they used whopping percentages of the canonical AAVE forms, like copula absence, invariant habitual *be*, and third singular present tense *–s* absence. Re-interviewed in 2006 and 2008, however, as working mothers in their thirties, they show significantly reduced usage of all these variables. The basic conclusion to be drawn from this and the independent evidence of a recent study of the same community is that Foxy and Tinky's altered usage represents age-grading rather than generational change. However the picture is not that simple, as revealed by attention to stylistic variation in both speakers, and the evidence of multiple recordings in the intervening years (Rickford and McNair 1994). The importance of style in this case raises questions about the validity of earlier studies of stability and change which may not have taken this variable into account. And it reaffirms the value of what Eckert (2005) has called 'third wave' sociolinguistics, in which the study of style and social meaning are central.

John R. Rickford (PhD, Pennsylvania, 1979) is Professor of Linguistics at Stanford University. He is also Courtesy Professor in Education and Pritzker Fellow in Undergraduate Studies. His primary interest is sociolinguistics, including the relation between language variation/change and ethnicity, social class and style; and the application of linguistics to educational problems. He has worked extensively on his native Guyanese Creole, but also on other Anglophone Atlantic creoles, like Jamaican, Barbadian, and Gullah; and on African American Vernacular English. He has collaborated recently with Stanford colleagues in studying ongoing grammatical changes in American English, e.g. in topic-restricting *as far as* constructions and quotative *be all*. This paper is informed by that work, but also by an older interest in assessing the range of individual sociolinguistic competence and stylistic variation. John's books include *Dimensions of a Creole Continuum* (1987), *African American Vernacular English* (1999), *Creole Genesis, Attitudes and Discourse* (co-edited with S. Romaine, 1999), *Spoken Soul: The Story of Black English* (co-authored with son Russell, and winner of an American Book Award, 2000), *Style and Sociolinguistic Variation* (co-edited with P. Eckert, 2002), and *Language in the USA: Themes for the Twenty-First Century* (co-edited with E. Finegan, 2004).

Part I: Grand Ballroom B, Friday, January 9, 7:00 – 8:00 PM
Part II: Continental Ballroom 6, Saturday, January 10, 9:00 AM – 12:00 Noon

Computational Linguistics in Support of Linguistic Analysis

Organizers: D. Terence Langendoen, University of Arizona (Emeritus) & National Science Foundation
Emily Bender, University of Washington

Participants: Jason Baldridge (University of Texas Austin)
Susan Brown (University of Colorado)
Katrin Erk (University of Texas Austin)
John Goldsmith (University of Chicago)
Taesun Moon (University of Texas Austin)
Alexis Palmer (University of Texas Austin)
Martha Palmer (University of Colorado)
Christopher Potts (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)
Florian Schwarz (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Nianwen Xue (University of Colorado/Brandeis University)

This is the third in a series of special sessions to be held at the request of the LSA Program Committee designed to provide an overview of a particular linguistic subfield. The previous sessions were on phonology (January 2007, organized by Ellen Kaisse and Larry Hyman) and sociolinguistics (January 2008, organized by Dennis Preston). This year's special session is on computational linguistics, focusing on how computational methodology and infrastructure can support linguistic analysis by providing access to large quantities of machine-readable language and linguistic data as well as tools for analyzing those data. The session addresses two fundamental questions:

(1) What can computational linguistics do for us as linguists?
(2) What do we need to know and do to maximize the potential of computational linguistics to advance our research, teaching and outreach?

Since the effective use of computational resources depends on the availability of a well-designed and -supported infrastructure for managing them, we also consider a number of questions related to infrastructure, including the following:

(1) What is the current state of the infrastructure for computational linguistics?
(2) How can we as a community work together with computer scientists on the one hand and language communities on the other to improve and extend that infrastructure, so as to make the data and analyses we provide readily available and accessible to researchers, teachers, and the interested public worldwide?

The latter question leads to a consideration of the new and exciting kinds of problems that can be addressed by communities organized and educated to make use of massive amounts of linguistic data and analyses on a substantial portion of the world's languages delivered by a powerful and well-designed infrastructure.

This special session has two parts. The one-hour Friday evening plenary provides an overview of computational linguistics as a resource provider for linguistics that is organized around the questions posed above. The three-hour paper session on Saturday morning features five invited presentations on the use of computational methodology in linguistic research on syntax, morphology, lexicon, phonology and pragmatics; these deal with both how to validate and test theoretically-grounded analyses against machine-readable linguistic data, and how to abstract theoretically-interesting analyses from machine-readable data. In addition, two of the papers address the issue of infrastructure, and in particular the design of linguistic annotations and of tools to make use of that annotation. The paper session concludes with a panel discussion with the organizers, presenters and attendees to address questions raised in both the plenary and paper sessions.

Part II: Each presentation is scheduled for 30 minutes including discussion. The last 30 minutes (11:30-12:00) is reserved for panel discussion.

Emily M. Bender (University of Washington)
Validating analyses against data: How syntax can benefit from large-scale validation

Modern syntactic theories are extremely complex and intricate, accounting for many different grammatical phenomena which must all interact properly to license and assign semantic representations to even simple sentences. At the same time, it takes a wide variety of test sentences to thoroughly explore the interactions of the various analyses. Creating machine-readable implementations of these theories allows us to test them against thousands rather than tens of examples, automatically detect when new analyses are inconsistent with previously-developed portions of the grammar, and quickly sift through corpus data to find linguistic phenomena which are not yet countenanced by the grammar. This talk illustrates the methodology with reference to a medium-sized grammar for the Australian language Wambaya.

Jason Baldridge (University of Texas Austin)
Katrin Erk (University of Texas Austin)
Taesun Moon (University of Texas Austin)
Alexis Palmer (University of Texas Austin)
Connecting language documentation and natural language processing

We report on work of the EARL (Efficient Annotation of Resources using Learning) project, which uses techniques from computational linguistics to aid work on documentation and description of endangered languages. Specifically, we are studying the effectiveness of machine learning methods for partially automating the production of interlinearized glossed texts (IGT). Our aim is to reduce the effort needed to produce high-quality, digitized IGT. There are several dimensions to this effort: (1) What are appropriate underlying representations to use in digital (e.g., XML) formats? (2) Can a machine learner speed up annotation by accurately predicting some of the labels? (3) Can (semi)automating analysis in this way improve the internal consistency of the data without getting in the way? Standardized, machine-readable IGT annotations for less-studied languages and the diverse phenomena they exhibit would enable a much wider cross-linguistic validation of models used in computational linguistics.

Nianwen Xue (University of Colorado/Brandeis University)
Susan Brown (University of Colorado)
Martha Palmer (University of Colorado)
Computational lexicons: When theory meets data

VerbNet is a large computational lexicon that has recently been linked to annotated data, while PropBank is a million-word Wall Street Journal corpus annotated with semantic roles. VerbNet is theory-driven in that it starts from Beth Levin's theory of verb classes, while PropBank is data-driven in that it starts with a set of 'theory-neutral' rules. In the process of creating these resources, it turns out that theories need to be extended because of insufficient coverage of data (many verb classes were added to VerbNet), and theory-neutral semantic roles have to be modified to form more coherent classes (PropBank-style argument roles have to be subdivided to produce better automatic results).

Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)
John Goldsmith (University of Chicago)
Information-theoretic approaches to phonology

This work explores the possibility of algorithmically generating phonological models directly from corpora of real language data, using information theoretic methods to construct probabilistic models that best fit the data. We present an analysis of vowel harmony in Finnish that provides us with the challenge of generating structures capable of capturing long-distance dependencies. In our approach, the probability assigned by a hypothetical phonological model to a corpus is used as a means to evaluate how good the model is, and information theoretic methods allow us to determine the extent to which each addition of structure to the model results in a better treatment of the data. When we extend the model by means of a Boltzmann distribution, taking into consideration distal vowel-to-vowel relations, we find a significant improvement over a first-order Markov model. We conclude with general observations on how other phonological questions might be revisited from this perspective.

Christopher Potts (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Florian Schwarz (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Exclamatives and heightened emotion: Extracting pragmatic generalizations from large corpora

Exclamatives like 'What a dump!', 'Wow!' and 'Boy, you've grown!' are, when uttered in context, rich in information about the speaker's attitudes. Drawing on evidence from about 100,000 online product reviews with associated meta-data, we develop a frequency-based characterization of this pragmatic contribution. This allows us to make precise predictions about the exclamativity that inheres in these constructions. In addition, we build logistic regression models and use the resulting statistics to state general, corpus- and language-independent hypotheses about what it means to be an exclamative pragmatically. These hypotheses allow us to identify previously unnoticed exclamatives, as well as highlighting the importance of purely expressive meanings.

Plenary Address
Grand Ballroom B
12:45 – 1:45 PM

Modality: Straddling the Border between Linguistic and Philosophy

Angelika Kratzer
University of Massachusetts Amherst

When I was writing my dissertation on modals and conditionals, I went as far away as I could to learn as much as I could about modal logic and the philosophy of language. In my LSA plenary lecture 30 years later, I will report on what I have learned about modals since. The center of my talk will be a case study on epistemic modals. What is the relation between epistemic modals and evidentials? How do epistemic modals interact with tense and aspect? How does linguistic and non-linguistic context contribute to the interpretation of an epistemic modal? Do epistemic modals relate to speaker's knowledge, common knowledge, or, maybe, not to any kind of knowledge at all?

Angelika Kratzer was educated at the Universities of Munich, Konstanz, Heidelberg and Wellington/New Zealand and is Professor of Linguistics at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Her areas of specialization are semantics and the syntax/semantics interface. Research interests include event and situation semantics, context dependency, modals and conditionals, argument structure, verbal inflectional morphology, cross-linguistic quantification, the typology of pronouns, and meaning and intonation. With Irene Heim, Angelika Kratzer is co-author of *Semantics and Generative Grammar* (Blackwell, 1998) and co-founder and co-editor of *Natural Language Semantics*. Her forthcoming book *Modals and Conditionals Again* (to be published by Oxford University Press) will place updated versions of her earliest work on modals and conditionals in the context of contemporary research on those topics.

Plenary Symposium
Grand Ballroom B
5:30 – 7:00 PM

Ellen F. Prince Tribute Symposium

Introductory Remarks

Jerrold M. Sadock (University of Chicago, Emeritus)
A Maven She Is: Ellen Prince's work on Yiddish

A surprising number of linguists have some or even agreat deal of knowledge of and interest in Yiddish. Only a few, however, have bothered to treat it as a serious object of study, a language like other languages, subject to the same laws and distinguished from others mainly by the its socio-historical origins, as is the case with any other language. The Holocaust is an especially important and tragic part of that context, but does not confer upon Yiddish any special linguistic status.

For decades, Ellen Prince has devoted her time and her talents to research on Yiddish that, while sensitive to its special history, approaches the language in the way all languages should be approached. Her contributions have been enormous. And of course, they have rewarded us with a deeper understanding of several more general questions about language, in particular regarding information structure in natural language, another field of study in which Ellen Prince has been a leading light.

In my few minutes I will try to give audience a glimpse of what Ellen has taught us about Yiddish and general linguistics as informed by Yiddish studies.

Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)
Demonstrative equatives and open propositions

The influence of Ellen Prince in the areas of pragmatics, noncanonical word order, and information structure have been profound. In this talk (representing collaborative work), I provide a pragmatic analysis of two copular constructions of English, both with a demonstrative pronoun in subject position: epistemic *would* equatives and *that*-equatives (Birner, Kaplan, and Ward 2007; Hedberg 2000; Heller & Wolter 2008; Mikkelsen 2007; *inter alia*), as illustrated in (1a)-(b), respectively:

(1) a. THE YOUNGEST JET FLEET?
THAT WOULD BE US.
[Continental Airlines ad, *Chicago Tribune* 1/10/2005]
b. G: WHO'S UP THERE AT THE PODIUM?
C: THAT'S OUR GUEST SPEAKER.
[G.W. AND C.L. IN CONVERSATION, 1/5/2008]

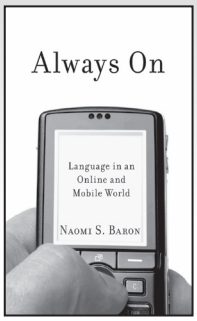
Drawing upon a large corpus of naturally-occurring data, I argue that the modal in an epistemic *would* equative serves to mark the FOCUS of the utterance, thus requiring that an OPEN PROPOSITION (in the sense of Prince 1986) be contextually salient (i.e., evoked or inferrable) at the time of utterance. The post-copular constituent serves as the instantiation of the variable of that open proposition (OP). The information structure of the epistemic *would* construction accounts for the humorous and/or ironic tone often associated with its use. The *that*-equative construction may also be used to instantiate an OP; however, for *that*-equatives, unlike epistemic *would* equatives, such a possibility is determined contextually rather than morpho-syntactically.

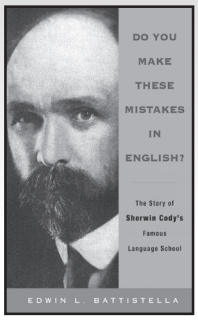
As for the interpretation of the two constructions, I present the results of a series of empirical studies that show that use of an epistemic *would* equative conveys a high degree of speaker commitment to the truth of the proposition expressed. Indeed, far from being a marker of tentativeness as has been claimed (Palmer 1990, Perkins 1983), our results suggest that use of epistemic *would* conveys an even higher degree of speaker certainty than does use of a *that*-equative.

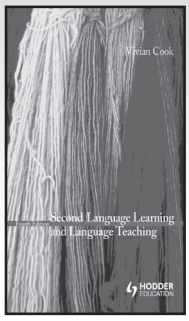
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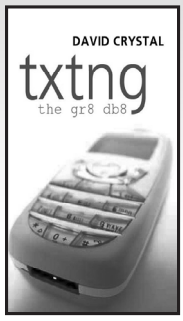
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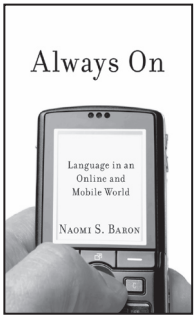
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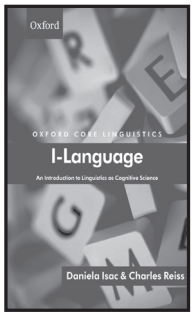
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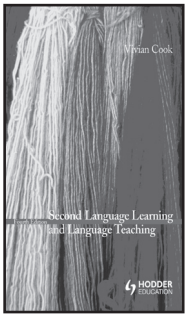
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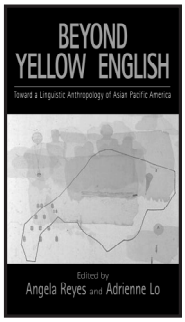
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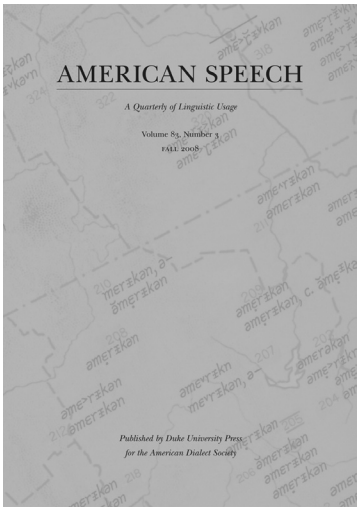
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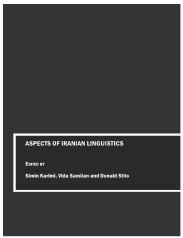
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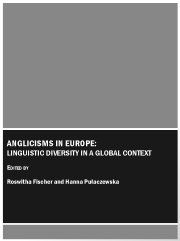
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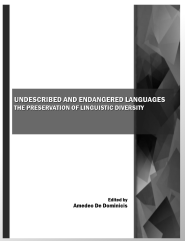
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Individual Differences in Language: Possible Sources and Implications for Linguistics

Continental Ballroom 4
4:00 – 7:00 PM

Organizer: Alejandrina Cristià (Purdue University)

Participants: Arielle Borovsky (Stanford University)
Alejandrina Cristià (Purdue University)
Jeff Elman (University of California, San Diego)
Marta Kutas (University of California, San Diego)
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)
Amanda Seidl (Purdue University)
Catherine Sandhofer (University of California, Los Angeles)
Harry Tily (Stanford University)

While linguists take into account the variation between languages to define the limits and internal structure of Language, we normally assume that speakers/signers within a given linguistic community are homogeneous. Is this a valid assumption? A wealth of research suggests that individual variability is pervasive in language acquisition and processing. Within first language acquisition, variation in infants' linguistic input as well as infants' cognitive and speech processing abilities predict later language development (e.g., Kuhl, Conboy, Padden, Nelson, & Pruitt 2005; Rose, Feldman, & Jankowski, in press; Weber, Hahne, Friedrich, & Friederici 2005). These differences do not disappear in adulthood, where individual variability in general cognitive abilities and linguistic knowledge affect online language processing (e.g., Gathercole & Baddeley 1993; Prat, Keller, & Just 1991). The purpose of this symposium is to address the following questions:

1. To what extent is there individual variation in language learning?
2. What are the possible sources of this variation?
3. What is the relationship (if any) between individual variation in language and cognition?
4. What are the implications of the existence of individual variation for language acquisition, learning, and change?
5. Should theories of language aim at capturing individual variability?

Combining the expertise of linguists, cognitive scientists, and psychologists, and using a variety of sources (experiments, computational modeling, and corpus analyses), we address questions (1-5) as follows. Alejandrina Cristià and Amanda Seidl documented a relationship between variability in infants' attention to *prosodic* units and later language development. Catherine Sandhofer's research shows that children's ability to learn *semantic* categories is affected by their previous experience and their vocabulary composition. Finally, Arielle Borovsky, Marta Kutas, and Jeff Elman discuss individual variation in adults' *word-learning* in the presence of *syntactic* cues. Harry Tily's talk is devoted to how input and complexity, two factors shown to affect language learning in the first three presentations, interact in *language change* in an investigation of *clausal word order* in Old and Middle English. Discussant Jeffrey Lidz will then present his analysis of these presentations. The Symposium closes with a period of discussion between the presenters, discussant, and audience.

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Rose, Susan A., Judith F. Feldman and Jeffery J. Jankowski. In press. A Cognitive Approach to the Development of Early Language. *Child Development.*

Weber, Christine, Anja Hahne, Manuela Friedrich, and Angela D. Friederici. 2005. Reduced stress pattern discrimination in 5-month-olds as a marker of risk for later language impairment. *Cognitive Brain Research* 25:180-187.

Alejandrina Cristià (Purdue University)
Amanda Seidl (Purdue University)
Linguistic sources of individual differences in speech processing in infancy

Although recent work suggests that measures of variation in infant speech perception predict later language, this research has not controlled for the possibility that speech perception simply reflects general cognitive processing abilities. We present two experiments that investigate the possible impact of general processing abilities on infant speech perception and later language development. In the first study, we correlated 6-month-olds' attention to prosodic units and non-units, with their vocabulary development at about two years of age. Only the measure of attention to prosodic units correlated with later language development. In the second, we compared infants' prosodic processing with their visual recognition memory, a reliable measure of infants' general cognitive abilities. Preliminary results suggest no correlation between the measure of attention to prosodic units and visual recognition memory. Both studies thus support the existence of individual variation in infant linguistic abilities, which may not reflect variation in general cognitive abilities.

Catherine Sandhofer (University of California, Los Angeles)
Interactions between semantic acquisition and learning history

The type of input children receive does not always directly impact what children learn. Rather what children hear interacts with what children already know in non-obvious ways to affect new learning. This talk examines how children's past learning history mediates attention to the relevant aspects of the task. In the first study, two-year old children were taught property terms using either sentence frames ambiguous to the adjectival status of the term or sentence frames that provided strong syntactic cues to adjectival status of the term. We found that children's ability to learn from the syntactic cues was affected by the number of nouns in children's productive vocabulary in non-obvious ways. In the second study, we found that the number of known words within a particular domain affects children's ability to generalize new words within that domain, suggesting that as each new word is acquired, subsequent learning becomes easier.

Arielle Borovsky (Stanford University)
Marta Kutas and Jeff Elman (University of California, San Diego)
Learning words from context: The influence of constraint, reading comprehension, and vocabulary level

This work examines the influence of contextual constraint and individual ability on word learning. College students read known and unknown words in high and low constraint sentences and then made plausibility judgments on their usage in subsequent sentences. The plausibility effect was measured by modulation of the N400 brainwave component. Participants' reading comprehension and vocabulary levels were measured offline. As expected, N400 plausibility effects were observed for all known words. However, unknown word plausibility effects were only observed for those trained in high constraint conditions. This result suggests that participants were able to rapidly understand the appropriate usage of unknown words that appeared in high but not low constraint contexts. Reading comprehension level, but not vocabulary was significantly associated with the size of the plausibility effect for high and low constraint novel words. This finding highlights the importance of reading comprehension ability during adult contextual word learning.

Harry Tily (Stanford University)
Modeling variation in word order change

In periods of language change, both "ingoing" and "outgoing" forms are used in variation, even by individual speakers. Several recent corpus-based studies of present-day syntactic alternations have used statistical models to predict speakers' choice between two constructions, showing that synchronic syntactic variation can be sensitive to a multitude of form and meaning properties of the utterance.

I present similar models of word order choice in Old and Middle English based on historical corpus data. Among other factors, I find a strong preference for word orders which minimize the lengths of dependencies between words. This phenomenon has been previously argued to influence language change. I then use these empirical corpus findings to ground a simulation of individual artificial agents, which replicates the change in English base word order. I discuss the hypothesis that processing factors relevant to synchronic variation in individual speakers may have influenced the population-wide change.

Fostering Synergistic Partnerships between Teachers and Linguists

Continental Ballroom 6
4:00 – 7:00 PM

Organizers: Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University)
Thomas E. Payne (University of Oregon)

Sponsor: Language in the School Curriculum Committee, Linguistic Society of America

Participants: Jean Ann (State University of New York at Oswego)
David Bowie (University of Central Florida)
Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)
Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University)
Bruce Long Peng (State University of New York at Oswego)
Julie Sweetland (Center for Inspired Teaching)
Amy Davis Troyani (Taylor Allderdice High School, Pittsburgh, PA)
Rebecca Wheeler (Christopher Newport University)

One of the more encouraging trends in linguistics today is the increased activity of linguists engaging in outreach projects in the primary and secondary schools. In many cases, such work involves an asymmetrical relationship between the linguist and classroom teacher. Traditionally, the linguist assumes a role of authority stemming from his or her knowledge of language, which is at the center of such projects. This is somewhat understandable given the lack of established tradition of linguistics in the public school curriculum and the relative dearth of linguistic education in pre-service teacher education. Thus, it is easy to understand why linguists have approached secondary school teachers with a mindset that linguists know "what teachers need to know about language" and they are performing an important duty in filling these knowledge gaps.

While this arrangement may seem wholly natural at first, and linguists who have used it have had success taking their field to teachers in this way, this panel suggests that this unequal partnership is not ideal. This panel investigates the benefits of more synergistic, collaborative efforts in which the linguist forfeits the dominant role in the creation, implementation, or evolution stages of outreach projects. As linguists begin to view cooperating teachers as active co-constructors of materials and programs, they quickly recognize that they have as much to learn from the teachers as the teachers do from them.
This balanced approach has many advantages over the traditional approach. First, it does not reduce the position of the teachers to being, in effect, another student in the class who needs knowledge, but instead an active co-constructor of curricula and a second source of expertise in the classroom: one who is intimately familiar with the needs and learning styles of students as well as the established frameworks of accountability to which public schools must conform. Second, when teachers take an active role in the creation of curricula, knowledge about language is more immediately relevant to previous knowledge and more easily added to existing pedagogical techniques. This, in turn, increases the likelihood that the newly acquired knowledge will affect classroom practices beyond isolated events of instruction about language. Finally, teachers who are themselves invested in a project are more likely to continue using the materials in their classrooms, as well as to share that information with their colleagues: a key aspect to creating sustainable outreach projects.

While linguists deserve much credit for the efforts they pour into outreach to secondary schools, this panel focuses less on the work of linguists and more on the effect that teachers have had on the work of linguists. The panel participants will discuss their experiences working with teachers as collaborators, detailing how teachers have improved the project's development, implementation, and sustainability. Presentations by high school teachers will examine the relationship between teachers and linguists from their perspectives.

Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)
Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University)
Collaborating with the experts: What linguists can learn from partner teaching

In this presentation we discuss various teacher-linguist partnerships and how these experiences enrich not only K-12 education, but also our teaching and research. We demonstrate that although linguists partnering with K-12 teachers is not a long-term sustainable model, this experience nevertheless provides essential insights into how to integrate linguistics into the school curriculum and teacher education. Crucially, we discuss how linguists have a key role in shaping education outside of the academy, and that it no longer suffices to approach K-12 education from the top-down, providing teachers with "what they need to know about language." Rather, we must be proactive in collaborating with practicing teachers, school administrators, and pre-service teachers to change the face of education about language. In short, we describe the journey that led to our own partnerships, what we have learned from them, and what they contribute to the larger goal of integrating linguistics into K-12 education.

David Bowie (University of Central Florida)
Linguistics in the elementary school language arts classroom

In 2005, a local first-grade teacher told me about difficulties preparing her students to deal with spelling issues for the high-stakes tests mandated by the state of Florida. This led to discussions about the ways that English has changed over its history, and how some spelling conventions are actually reflections of an earlier stage of the language. Over the next few weeks, the teacher and I worked together to craft a lesson covering sound changes that have occurred from Middle English to Modern English, and how Modern English spelling conventions make more sense when viewed with that knowledge. The lesson was received well by the students, but in order for it to work, it had to be developed cooperatively, because while I had the necessary content knowledge, the teacher had detailed information about her students and their situation, as well as pedagogical strategies that proved to be necessary.

Rebecca Wheeler (Christopher Newport University)
Unseating asymmetries: Linguist and teacher in co-equal collaboration

It began like this: In a unit on vernacular grammar in student writing, linguist Rebecca Wheeler illustrated the use of contrastive analysis to foster students' acquisition of Standard English. Rachel Swords, urban educator, listened skeptically. Deciding to test it out for herself, Swords crafted contrastive analysis lessons for her 3rd graders. Her kids came to life. As Swords reported her on-the-ground successes, a decade-long collaboration between university linguist and urban teacher was born.

This paper suggests that the active agent to linguistics in the school curriculum is teachers themselves. Only through equal collaboration with Swords did Wheeler's fledgling materials become powerful classroom lessons. The result of this collaboration is a co-authored volume (NCTE, 2006), with another on the way (Heinemann, FirstHand Curriculum Series). This talk examines Swords' contributions to contrastive analysis and code-switching and suggests that true sustainability of linguistics in classrooms involves continual innovation and assumed ownership by teachers.

Julie Sweetland (Center for Inspired Teaching)
Inspired linguistics: A strength-based approach to teacher education

This paper describes a fifteen-hour linguistics seminar for in-service teachers recently offered through Center for Inspired Teaching. The course, entitled, "Language in the Classroom," had teachers engage in experiential discovery learning activities designed to foster their appreciation of basic language structure and sociolinguistic concepts. The paper offers suggestions for developing a collaborative stance as a teacher educator, based on the philosophy and practice of Inspired Teaching—where teacher educators push themselves to move away from doing things "to" teachers in order to create change *with* teachers. The experiential approach to education requires participant input to be successful; in the case of this course, teachers shaped the way the approach was implemented, and their voices were an essential element of the learning opportunity. Finally, this paper draws a parallel between taking a strength-based approach with teachers and unseating deficit beliefs about children.

Jean Ann (State University of New York at Oswego)
Bruce Long Peng (State University of New York at Oswego)
Co-constructing curricula: A partnership between two linguists and three teachers

This presentation describes the latest phase of a seven-year professional development project conducted by two linguists in an urban, high needs, K-5 school with a 50% Spanish-speaking student population. We, together with three in-service teachers, designed an after-school program for 16 3rd grade ESL students and a university TESOL methods course for 16 pre-service teachers majoring in TESOL. Taking into account the needs of ESL students for extended contact with and instruction of English and the needs of pre-service teachers for a hands-on experience, we co-planned, co-constructed and co-implemented a program in which pre-service teachers provided one to one instruction for the ESL students at this school. This presentation reports the work we carried out under this partnership and explores the benefits and implications of such collaborations for forging a deeper and meaningful relationship between university professors and school teachers.

Amy Davis Troyani (Taylor Allderdice High School, Pittsburgh, PA)
Community partnerships from the point of view of the high school teacher

Schools seek to enhance their students' education through enrichment activities. Of particular interest are community partnerships. One such effort is exemplified by NACLO, North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad.

As high school liaison for this organization, I offer high school input that the university experts do not have. Since NACLO's inception, the contributions of all, whether from high school or university, have been regarded as worthy of consideration. The result of this joint effort has provided high school students with the opportunity to develop linguistic and computational linguistic thinking skills, while being introduced to these fields.

During the panel discussion, I will focus on aspects that make NACLO a successful school-university partnership. I will also share my experience with another highly successful collaborative. The hope is that this will assist others in establishing working school-university partnerships that enhance the educational experience of our students.

Ethical Issues in Forensic Linguistic Consulting

Continental Ballroom 4
9:00 AM – 12:00 NOON

Organizers: Ronald R. Butters (Duke University)
Edward Finegan (University of Southern California)

Participants: Janet Ainsworth (Seattle University School of Law)
Ronald R. Butters (Duke University)
Edward Finegan (University of Southern California)
Geoffrey Nunberg (University of California at Berkeley)
Roger W. Shuy (Georgetown University)
Gail Stygall (University of Washington)

With seemingly increasing frequency, linguists today are working as paid (and sometimes pro bono) consultants in a variety of nonacademic enterprises. "Forensic" linguistics consultants write, for attorneys, adversarial reports based on linguistic research, and they testify in court on behalf of one side or another (litigant; prosecutor or defender).

Conducting linguistic research for purposes other than teaching and academic publishing raises ethical issues that linguists have not formally addressed (though ethics has been touched on in a number of venues, most prominently by Roger Shuy in several publications). Linguists who may be taking on their first consulting assignment face numerous pitfalls both practical and ethical. Our symposium addresses these issues most particularly as they apply to linguistics in the legal setting, suggesting further that the Linguistic Society of America should (as do a number of other professional societies) consider addressing the issues directly, perhaps with a code of ethics. Areas of our concern include the following:

a. The relationship between forensic linguistic case-driven research and later scholarly publication (including conference presentations, interviews in the popular press, and perhaps even list-serve commentary): *Is it always inappropriate to discuss linguistic findings that have arisen in case research without insisting on full disclosure that one was a consultant in the case, whether for pay or pro bono?* (This issue is doubtless of concern in commercial consultation as well.)
b. The adversarial nature of legal proceedings vis-à-vis (1) the legal requirement of telling not only the truth and nothing but the truth, but also the WHOLE truth and (2) the scholar's putative devotion to truth.
c. The credentialing issue. Under the federal *Daubert* rule, courts set a low bar for expertise. Attorneys generally know little about linguistics and have little knowledge of what potential consultants really know, basing their selection on word of mouth, Google searches, occasional press reports, and even random phone calls to university Departments; a few linguists also advertise. Few American linguistic organizations maintain lists of linguists according to expertise (the American Dialect Society web site shows a list for purposes of press inquiries, which are entirely self-selected). Some questions:

- *What sorts of expertise is required for one to legitimately act as an expert?* (Degrees? Teaching experience? Publications? Professional organizations?)
- *What sorts of expertise is required in a given circumstance* (e.g., authorship attribution/plagiarism, discourse analysis, voice identification, trademarks, intelligibility, textual ambiguity)?
- *How strictly must the linguist be bound by the established confines of the methodologies of the profession?* Can we prevent "linguistic" opinion that is really little more than layperson's "common sense" masquerading as the results of legitimate and recognized linguistic methodologies?
- The expectations of attorneys with respect to linguistic experts: *What sort of training is really helpful?*
- The question of official codes of qualification and/or conduct: *Should the LSA take an official position on any of these issues? Should LSA instruct the editor of Language to formulate an explicit disclosure policy, which might become the model for other publications and venues?*

Geoffrey Nunberg (University of California, Berkeley)
The relationship between case-driven linguistic research and scholarly publication

As a linguist, you prepare an expert report in a legal matter, then later repeat all or part of that opinion in a publication or other public forum. When are you ethically obliged to report the circumstances of your original engagement?

Gail Stygall (University of Washington)
Guiding principles: Forensic linguistics and codes of ethics in other fields and professions

This paper analyzes Codes of Ethics of other disciplines and professions with a special focus on forensic issues. I also analyze a variety of university outside consulting requirements and their implied codes of ethics. I begin with a review of codes for traditional disciplines, such as the American Psychological Association, the American Anthropological Association, and the American Historical Association. Next, I examine special forensic codes either added on to a more general code or a separate statement only devoted to forensic issues, as the forms developed by the American College of Surgeons. There are also codes for organizations that are forensic in orientation, such as the Society of Forensic Engineers and Scientists. Linguistics organizations that have attempted codes are few. I close with an assessment of which type of codes might best fit a proposal for the Linguistic Society of America to create a code.

Ronald R. Butters (Duke University)
The forensic linguist's professional credentials

Under current rules of American courts, it is not difficult for anyone with a Ph.D. in English or linguistics to be allowed to testify as a "linguistics expert" in American courts in many types of cases. Lured by the prospects of large consulting fees, some academics have, however, found themselves in ethically questionable and professionally embarrassing situations while attempting to claim expertise in subfields at the margins of (or beyond) their professional specialization. Ways in which linguists can legitimize their qualifications as legal consultants include specialized publication in forensic linguistics; teaching courses in forensic domains; and active membership in specialized forensic linguistic organizations and professional organizations dedicated to subfields that are most relevant to one's area of forensic testimony (for example, for trademark expertise, organizations devoted to the study of lexicography). The merits of credentialing criteria within any future "LSA Guidelines for Consultants" are also discussed.

Edward Finegan (University of Southern California, Los Angeles)
An expert linguist's truth: Always whole and nothing but?

The adversarial nature of legal proceedings presents challenges for a linguist whose scholarly research and expert opinion typically have asymmetrical resources and constraints. This presentation focuses on a linguist's ethical obligations as a forensic consultant, in initial contacts with attorneys, in drafting an expert report or declaration, and in deposition testimony and trial testimony. It asks in particular whether "the whole truth" remains a consistent ethical requirement across all legal and forensic linguistic contexts. It also examines possible ethical vulnerabilities of an expert operating with a set of facts initially framed by an advocate representing only one side of a dispute in contrast to the facts and framing possible to an independent scholarly investigator. The advantages for litigants, linguists, and triers of fact of having opposing experts will also be considered.

Janet Ainsworth (Seattle University School of Law)
The consumer's perspective: Ethical, technical, and practical considerations lawyers face in using linguistic experts

Linguists engaged by attorneys sometimes find their experiences as consultants and witnesses confusing and frustrating. To some extent, this may be an inevitable consequence of the adversarial justice system, but it also can reflect linguists' misunderstanding of the obligations imposed by the ethical rules governing the practice of law. These rules can engender a skeptical assessment of the linguist's expertise and analysis by the lawyers in the case—the hiring lawyer no less than opposing counsel. Discovery rules can create traps for the unwary expert that can undermine the expert's credibility in this case and in cases in the future. While the hiring lawyer can properly explore the limits of what the expert can provide as helpful testimony, the linguist must resist the seductive lure of becoming a "hired gun."

Verb Agreement in Spoken and Signed Languages

Continental Ballroom 6
9:00 – 12:00 NOON

Organizers: Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)
Richard P. Meier (The University of Texas at Austin)

Participants: Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University)
Gaurav Mathur (Gallaudet University)
Irit Meir (The University of Haifa)
Andrew Nevins (Harvard University)
Carol Padden (University of California, San Diego)
Christian Rathmann (Universität Hamburg)
Wendy Sandler (The University of Haifa)
Adam Schembri (University College London)
Stephen Wechsler (The University of Texas at Austin)

Sign language researchers have long been interested in the phenomenon that has come to be known as 'verb agreement' (though whether it should be analyzed as agreement or not is a matter of some dispute). This phenomenon bears some resemblance to verb agreement in spoken languages, but also displays some differences. This is why it is an important topic for a symposium bringing together linguists working on signed and spoken languages: the sign linguists might choose to analyze the phenomenon in a different way, if they had access to more information on the range of agreement phenomena found across spoken languages; or linguists working on spoken languages might choose to broaden their notions of what can be found in agreement systems.

The basic phenomenon is considered agreement by many sign linguists for the following reason: (for a certain subset of verbs) the form of the verb is modified in a way that is determined by person and number features of the subject and object. The issue is not completely straightforward, however, for several other reasons. (i) Person marking in ASL (and many other signed languages) only distinguishes first and non-first person. Non-first referents are distinguished by the use of spatial loci which are associated with each referent. The linguistic status of these spatial loci is a matter of some dispute. (ii) Agreement with subject is optional, while agreement with object is obligatory. According to cross-linguistic studies of spoken languages, this is unexpected in an agreement system. (iii) It is not yet clear how to determine which verbs take agreement. Relevant factors include subcategorization features and aspects of the actual sentential context, as well as phonological constraints. (iv) The description just made applies to one group of verbs; another group of verbs agree with (source/goal) locations (the so-called spatial verbs). In many ways, these verbs behave like (person) agreeing verbs, but there are some differences between them. (v) The same type of agreement seems to be found across all established sign languages. Its appearance in newly-developing sign languages is a matter of current research.

In part because of these issues, different researchers have concluded that the phenomenon under consideration should not be analyzed as verb agreement. For example, Liddell (1990, 1995, 2000) concludes that this phenomenon reaches outside the linguistic system to gesture, and therefore he calls verbs which are modified in this way 'indicating verbs'. Similarly, Corbett (2006), in his overview of agreement systems across languages, considers sign languages not to show true agreement. However, others have continued to maintain an agreement analysis, finding support from linguistic and psycholinguistic evidence (cf. Meier 2002).

Clearly this issue is an important one, and one that is ripe for interaction and exchange between sign language researchers and spoken language researchers. The session begins with the most general presentations focusing on differences between agreement in signed and spoken languages, and moves to more detailed proposals. Each speaker will give a 20-minute presentation followed by 10 minutes of discussion.

Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)
Richard P. Meier (University of Texas at Austin)
Verb agreement in spoken and signed languages: Similarities and differences

Sign language researchers have long been interested in the phenomenon known as verb agreement, which resembles verb agreement in spoken languages, but also displays interesting differences. For certain verbs, the form of the verb is modified in a way that is determined by person and number features of the subject and object. There are also syntactic reasons for considering the phenomenon agreement, such as possibilities for null arguments, for word order variation, and for the use of auxiliaries when the main verb cannot mark agreement. However, questions about the agreement analysis arise because the linguistic status of the spatial loci which are used to mark agreement is a matter of some dispute. Furthermore, not all patterns found in agreement cross-linguistically are demonstrated in this phenomenon (e.g., optionality of subject agreement; classes of verbs which do and do not mark agreement; lack of a 2/3 person distinction; and others).

Andrew Nevins (Harvard University)
Contributions of sign language morphology to the agreement/cliticization distinction

The loci used in sign language agreement systems are the same loci used in sign pronominals (Lillo-Martin 1986:44); Fischer (1975) argued that ASL verbs “cliticize” pronouns. I argue that a number of properties of sign language “agreement” look more like pronominal clitics than agreement. This will enable a reassessment of clitic vs. inflection diagnostics in terms of modality effects, modularity of linguistic components, and developments in the study of pronominal clitics. Consider, e.g., that ASL inflection occurs in embedded nonfinite clauses, a property more in line with an unselective clitic analysis than with agreement (most often tied to finiteness). Moreover, ASL has optional subject marker deletion in the presence of an object, which finds analogues in clitic phenomena but few parallels in agreement. Much of spoken language morphology labeled “agreement” is ambiguous between functional node and clitic. Sign language provides an excellent opportunity to examine this question for morphological theory.

Stephen Wechsler (University of Texas at Austin)
Person marking and point of view in speech and sign

ASL distinguishes first from non-first person, but the pronominal pointing sign does not distinguish morphologically between the addressee(s) and others (Meier 1990, Sandler and Lillo-Martin 2006). Thus in contrast to spoken languages, ASL lacks a second/third person distinction. However, a closer look at typological generalizations reveals a deeper similarity between person systems in ASL and spoken language. Second person plural pronouns in spoken language fail to distinguish between denotations consisting exclusively of addressees (2+2) and those including addressees and non-participants in the speech act (2+3). This rather surprising generalization appears to be a categorical universal (Noyer 1997, Cysouw 2003, Bobaljik 2008, inter alia). This talk proposes that second person pronouns, whether in speech or sign, do not distinguish 'addressee' from 'other' with respect to their reference. A new hypothesis is proposed and supported with evidence from acquisition and autism.

Adam Schembri (University College London)
No agreement on agreement in signed languages: Are we missing the point?

Liddell (2000, 2003) claims that the spatial modification of ‘agreement verbs’ in signed languages does not represent an example of a morphological agreement system for marking person, since in many cases, the direction in which agreement verbs point seems to be controlled by shifting spatial properties of the referent rather than by stable formal or semantic features associated with the controller noun phrase. Many of the responses to Liddell’s work that attempt to defend the agreement analysis do not directly respond to this important point about the relationship between controller and target, but instead point to general similarities with agreement in function or form. Furthermore, no phonological model has yet accounted for the use of space in these verbs. I suggest that Liddell’s account dovetails nicely with current work on grammaticalisation, cognitive/functional theories of grammar, and gesture, drawing on evidence from a corpus-study of indicating verbs in Australian Sign Language.

Gaurav Mathur (Gallaudet University)
Christian Rathmann (Universität Hamburg)
The uniformity of verb agreement in signed languages

There is consensus that well-documented signed languages are remarkably similar with respect to their agreement morphology. This paper argues it is not enough to derive this uniformity from interaction with gestural space. Rather, what is relevant is that this interaction persists over time. This means that some agreement morphemes (specifically, nonfirst person forms) do not become fixed and consequently do not diverge across signed languages over time. The hypothesis predicts that older signed languages are similar to younger signed languages, which is mostly the case. In spite of their ongoing interaction with gestural space, agreement systems in signed languages parallel those in spoken languages on two grounds: (i) agreement in signed languages meets many of Corbett's (2006) criteria for canonical agreement with respect to controllers, targets, and features, and (ii) there is cross-linguistic variation across signed languages with respect to some properties of agreement, showing that uniformity is not absolute.

Irit Meir (University of Haifa)
Carol Padden (University of California, San Diego)
Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University)
Wendy Sandler (University of Haifa)
The evolution of verb classes and verb agreement in sign languages

Unlike the diachronic path in spoken languages, where agreement markers usually arise through morphological attachment of bound clitic pronouns to the verb, sign language agreement arises from the recruitment of space into grammar. Space in the verb system reflects two iconic systems, one lexical and the other inflectional. The first uses the body of the signer as subject and the hands in space as the predicate in the basic **lexical** structure of verb signs (Meir et al 2007). The second iconic system is **inflectional**, and recruits the signer's body to represent first person (whether subject or not) and the space in front of the signer to represent non-first person. We will present data from two young sign languages – ISL and ABSL – to show that these two competing iconicities and their diachronic development help explain the peculiar typology of agreement, person, and verb class systems in sign languages.

Meaning and Verification: Towards a Psychosemantics for Natural Language Quantification

Continental Ballroom 4
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)

Participants: David Barner (University of California, San Diego)
Martin Hackl (Pomona College)
Justin Halberda (Johns Hopkins University)
Tim Hunter (University of Maryland)
Paul Pietroski (University of Maryland)
Barry Schein (University of Southern California)

Research in formal semantics generally makes two fundamental assumptions. First, it assumes that, like all grammatical representations, semantic representations are psychological objects contributing to the human mind's ability to produce and comprehend a language. Second, it often assumes that sentence meanings are truth conditions: unstructured functions from worlds to truth values. In practice, however, the latter assumption has received considerably more attention. Indeed, a fundamental requirement of any semantic analysis is that it accurately capture the truth conditions of the expressions being analyzed. In the current symposium, we present work from a growing tradition of psychosemantics which aims to bring psychological considerations closer to the fore. By looking at the relationship between language understanding and verification procedures, the papers to be presented explore the possibility that a sentence's meaning could in fact be something strictly richer than a truth condition - something which makes reference to the algorithms and cognitive representations that are used to determine the truth value of the sentence in a particular world. The research to be presented tackles these questions with two kinds of evidence: (a) behavioral evidence based on adults' ability to verify sentences in tightly controlled contexts, (b) children's understanding of quantificational expressions.

While this organized session is narrowly focused on the linguistic domains of quantification and measurement, we believe that the research to be presented provides a model for how the psychological basis of natural language semantics can be investigated in any domain, allowing for a richer evidentiary base and helping to bridge truth-conditional and psychological concerns in the field of semantics generally. Finally, because the participants in this symposium include psychologists, philosophers and linguists, it provides a model for the interdisciplinary communication which a cognitive science of language demands.

Paul Pietroski (University of Maryland)
Justin Halberda (Johns Hopkins University)
Tim Hunter (University of Maryland)
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)
Beyond truth conditions: The semantics of 'most'

How does linguistic meaning interact with the cognitive systems that are used in verification procedures? We present a series of experiments examining the interpretation of the quantificational determiner *most*. These experiments illustrate that the verification procedures employed in sentence understanding are biased towards those algorithms that directly compute the relations expressed in the meaning. Thus, we can use verification procedures to distinguish between hypothesized meanings that are truth-conditionally equivalent. In particular we show that the mechanisms used to verify sentences containing *most* rely heavily on the representations of the Approximate Number System (Dehaene 1997), even when these representations are poorly suited to the stimuli. These results argue that cardinality comparisions are a fundamental component of the meaning of 'most' and against meaning based in one-to-one correspondence, which are inherently incompatible with the analog representations of ANS.

Martin Hackl (Pomona College)
Decomposing complex quantifiers: Evidence from verification

Quantificational expressions such as *every*, *some*, *most*, *more than half*, etc. play a central role in the scientific study of language because they introduce some of the most fundamental questions about the inventory of combinatorial rules and the expressive power found in natural languages. The predominant approach to the study of quantifiers is articulated within Generalized Quantifier Theory (GQT). GQT views quantification as a form of second order predication in which relations between sets of individuals constitute the most elementary semantic building blocks. This approach has proven to provide an elegant and powerful framework to describe the truth-conditional import and the formal properties of quantifiers. However, as I will argue in this talk, it is too coarse to provide the pieces that are necessary to understand how quantifiers are processed in real time; specifically how the form of a given quantifier affects its associated verification procedures.

David Barner (University of California, San Diego)
Meaning and verification in the development of linguistic quantity representations

Knowing a word's meaning licenses inferences about the individuals to which the word applies. However, word meanings do not provide sufficient information for identifying individuals in the world (i.e., verifying reference). Two case studies will be discussed as models for investigating this distinction. First, I will discuss integer acquisition, and argue that pre-linguistic systems of number representation, like analog magnitudes, do not supply numeral meanings, but serve as a conceptual space against which meaning hypotheses are evaluated. Second, I will argue that children use multiple sources of non-linguistic information to verify the reference of scalar adjectives, like *tall*. Initially, children rely on "object-based" criteria (e.g., the ratio of an object's height and width) to evaluate whether something is tall. Later, object-based criteria are supplanted by set-based criteria, which draw on non-linguistic statistical information. In each case, the criteria used to verify reference are distinguishable from the compositional semantics of words.

Justin Halberda (Johns Hopkins University)
Jeffrey Lidz (University of Maryland)
Tim Hunter (University of Maryland)
Paul Pietroski (University of Maryland)
Set-based visual processing in the acquisition of most

The word *most*, and other quantifiers, are important as a test case for determining the interface between theories of meaning from the field of semantics and hypotheses about numerical representations from cognitive psychology. Here we explore the acquisition of *most* in English, of particular interest as it calls on precise numerical content that, in adults, requires an understanding of large exact numerosities (e.g. 23 blue dots and 17 yellow is an instance of most of the dots are blue). In 3 experiments, we show that, 1) children rely on approximate numerical representations in understanding *most*, both before and after they have mastered large exact numerical concepts, and 2) understanding *most* in context depends on constraints from visual attention and set-based attentive selection.

Barry Schein (University of Southern California)
Discussant

Ethical Linguistics and the IRB

Continental Ballroom 6
2:00 – 3:30 PM

Organizers: Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)
Claire Bowern (Yale University)

Sponsor: Ethics Committee, Linguistic Society of America

Participants: Gerald Carr (University of Michigan)
Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)
Tanya Matthews (University of Washington)
Barbra Meek (University of Michigan)

Over the past decade the regulatory climate surrounding all types of human subjects research has been one of hypervigilance. Fearing the potential legal and financial repercussions of violations to federal code, US academic institutions have extended monitoring by their ethics review boards, or IRBs, such that even researchers whose questions and methods do not fit naturally within traditional social-scientific experimental paradigms are now regularly required to submit research protocols for review. Many forms of linguistic research fall into the category of low risk qualitative research. And as fieldwork returns to the foreground as a core disciplinary activity in linguistics, the questions being raised in the course of ethics review are increasingly complex. How should informed consent be documented in nonliterate communities? Do researcher-speaker partnerships constitute human subjects research? Where is the line between the study of human behavior, which is subject to IRB review, and the study of patterns produced by humans, which is not? The way these questions are answered can affect the methods used in a project, or whether it will be carried out at all.

Like researchers in other fields, linguists often adopt the "social science victim narrative" that IRB review is irrelevant, impeding their research rather than safeguarding research participants. But although many of us have heard colleagues and students express uncertainty, frustration, or even resentment at this imposed oversight of their research, there has been little or no formal discussion of the discipline-specific issues that institutionalized ethics review raises for linguistics. In this lack of response linguistics contrasts sharply with fields such as anthropology and oral history, which have devoted considerable attention to the political, intellectual, and methodological implications of institutionalized ethics review. Furthermore, many field linguists express concern that IRB ethics review does not touch on the most pressing ethical issues they face in their fieldwork, such as how to appropriately 'give back' to the speech communities they work with.

This workshop, which is sponsored by the LSA's Ethics Committee, is a first step toward addressing the issue of ethics review in a discipline-specific way. Covering administrative and researcher perspectives on IRBs, our goals are threefold. First, we want to provide linguists (particularly those working outside experimental models) with a perspective on the regulatory context that may help make their submission of research protocols less stressful and time-consuming, yet more reflective and hence ethically productive. Second, we want to urge linguists to take a more active role in creating the regulatory context of their own institutions by participating in them as knowledgeable, interested parties. Finally, we aim to increase awareness in the discipline about ethical issues arising in linguistic research even when they are not the focus of formally mandated processes of review.

Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)
Tanya Matthews (University of Washington)
What linguists need to know about human subjects review

In order to arrive at the most responsible research practices with the least hassle, linguists need to find ways to work with their IRBs. This requires understanding the federal regulations, the IRB process, and how linguists themselves can play a constructive role in ethics review. This presentation will discuss federal regulations governing human subjects research and give practical advice for developing research proposals that meet the regulatory requirements without compromising the needs of your research. We will address pressing questions for linguists within the IRB framework: When is a speaker a human subject? What are the potential risks of linguistic research? Where do protections conflict with ethics? How can you deal with an apparently clueless IRB? And what is the potential role of an organization like the LSA in the current regulatory climate?

Lise M. Dobrin (University of Virginia)
Claire Bowern (Yale University)
Making the inevitable valuable: Ethics and ethics review in linguistic fieldwork

While linguistic fieldwork nearly always qualifies as “human subjects research” according to the standard regulatory framework enforced by IRBs, the fit is far from perfect, and there are a number of ways in which the IRB system overregulates fieldwork. At the same time, behaving ethically in the field setting raises issues that fall beyond the scope of institutional review, given the complex roles of the researcher and participants. And when research involves crossing a cultural divide, as fieldwork so often does, the researcher’s guiding moral assumptions may conflict with those of the community in which research is undertaken. But despite the imperfect fit, we argue that IRB review presents linguistic fieldworkers with a valuable and timely opportunity to anticipate the ethical issues that could arise in their field situations, to refine their research plans in light of these scenarios, and to re-embed ethics in the ongoing practice of their research.

Barbra Meek (University of Michigan)
Gerald Carr (University of Michigan)
The IRB in the bush: Protocols for linguistic fieldwork from within native North America

Since the 1970's Indian Policy in both the U.S. and Canada has been driven by the concept of self-determination. As a result of agreements such as the Yukon Territory's Umbrella Final Agreement, tribes and First Nations have gained increasing control of and responsibility for their lands, political structures, education, cultures, and languages. New protocols have emerged to regulate research activities, so that First Nations now have IRB-like powers to control indigenous language revitalization and research. Additionally, several outside organizations have developed ethical and regulatory guidelines that directly pertain to linguistics. In this paper we review and analyze such protocols and guidelines through the lens of our own research experiences; Barbra Meek on the Kaska language, working with the Liard First Nation and the Kaska Tribal Council, and Gerald Carr on Northern Tutchone, working with the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation and Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation.

The Impact of Linguistics Journals Rankings and Citations

Continental Ballroom 6
3:30 PM – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University), Editor, *Language*
Martha Ratliff (Wayne State University), Associate Editor, *Diachronica*
Keren Rice, (University of Toronto), Editor, *International Journal of American Linguistics*
Joe Salmons (University of Wisconsin), Editor, *Diachronica*

Participants: Tim Stowell (University of California, Los Angeles)
John Cullars (University of Illinois at Chicago)
Marian Hollingsworth (Thompson ISI)

Increasingly across academia, publication venues and journal rankings are becoming issues of concern in tenure and promotion cases, funding formulas, and library acquisitions. Moreover, some scholars seem to be making decisions about possible venues for publications based on pressure to publish in "ranked" journals. Nonetheless, such rankings are poorly understood by many working linguists, faculty and students alike, groups for whom they may have important career-related implications.

Several organizations generate rankings and provide quantitative citation information, including Thomson ISI, the European Science Foundation, and Google Scholar. They assume that, as Thomson ISI's website states, "quantifiable statistical data . . . provides a systematic, objective way to evaluate the world's leading journals and their impact and influence", and further that there is value to measuring impact in these ways; Thomson ISI, again, sees such rankings as useful for various constituencies:

- Librarians --- can manage and maintain journal collections and budget for subscriptions. Journal Use Reports . . . provides librarians and administrators with a better way to measure journal usage --- with a complete picture of journal performance, use and research activity at their institution
- Publishers --- can monitor their competitors, identify new publishing opportunities, and make decisions regarding current publications
- Editors --- can assess the effectiveness of editorial policies and objectives and tracking the standing of their journals
- Authors --- can identify journals in which to publish, confirm the status of journals in which they have published, and identify journals relevant to their research
- Information Analysts --- can track bibliometric trends, study the sociology of scholarly and technical publications, and study citation patterns within and between disciplines.

Google Scholar, an alternative to Thomson ISI, "aims to sort articles the way researchers do, weighing the full text of each article, the author, the publication in which the article appears, and how often the piece has been cited in other scholarly literature."
Such metrics are an ongoing topic of discussion for the Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELJ), the leading organization for linguistics journal editors. CELJ has raised several concerns about possible negative effects of rankings on the existence of many of the smaller yet influential linguistics journals and about the influence that such rankings might have on research in the field overall.

In this symposium we investigate various major issues surrounding journal rankings, exploring the following questions:

1. Philosophical
- Why is 'objective' ranking of journals considered important?
- Why have organizations like Thomson ISI and Google Scholar become important within academia?
- What are the arguments for and against rankings and impact factors?

2. Practical
- Can measurement of journal impact and rank be done objectively?
- Is this being done within linguistics in ways that are valuable?
- Is this being done within linguistics in ways that might threaten the vitality of research and of journals?

3. Professional

- What role does the assessment of journal impact and rank actually play in grantsmanship, promotion, tenure and hiring decisions, library acquisitions, etc.?

Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Journal rankings: An editor's perspective

Evaluation is a key part of academic life, and it is now the case that journals -- which via the peer-review system engage in evaluation on a regular basis -- are increasingly the subject of evaluation and ratings by various agencies rather than just being the evaluators. Unfortunately, ignoring this editorial turn-about is not really an option, so that all aspects of a journal's operations must be kept "lean and mean". In this presentation, the consequences of such ranking of journals are explored from an editor's viewpoint, using two journals, a generalist journal, *Language*, and a specialist journal, *Journal of Greek Linguistics*, as case studies, and the question of whether editorial practices are, or should be, affected by looming evaluations is considered.

Tim Stowell (Dean, Faculty of Humanities, UCLA)
Journal rankings: A dean's perspective

In this presentation, the perspective of academic administration on the effects of journal rating and ranking is given, with an eye to what rankings could mean for, and how they are used in, tenure and promotion cases, hiring, and allocation of resources in general within the academy.

John Cullars (Bibliographer for the Humanities, University of Illinois at Chicago)
Journal rankings: A bibliometrician's perspective

This presentation documents citation patterns in linguistics and concludes, based on these facts, that linguistics more closely resembles disciplines in the social sciences than in the humanities. For instance, recent publications are more frequently cited than in most humanities fields, and the journal article rather than the monograph is the primary vehicle for scholarly communication. No journals were cited frequently enough to constitute a set of core linguistics journals, perhaps due to the many different specializations in linguistics. There is, however, a core group of academic and society publishers who are responsible for over 90% of linguistics publications. Finally, the consequences of these observations for the issue of rating journals in linguistics are outlined.

Marian Hollingsworth (Thompson ISI)
Journal rankings: An industry perspective

In this presentation, the industry perspective on the rating and ranking of journals is offered, with a description of the methods used and their intended import.

Languages of the Caucasus and Linguistic Theory

Continental Ballroom 4
9:00 AM – 12:00 Noon

Organizer: Alice C. Harris (Stony Brook University)

Co-sponsor: American Research Institute of the South Caucasus (ARISC)

Participants: Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University)
Ioana Chitoran (Dartmouth College)
Ann Gagliardi (University of Maryland)
Boris Harizanov (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley)
Keith Plaster (Harvard University)
Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)
John Sylak (University of California, Berkeley)

Though often called one of the largest language contact areas in the world, the Caucasus has been relatively little studied by linguists. Sophisticated research on the grammar of these languages did not really begin until the 1970's, and the number of theoretical linguists working on these languages remains quite small. Nonetheless, these languages have a substantial contribution to make to linguistic theory, given the number of typologically unusual properties they exhibit (unusually large phonetic inventories, consonant clusters of unusual properties and length, ergativity, unusual agreement phenomena, possible syntactic and discourse configurationality). Addressing these and other theoretically challenging issues in depth could enhance our level of understanding of grammar in significant, non-trivial ways.

In this symposium we plan to emphasize those aspects of linguistic theory that rest in part on data from languages of the Caucasus. Data from languages of the Caucasus provide challenges to linguistic theory and in this way help to shape it.

The "Caucasian languages" are three apparently unrelated families united only geographically – Kartvelian, Nakh-Daghestanian (North East Caucasian, NEC), and North West Caucasian (NWC). Some of the unusual features of these languages that are relevant for linguistic theory include the extraordinarily large consonant inventories of some NWC and NEC languages, the vocalic systems of NWC (including the purported single vowel of Kabardian), the extensive consonant clusters in Georgian, the status of pharyngealization and laryngealization in NEC and NWC (including new instrumental data), and the distribution of ejectives. Morphology and syntax of these languages includes morpheme-internal clitics (as in Udi), status of "preverbs" and light verb constructions in NEC and NWC, noun classes and class-number agreement in NEC, extensive case systems of NEC, applicatives (versions) in Kartvelian and NWC, a wide variety of ergative or ergative-like phenomena in all three families, extremely free word order at the root clause level, long-distance agreement, and issues in establishing lexical classes in NWC and NEC.

Papers presented range from phonetics-phonology to syntax and include some language change. Ioana Chitoran, as part of her on-going work on syncope in languages of the Caucasus, studies Lezgian consonant clusters produced by syncope. On the basis of her acoustic study of the language, she argues that syncope is the trigger for a number of consonant alternations previously observed in the language. Johanna Nichols argues that Chechen and Ingush have the type of verb-second phenomena observed in German, with the preverb separated from the verb under certain circumstances. Maria Polinsky argues for a decompositional view of agreement in Tsez and other Caucasian language, showing that under certain conditions morphophonemic features may not match conceptual features. Work from several younger scholars is also included.

Alice C. Harris (Stony Brook University)
Typological orientation to the Caucasus

This presentation provides an introduction to the typological features of languages of the Caucasus. These features include the large consonant inventories of some languages, the vocalic systems of NWC (including the purported single vowel of Kabardian), the extensive consonant clusters in Georgian, morpheme-internal clitics (in Udi), light verb constructions in NEC and NWC, noun

classes and class-number agreement in NEC, extensive case systems of NEC, applicatives (versions) in Kartvelian and NWC, a wide variety of ergative or ergative-like phenomena in all three families, extremely free word order at the root clause level, and long-distance agreement.

Ioana Chitoran (Dartmouth College)
Laryngeal restrictions in Lezgi clusters and articulatory phonology

This paper discusses two types of data from Lezgi (NE Caucasian) and proposes a unified analysis in the framework of Articulatory Phonology (Browman and Goldstein 1986). One data set involves high vowel syncope in word-initial pretonic syllables, following a voiceless obstruent. The second involves morphological voicing alternations in root-final obstruents. I argue that the two processes are related, in that they result from the same articulatory mechanism. The proposed analysis relies on the hypothesis that syncope involves increased gestural overlap between C1 and V, as a result of stress shift away from the vowel. Acoustic evidence supports this hypothesis. The voicing alternations, involving the increased overlap of laryngeal gestures, follow directly from the syncope analysis. Lezgi thus offers an excellent testing ground for the claim made in Articulatory Phonology that variation in the degree of gestural overlap can lead to phonological changes.

Maria Polinsky (Harvard University)
What agreement can do for you in the Caucasus

This paper presents and analyzes a case of variable agreement in languages of the Caucasus, arguing for a decompositional view. The main proposal is that agreement can be decomposed into the assignment of (i) conceptual features, which are later used for reference tracking, and the assignment of (ii) morphophonemic features that are marked on the probe (target) of agreement. In an ideal case, classes (i) and (ii) converge in the same surface feature, but they can also mismatch, and one expects their mismatches to be subject to some constraints. In Tsez, a NE Caucasian language which marks agreement in gender (class) and number and allows free scrambling in the root clause, features of class (ii) win over features of class (i) under two conditions: adjacency and linear precedence of the goal.

Johanna Nichols (University of California, Berkeley)
Germanic-like verb-second word order in Nakh

Whereas most languages of the Caucasus can be described as having SOV order, sometimes with considerable freedom to reorder main-clause constituents for pragmatic reasons, Ingush and Chechen have fairly rigid word order of the Germanic type: verb-final underlyingly and in non-main clauses but verb-second in main clauses, where it is specifically the conjugated, tense-bearing verb element that appears in second position while the preradical lexical material (prefixes, preverbs, lexically heavy piece of light verb construction, first element of compound stem) separates from the verb root to remain in clause-final position. In compound tenses such as the progressive, only the finite piece (the inflectional auxiliary) is in second position. Any clitics on the verb accompany the finite piece. The main differences from Germanic concern topic and focus and consequently the definition of "second".

John Sylak (University of California, Berkeley)
A one-stem approach to the Lak verb

The Lak verb is analyzed using a one-stem approach, adapted from Roman Jakobson's "Russian Conjugation" (1948). No previous analysis of the Lak verb has attempted a one-stem approach, and all have instead posited at least two distinct stems. This is largely due to the fact that infixed class markers in past tense forms, along with morphophonemic consonant alternations, lead to substantial differences in surface stem appearance between present and past forms. However, all stems are shown here to be amenable to a single-stem template from which one can derive both past and present forms of every Lak verb.

Boris Harizanov (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Keith Plaster (Harvard University)
Noun classification in Tsez: A new analysis

At first glance, noun classification in Tsez appears to be extremely complicated. While the classification of animate nouns is clearly semantically driven, the assignment of inanimate nouns is much less straightforward. We have analyzed a lexicon of approximately 3,500 Tsez words using the Quinlan C4.5 decision tree algorithm to test a variety of formal features and a number of possible semantic features to explain the basis for noun classification in Tsez. Based on these results, we have produced an

analysis of the classification system that appeals to a small number of formal and semantic features of the type accessible to children acquiring the language. Our analysis sheds light on the operation of the Tsez system and demonstrates that even apparently complicated noun classification systems, such as that of Tsez, can be explained without appealing to complicated semantics and concepts of semantic relatedness.

Ann Gagliardi (University of Maryland)
The acquisition of noun classes in Tsez

Researchers studying artificial language learning have suggested that to form categories and to form productive generalizations across them, learners need sufficient correlated cues (phonological and semantic markers signaling a noun's class membership that correlate with agreement distributed throughout a phrase). One way to link up this artificial language research with first language acquisition is to look at the acquisition of an actual noun class or gender system. Tsez, a Dagestanian language of the Northeast Caucasus, has such a class system. Three experiments looking at children's and adults' classification of both frequent and nonce nouns suggest that Tsez speakers do make use of correlated cues when learning class systems.

The Culture-Phonology Interface: Implications of Laboratory Sociophonetics for Phonological Theory

Continental Ballroom 4
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Benajmin Munson (University of Minnesota)

Participants: Molly Babel (University of California, Berkeley)
Laura Staum Casasanto (Stanford University)
Edward Flemming (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Eden Kaiser (University of Minnesota)
Kuniko Y. Nielsen (Oakland University)
Kie Zuraw (University of California, Los Angeles)

Experimental methodology has become an integral part of phonological research; be it in the investigation of phonotactics (e.g. Wilson, 2003), alternations (e.g. Pierrehumbert 2006) or generalization across phonological categories (e.g. Finley and Badecker 2006). Recently, the traditionally descriptive field of sociolinguistics has added laboratory methods to its research toolkit. Laboratory Sociophonetics came to be the subfield concerned with how social variables such as age, race, gender and sexuality affect phonetic behavior in laboratory perception and production tasks. What has yet to be achieved is the integration of this growing body of knowledge about sociophonetic effects into our general understanding of phonological theory. The premise of this organized session is to bridge this gap.

After an introduction by the organizers (Graff and Munson), four talks presenting experimental findings in Laboratory Sociophonetics will be given. These talks span numerous different topics of interest to theoretical phonology - such as phonetic imitation, phonotactic learning and speech perception - and investigate how social variables influence them in a laboratory setting. Additionally, talks will address the deeper motivations of sociophonetic behavior, trying to pinpoint its origin as either conventional cultural behavior, or a behavior that is grounded in general evolutionary tendencies. At the end of the series of talks, Edward Flemming will discuss the relationship between these novel findings and phonological theory, and will chair a general question session. Important questions that we hope to address in the session include:

- What are the effects of social variables on the computation of phonological well-formedness?
- How do social variables influence Dispersion and systemic markedness?
- Do social factors condition adaptation, imitation and generalization? What can this teach us about category formation and phonetic constraints?
- Is susceptibility of a phonological category or phonetic property to sociophonetic effects dependent on its function as a phonotactic or its importance in expressing a phonological contrast?
- What are the prospects for future research?

By having a well integrated theory of sociophonetic effects on phonology we will not only enrich the study of language change and variation, we will also inform how phonetically grounded approaches to phonology should model phonetic data. The aspiration of this session is to create a common ground between theoretical phonologists and sociophonetic researchers and further the development of an integrated theory of phonological and phonetic competence.

Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota)
Studying the culture-phonology interface

In this talk we will address the impact of social factors on the study of phonological generalizations. The notion of a social variable in speech will be defined. An overview of laboratory and corpus-based studies of the interaction of phonetic variation and different social variables will be provided. Common factors of categories affected by sociophonetic variation will be identified. Cross-linguistic evidence for high-level phonological alternations interacting with social factors will be presented and

possible models will be discussed. We will argue that theories of phonology that do not make reference to sociophonetic variation run the risk of generating grammars that do not capture crucial socio-phonological interactions and thus fail to model all phonological generalizations that speakers of a language are linguistically aware of.

Molly Babel (University of California, Berkeley)
Phonetic convergence: A socially motivated process or a cognitive reflex?

This paper reports on an experiment that explores how phonetic convergence interacts with vowel categories. The basic experimental design is a shadowing task with low frequency monosyllabic words (Goldinger 1998) containing the vowels /i æ a o u/. These vowels were chosen because they differ in their phonological category size. The vowels /æ a o u/ are all subject to considerable dialect and stylistic variation in North American English and thusly occupy a more extensive phonological space. The point vowel /i/ varies to a lesser extent. Across dialects in the US the vowels /æ/ and /a/ may encroach upon the phonological territory of other vowels and collapse meaningful alternations. A major question of this research is whether participants will naturally imitate vowels from a category that impinges upon the space of another. Acoustic analyses are underway to determine how convergent behavior may be influenced by the size and location of phonological categories within talkers' vowel space.

Peter Graff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Kie Zuraw (University of California, Los Angeles)
Kuniko Y. Nielsen (Oakland University)
Investigating preferential imitation

Psycholinguists have established an imitation effect: after exposure to a recorded talker, subjects tend to shift their productions towards that talker's. Sociolinguists, however, posit that imitation is selective: members of a speech community don't imitate everyone, but rather imitate those who are influential in their social network, or with whom they feel an affinity. We report here on research probing selective imitation in the laboratory, comparing male and female subjects' imitation of male and female talkers. We also compare male and female subjects' imitation of the same stimuli when they are phonetically ambiguous but labeled as "Michael" or "Jessica" to shed light on the question of whether socially motivated phonetic imitation is conditioned by acoustic or cultural factors.

Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota)
Eden Kaiser (University of Minnesota)
Social selection in novel-sound learning

Children produce sex-specific phonetic variants before sex differentiation in the vocal tract occurs. Gendered speech then must result from the selective emulation of gendered speech variants in the language input. We report on a novel-sound learning experiment designed to examine whether adults also preferentially learn sounds produced by talkers of the same sex. Little evidence was found that adults prefer to produce phonetic variants modeled by talkers of the same sex. However, performance on one novel-sound learning task suggests that performance is enhanced overall when variability in the input is stratified by talker sex, rather than random within sexes.

Laura Staum Casasanto (Stanford University)
Sociolinguistic evidence for a phonetic level of representation

What kinds of representations underlie listeners' knowledge of sociophonetic variation? Listeners store information about the social conditioning of phonetic variation, and use this knowledge to inform their perceptions of speech (Staum Casasanto, 2008). But are expectations about sociophonetic variation stored on the level of the word, or do they also apply to never-heard words? Experiment 1 investigated whether listeners form the same representations of words for all speakers, or form different representations based on the social characteristics of the speaker. Experiment 2 used nonce words to investigate the level at which these representations differ. Results from both experiments together suggest that listeners form different representations for speakers with different social characteristics at a categorical phonetic level of representation, between acoustics and phonological representations. This finding about listeners' knowledge of sociolinguistic variation supports the inclusion of a phonetic level of representation in phonological theories.

Inflectional Contrasts in the Languages of the Northwest Coast

Continental Ballroom 6
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Donna Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)

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

Participants: David Beck (University of Alberta)
Seth Cable (University of Massachusetts)
Henry Davis (University of British Columbia)
Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia)
Suzanne Urbanczyk (University of Victoria)

The Pacific Northwest is home to one of the world's most geographically extensive Sprachbunds, stretching from northern California to southern Alaska and encompassing more than half a dozen phylo-genetically distinct families and some eighty individual languages. In spite of this genetic diversity, the languages of the area share many phonological, morphological, and syntactic features, several of which are rare or under-reported in other parts of the world and, as a consequence, are potentially of great importance for theoretical and typological research.

One of the most challenging aspects of research on Northwest Coast languages is their inflectional systems. A central goal of current linguistic theory is to accommodate inflection in a range of languages in an insightful way, and Northwest Coast languages are especially relevant to this enterprise. Recent in-depth fieldwork has shown that their central inflectional contrasts are very different from those of Indo-European and other well-studied languages, and they are packaged within the word and clause in unfamiliar ways. Addressing this issue will be our panel of five linguists, all with extensive knowledge based on original research on the languages of the area.

David Beck (University of Alberta)
Blurring boundaries: Phrase-level inflection and word-level syntax in the Pacific Northwest

One of the most potentially revolutionary features of the Northwest Sprachbund is the apparent mismatch between lexical class and inflectional category: throughout the area nouns appear inflected for agreement and TAM categories and verbs for possession and spatial deixis. At the same time, some inflectional categories required by certain theories of syntax such as tense appear to be lacking, while other features such as transitivity and unaccusativity, more commonly encoded in lexical semantics or syntax, take on inflection-like properties. All of these features have in themselves important implications for theories of clausal architecture, while their presence in so many unrelated languages diffused over such a wide area has consequences for theories of typology and language contact.

Suzanne Urbanczyk (University of Victoria)
Form and function in Salish and Wakashan word formation

Languages of the Pacific Northwest show great diversity in word-formation processes, including reduplication, ablaut, infixing, stress shift, vowel lengthening and various types of stem modifications. The meanings associated with these types of word formation processes are frequently related to aspect, diminution, and number. In some cases the process does not signify meaning on its own; rather, a constellation of word-formation processes marks a particular grammatical contrast. Interestingly, meanings associated with person, tense, and mood, are not expressed by these types of word-formation processes; they are typically expressed by suffixes and clitics. This presentation will survey patterns found, focusing on Salish and Wakashan languages, and will discuss the implications these patterns have for the architecture of the morphological component of the grammar within current frameworks such as Optimality Theory and Distributed Morphology, as well as long-standing conceptual approaches to morphology such as 'item-and-arrangement', 'item-and-process', and 'word-and-paradigm'.

Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia)
Tense and modality in the Pacific Northwest

Many NW languages are 'superficially tenseless', in the sense that they lack obligatory inflectional tense distinctions. This is true of the Salish, Wakashan and Tsimshianic families (as well as of neighboring Blackfoot (Algonquian)). In these NW languages, future tense tends to be overtly marked – although 'future' is sometimes not clearly distinguishable from an 'irrealis' category – but present and past are not. Do these NW languages possess a European-style tense system that is obscured by surface morphology, or there are true interpretive differences between the two language-types? I will survey current proposals, and then provide evidence that we can detect subtle but convincing evidence for a 'standard' temporal system in NW languages. Also, I will discuss the theoretical relevance of the non-uniformity of superficially tenseless languages around the world. Finally, I will broaden the discussion to mention recent research into the NW manifestations of modality and evidentiality.

Seth Cable (University of Massachusetts)
Use of subordinate clauses as matrix utterances in the Pacific Northwest

The languages of the Pacific Northwest (PNW) possess robust morphological and syntactic markers of clausal subordination. Interestingly, however, in these languages, clauses with subordinate marking can often be used as stand-alone, matrix utterances. This talk provides an overview of matrix subordinates in PNW languages, focusing especially on their distribution in the following three families: Na-Dene (Tlingit), Tsimshianic (Nisga'a, Gitksan) and Salish (Halkomelem). Although "matrix subordinates" are marginal in most Standard Average European (SAE) languages, their distribution in the PNW languages appears to be much freer, and direct translation from the source language into English is often pragmatically anomalous. Comparison will be made to prima-facie similar structures in SAE languages (Spanish, German) and in other, more widely-studied languages of the Pacific Rim (Japanese). The consequences of the PNW structures for linguistic theories of clausal architecture will also be explored.

Henry Davis (University of British Columbia)
Informational structure and inflection in NW Coast languages

One area where the traditional text-based methodology of Amerindian linguistics finds common cause with the elicitation-based technology of modern syntax and semantics is in the analysis of grammatical phenomena that cannot be understood within the confines of a single sentence. I will focus on one particular theme: reference-tracking. An impressive array of morphologically-encoded reference-tracking devices are found in the Pacific Northwest, from the full scale direct-inverse system of Kutenai, through the 'topical object'/'non-topical subject' constructions of certain Salish languages, to the very widespread use of a 'discourse-passive' in the Salish and Wakashan families. Though diverse, all of these devices regulate the mapping of a privileged discourse participant (the 'primary protagonist') onto syntactic structure, and almost all are sensitive to the same grammatical distinctions: person/animacy hierarchies; distinctions in transitivity; and relative 'topicality'. I will discuss recent work on these phenomena and the prospects (and pitfalls) of a potential unified explanation.

Accessing Collaboration: Archives as Bridges between Researchers, Resources and Communities of Speakers

Continental Ballroom 4
9:00 AM – 12:00 Noon

Organizers: Jeff Good (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)
Heidi Johnson (University of Texas at Austin)

Co-sponsor: Open Language Archives Community Working Group on Outreach

Participants: Lisa S. Conathan (Yale University)
Andrew Garrett (University of California, Berkeley)
Gary Holton (University of Alaska, Fairbanks)
Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma)
Paul Newman (Indiana University)

Over the past decade, the formation of organizations such as the Open Language Archives Community and the Digital Endangered Languages and Musics Archive Network has fomented considerable expansion of archives devoted to preserving and providing access to language documentation resources. Linguists, anthropologists and speakers of endangered languages are increasingly producing materials with the explicit intention of archiving them. They and the archives are also converting analog materials, such as tape recordings, into digital formats and archiving those.

There is a growing consensus in the field that archiving is both right and necessary. Archiving ensures first and foremost that language documentation materials will be preserved. This is vital in the face of the increasing rate of global language loss. Even languages that are relatively robust in terms of numbers of speakers are losing works of verbal art and oral literature, as the contexts for the use of minority languages shrink. Archives can preserve these valuable cultural resources for future generations.

However, future generations will not be able to avail themselves of their cultural heritage unless the original creators specify access conditions that permit them to do so. Archivists are seeing too many resources with restrictions that effectively prevent anyone other than the original researcher from making any use whatsoever of the materials. This sort of restriction is often made simply because the depositors do not understand the ramifications of archiving and online accessibility. Unfortunately, access restrictions are most likely to keep out speakers of the language in question than other researchers, who can usually avail themselves of the academic network to get permission from the depositor. Or, speakers will use access restrictions to block members of their own community from using archived materials, perhaps for political reasons having nothing to do with language preservation. In these cases, archives find themselves in the uncomfortable position of withholding language resources from speakers of that language. Another problem arises when linguists and speakers set restrictions that make sense for the short term but can not realistically be maintained over the long term.

This tutorial aims to help linguists learn to make considered decisions about access to archived language documentation materials. The first presenter is a lawyer, as well as a linguist, who will demystify copyrights and licenses. The other four presenters are directors of archives of endangered language materials. One will outline a flowchart for considering the nature of a given resource, such as a recording of a narrative, and determining in consultation with the speakers what sort of access can be allowed. The other three will discuss problems that have arisen over access to archived resources and the solutions that have been developed in collaboration with the linguists, speakers and communities who comprise the major stakeholders in the resources.

Paul Newman (Indiana University)
Copyright essentials for field linguists and language archivists

This talk will address copyright issues that linguists confront in creating, collecting, using, disseminating, preserving, and archiving language materials. I shall briefly outline the basics of U.S. copyright law, starting with the core concept of copyright "ownership" and important limitations thereto, such as Fair Use. I shall then provide an overview of what copyright means in the context of online open access publishing and clarify the nature and significance of Creative Commons and similar licenses. I shall

also explain problems posed by "Orphan Works", namely materials, such as field recordings or notes on endangered languages made decades ago, whose owners cannot be found. Finally, I shall explore the relevance or, in most cases, irrelevance of copyright law to the question of indigenous intellectual property rights.

Heidi Johnson (University of Texas at Austin)
Introduction to access: What should be restricted and how

Most archives of endangered language materials have similar options for controlling access to archived resources, including passwords, protocols for contacting depositors for permission and time limits. Using these options as a starting point for determining access to language documentation materials such as a single recording or interlinear text can simplify the task for both researchers and native speaker consultants. This talks presents a flowchart that may help researchers and speakers work together to decide what ought to be restricted and what sort of restrictions to apply. I finish the talk by suggesting ways in which these determinations can be documented.

Gary Holton (University of Alaska, Fairbanks)
Your archive is your friend: Negotiating access conditions for Alaska Native language materials

For many indigenous language speakers and language workers the word "archive" conjures up images of dark, dusty rooms haunted by aging academics methodically mining for linguistic gems. The archive is seen as distant and removed, an impression which is often reinforced by physical restrictions on access, including time limits, white gloves, and locked doors. This presentation reports on recent efforts to lower the physical and psychological barriers which separate language archives and indigenous communities in Alaska. At the heart of these efforts is the development of long-term flexible relationships between the archive, the depositors, and language community representatives.

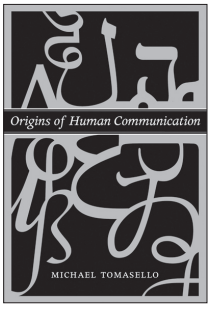
Mary S. Linn (University of Oklahoma)
Building accessibility: Community collaboration in the creation of endangered language archives

The Native American Languages collection holds over 5,000 multimedia resources focusing on the Native languages of Oklahoma. This talk discusses how NAL works in collaboration with local tribes to build the collection and make it maximally accessible. Areas of collaboration include digitization of tribal and family collections, providing recording services, and training in documentation and archiving, forming partnerships with families and tribes and expanding ownership of the collection into the communities. Outreach helps revitalization programs and tribal archives, as well as familiarizing them with our collections and services, involving the communities as stakeholders in the materials that we care for.

Lisa S. Conathan (Yale University)
Andrew Garret (University of California, Berkeley)
Archives, communities, and linguists: Negotiating access to language documentation

Heirs of the last speaker of a language want their heritage community to have exclusive access to documentary material recorded from that speaker 50 years ago. — A linguist feels disrespected and wishes to prevent some members of a speech community from accessing material the linguist has deposited in an archive. Based on these and other such experiences at the language archives at Berkeley (including the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages and the Berkeley Language Center), we will make some practical suggestions regarding access protocols and negotiating the different interests and assumptions of communities and scholarly researchers.

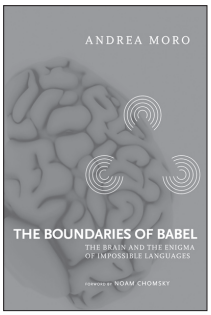
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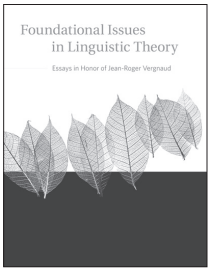
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Andrea Moro

foreword by Noam Chomsky

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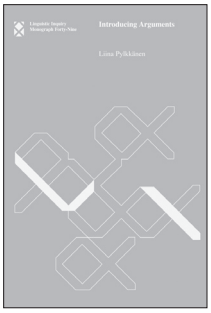


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Ernest L. Abel (Wayne State University) **Session 71**
Why your doctor is your doctor, and your lawyer is your lawyer

Names have been shown to influence major life decisions, including career choices. Doctors and lawyers were found to choose professions that matched their first or last names, e.g., people with the surname "Doctor" are more likely to be doctors than lawyers. An additional study found that the beginning letters of a physician's first name were significantly related to his/her subspecialty, e.g., Raymond was more likely to be a radiologist than a dermatologist. These results imply that a physician's career choices may be influenced by what has been called "implicit egotism."

Catherine Adams (Eastern Michigan University) **Session 8**
Edward Garrett (Eastern Michigan University/SOAS)
Beverley Goodman (Eastern Michigan University)
Vowel duration in AAVE

This paper reports on the results of the comparison of the duration of tense versus lax vowels in a corpus of African American Vernacular English (AAVE) speech from Southeastern Michigan. In contrast to SAE, a consistent durational difference between tense and lax vowels is not found in the AAVE data. In addition, vowel length in words such as 'bud' vs. 'butt', where word-final [d] and [t] are often replaced by glottal stop, appears to play a significant role in the perceptual identification of words of this type raising questions about the phonemic status of vowel length in AAVE.

Matthew Adams (Stanford University) **Session 4**
Variation and optimization in the English comparative adjective

The English comparative adjective varies between a periphrastic (more proud) and morphological form (prouder). This study provides an analysis of comparative adjective variation based on phonology, prosody, and usage frequency. It unifies these factors by appealing to functional criteria, in particular economy and information distribution, and suggests that language users are sensitive to foot structure and frequency when choosing between the two variants.

Matthew Adams (Stanford University) **Session 47**
Uriel Cohen Priva (Stanford University)
Katrin Schweitzer (University of Stuttgart)
Crosslinguistic support for information theoretic effects: A study of German phonology

Recent work has demonstrated the influence of information theoretic considerations on language use. We extend this line of research to German phonology. We measure how phone frequency, local predictability and informativity affect the surface realization of German phones, focusing on phone deletion and duration. The importance of frequency, predictabilty and informativity -- an estimate of a phone's contribution to word recognition -- is evaluated using the Kiel Corpus of Spontaneous Speech (Kohler et al. 1995). The study provides support for the substantial role information theoretic considerations play in phone realization, extending work for English (Cohen Priva & Jurafsky 2008) to German.

Michael Adams (Indiana University) **Session 73**
Onomasticon Fantasticum: Names as a stylistic element in the novels of J. R. R. Tolkien, J. K. Rowling, and Philip Pullman

Names are joists in the architecture of fantasy. Often overlooked in criticism, they are fundamental, not incidental, to fantasy's design. Works by Tolkien, Rowling, and Pullman demonstrate, not only how names construct theme and character in fantasy, more significantly than in fiction generally, but also the extent to which they mark contrasts among fantastic worlds, contrasts that query generic value and authenticity. So much for conception of the texts and their narrative operations, but names, which are thematically emblematic elements of style, are inevitably significant in a reader's imagining of the texts and are inevitably instruments of sound interpretation.

Dany Adone (University of Cologne) **Session 88**
Grammaticalisation and creolisation: The case of Ngukurr Kriol

In this paper I discuss the case of Ngukurr Kriol (NK). Based on the data of Sandefur (1986) Harris (1986) and Adone (1997) I argue that NK provides an excellent case study in which Grammaticalisation and Creolisation occur simultaneously. In the first part of the paper the sociolinguistic background is presented. In the second part of the paper the development of blanga/bla and dja in NK are discussed. The developmental paths of these lexical items are compared to other cases of Grammaticalisation in Creole languages. In this respect the study of Kriol sheds light on these two processes.

Edith Aldridge (University of Washington) **Session 46**
Cliticization and control in archaic Chinese

This paper presents an argument for the movement analysis of control from cliticization out of embedded clauses in archaic Chinese. Late archaic Chinese required object pronouns in negated contexts to move out of VP and cliticize to the negator. Cliticization was generally clause-bound. However, it was allowed when the matrix subject was the negative quantifier *mo* 'none', 'noone'. I propose that the matrix subject is base merged in the embedded clause. When the embedded subject is a negative quantifier, cliticization is triggered in the embedded domain, and the clitic is pied piped with the subject into the matrix clause.

Peter Alrenga (University of Chicago) **Session 50**
Stipulated vs. asserted anaphora

Anaphoric noun phrases involving the adjective *same* exhibit the same range of dependencies as are observed for pronouns: apart from their deictic uses, *same*-NPs participate in discourse, bound-variable, and donkey anaphora. However, *same*-NPs simultaneously exhibit intriguing differences from pronouns, e.g., their occurrence with *almost* and their felicitous appearance in existential constructions. I account for these differences in terms of a more basic difference in the discourse status of pronouns and *same*-NPs: whereas a pronoun simply takes some previously introduced discourse entity as its referent, a *same*-NP introduces a novel entity into the discourse and asserts its identity to some previous entity.

Mark Amsler (University of Auckland) **Session 85**
Pickering's Eliot: Retexting the American origins of comparative philology

Long out of print, Eliot's *The Indian Grammar Begun: or, An essay to bring the Indian language into rules* (1666) was republished by John Pickering and Peter Stephen Duponceau (1822), with extensive notes and commentary. These scholars promoted an "American" linguistics, a new "comparative philology" rivaling German scholarship and relying on the linguistic fieldwork of Moravian missionaries. Pickering and Duponceau displaced Eliot's religio-linguistic program and "retexted" his *Grammar* as a new, American origin for comparative philology. They used Eliot's *Grammar* to demonstrate that American Indian languages were fundamental for an adequate language typology and comparative grammar.

Scott AnderBois (University of California, Santa Cruz) **Session 104**
Disjunction and polar questions in Yukatek Maya

In many languages, a tight connection between polar questions and disjunctions is reflected by the existence of a single morpheme which occurs in both constructions. In Yukatek Maya, this relationship is especially complex since the interpretation of disjunctions interacts with syntactic focus. An analysis is proposed treating polar questions in Yukatek Maya as elliptical alternative questions. Differences in speaker bias between such questions and English alternative questions demonstrate that the pattern of speaker bias described by Bolinger (1978) reflects the grammatical form of English alternative questions rather than being a necessary property of alternative questions in general.

Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University) **Session 43**
The inflectional base(s) of the Russian imperative

I test Albright's (2002) claim that inflectional paradigms may be derived from an existing paradigmatic form based on the Russian verbal paradigm and imperative formation. Using the Minimal Generalization Learner model, I show that while none of the verbal forms achieves 100% accuracy in predicting the imperative form, one form can achieve a 95% success rate. I show that the unique property of the Russian imperative is that it can be treated as an equilibrium point of the verbal paradigm, being attracted equally by all its members. I further discuss the implications of this study for Russian verbal paradigm acquisition.

Raul Aranovich (University of California, Davis) **Session 33**
Animacy and recoverablity of argument structure: Explaining object freeze in Shona

Even though Shona ditransitives are symmetric, a theme is "frozen" as a Secondary Object when the two internal arguments are [+human]. Object freeze, I suggest, is a speaker's repair strategy to overcome the listener's inability to infer the complements' roles from semantic cues like animacy. I implement this insight in Boersma's (2005) bidirectional OT model. In a symmetric ditransitive, there is a neutralization of the features distinguishing the Secondary from the Primary Object. This faithfulness violation (in expressive optimization) is fatal when both arguments are [+human], because the input is not recoverable from the output in an interpretive optimization.

Timothy Arbisi-Kelm (University of Wisconsin, Madison) **Session 48**
Mary E. Beckman (The Ohio State University)
Eun Jong Kong (The Ohio State University)
Jan Edwards (University of Wisconsin, Madison)
Production of dorsal place(s) of articulation by child and adult speakers of four languages

This study analyzed the dorsal stop burst productions of 2-year-old, 5-year-old, and adult speakers across four languages: Cantonese, Greek, English, and Japanese. Results from the adult data showed that for Japanese and Greek, relative to English and Cantonese, dorsal stops were more front before front vowels and more back before back vowels, as indicated by the systematic variation in the frequency of the loudest peak. Similar language-specific differences in peak frequency were observed in the child data, suggesting that children's productions are highly language-specific from very early, even to the extent of reproducing the fine phonetic detail of adult productions.

Grant Armstrong (Georgetown University) **Session 42**
Heather Barnes (Georgetown University)
How evidentials and modals interact: 'Sina' in Cochabamba Quechua

This poster offers a description of the meanings and the syntactic distribution of the focus particle 'sina' in Cochabamba Quechua. Two major claims are made: (1) based on its range of meanings and interaction with other sentential operators like negation, 'sina' is an epistemic modal of possibility and (2) the fact that 'sina' can co-occur with the evidential suffixes 'min' and 'chá' offers support for using a pragmatic model of subjective belief probabilities in order to predict the meanings of sentences that contain both an epistemic modal and an evidential.

Inbal Arnon (Stanford University) **Session 14**
Eve V. Clark (Stanford University)
On your feet *is better than* feet*: Children's lexical knowledge is tied to frequent sequences*

Is children's lexical knowledge facilitated by frequent frames? We compared children's production of irregular English plurals on their own (e.g. *mice, feet*) to their production of them when they were part of a frequent sequences (e.g., *On your feet).* We show that children were more likely to produce the correct forms when they were part of a frequent sequence, suggesting that a) children store multi-word sequences and b) that these sequences are important in learning. To capture this, we propose a 'Starting Big' learning model, in which starting from multi-word sequences facilitates learning of words and inflections.

Inbal Arnon (Stanford University) **Session 14**
Neal Snider (University of Rochester)
More than words: Speakers are sensitive to the frequency of multi-word sequences

Are compositional sequences represented in the lexicon? We show that speakers process higher frequency sequences faster than lower frequencies ones even when the frequency of the substrings is controlled. This happens across the frequency range and is better modeled using a continuous measure of frequency and not a binary one (high/low). These findings suggest that (a) speakers represent many multi-word sequences; not just highly frequent or non-compositional ones, and (b) every time counts: the more often a sequence occurs, the faster it is recognized. We present a usage-based model where sequences are stored alongside their parts to accommodate these findings.

Paul Arsenault (University of Toronto) **Session 17**
Alexei Kochetov (University of Toronto)
Retroflex harmony in Kalasha

In this paper we investigate cooccurrence restrictions on coronals in Kalasha (Dardic, Indo-Aryan) evaluating two current theories of consonants harmony: local feature spreading (Gafos 1999) and long-distance agreement by correspondence (ABC; Hansson 2001; Rose & Walker 2004). Our detailed analysis of Kalasha roots, based on the dictionary by Trail & Cooper (1999), reveals that that the language exhibits retroflex consonant harmony, which is highly sensitive to relative similarity of non-adjacent consonants. We argue that the data are compatible with the ABC approach which encodes featural similarity, and are problematic for the Spreading approach.

Sudha Arunachalam (Northwestern University) **Session 27**
Sandra R. Waxman (Northwestern University)
Two-year-olds' use of syntactic context in noun and verb learning

Previous work shows mixed findings on children's abilities to map verbs to action categories. We examined 24-month-olds' ability to learn nouns and verbs in full NP contexts (*The man is dacking the chair*) and pronoun contexts (*He's dacking it*), given a visual scene of a man pushing a chair. Infants were subsequently asked to find *dacking*, shown: (1) man lifting chair, and (2) man pushing box. Infants correctly mapped novel nouns, but only successfully mapped verbs in full NP contexts. While infants can assign verbs general action meanings, they are more successful when event participants are explicitly named.

Heriberto Avelino (University of California, Berkeley/University of Toronto) **Session 112**
Diachronic phonology and dynamic optimization in Pame languages

Pamean languages show an interesting pattern of variation in the suffixation of number. Central Pame attaches *-t* and *-i* to the base. In Northern Pame the plural form *-dat* occurs in bases ending in a nasal or a vowel, *-at* occurs elsewhere. The dual has three allomorphs, *-tsi* in forms ending in nasal, *-ji* for bases ending with a vowel and *-i* in bases ending in any other consonant. In this paper I will develop an OT analysis to conclude that a functional account of the morphological change of number in Pamean is behind the formalism of the particular model.

Soondo Baek (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Session 55**
Cynthia Fisher (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Effects of syllable position and syllable structure on phonotactic learning

We explored the effects of syllable position (onset vs. coda) and syllable structure (onset-rime) on phonotactic learning. Adults heard syllables with consonants artificially restricted to onset or coda position. In Experiment 1, these restrictions were independent of vowel context (1st-order constraints). Grammaticality judgments on new syllables revealed learning of both onset and coda restrictions, but greater sensitivity to onset restrictions, reflecting the perceptual advantage of onset position. In Experiment 2, the new consonant-position restrictions depended on vowel identity (2nd-order constraints). Here the onset advantage disappeared, suggesting that the rime unit facilitates the learning of dependencies between vowels and coda consonants.

Adam C. Baker (University of Chicago) **Session 17**
Phonology as compression: Capturing vowel harmony

Recently Goldsmith and Riggle (2007) apply the Information Theoretic concept of description length to evaluate phonotactic models of Finnish vowel harmony. I propose a modification of their model that improves their analysis, and evaluate their proposal on Turkish and Hungarian vowel harmony. I show that Turkish and Hungarian description length improves substantially by incorporating vowel to vowel information, while English and Italian gain only marginally from added vowel to vowel information.

Brett Baker (University of New England, Australia) **Session 8**
Monogestural clusters as onsets: The Australian evidence

Moraic theory predicts that geminates should always be syllabified across two syllables and be associated with a mora. Evidence from Australian languages suggests that neither of these conditions is likely to be universal. Rather, in these languages, geminates and homorganic nasal-stop clusters behave as non-moraic onsets for a wide range of phonological processes. I argue that these phenomena can be unified by assuming that clusters can be syllabified in the onset just when they are monogestural—involving a single oral articulatory gesture, though with two timing positions—but as coda+onset clusters otherwise, where they are bigestural.

Anne-Sophie Bally (Université du Québec, Montréal) **Session 98**
Definiteness and number in Saramaka

This presentation is about the nominal structure (specifically definiteness and number) in Saramaka and its origin. In this language, bare NPs express Kinds and definite determiners are used when the reference of the noun is identifiable by both speaker and hearer. Because determiners bear Number, the noun is allowed to be missing from the nominal structure. Similar conclusions will be drawn from nominal structures in the substrate languages. The saussurean notion of *signe*, constituted by a *signifiant* (the acoustic string) and a *signifié* (the meaning) will be used to understand how the nominal structure in Saramaka has developed.

Zhiming Bao (National University of Singapore) **Session 97**
Must *in Singapore English*

In the contact ecology of Singapore English, a typical nonnative variety, all relevant languages, especially the substratum (Chinese and Malay) and lexifier (English), are in constant and intense contact, providing ample opportunities for the nonnative variety to both appropriate grammatical features from the substratum (substratum transfer) and adapt to the linguistic substratum (convergence-to-substratum). Since convergence is a gradual process, we can only study it with the help of quantitative data, which is made possible with the availability of computer corpora. In this paper, I examine the usage pattern of the English modal *must* in Singapore English and show that, while it retains the deontic and epistemic meanings, its usage pattern is strongly in favor of the deontic. I argue that this is due to three factors: 1. the influence of Chinese and Malay; 2. the complex verbal morphology typical of the epistemic *must* (*must have* V-*en*); 3. the deontic/epistemic pathway of *must*'s grammaticalization.

Lawrie A. Barnes (University of South Africa) **Session 78**
Charles Pfukwa (Midlands State University, Zimbabwe)
Churchill and Roosevelt: The politics of changing school names in Zimbabwe

There has been much debate over the renaming of the different social and political institutions in Zimbabwe to reflect the new political dispensation. The act of naming is an act of assuming control or a process of possession where the namer claims physical, social, and political space. The data collected suggests that most educational institutions have retained their colonial names; in some cases they have even ignored political directives to adopt local names. It is these schools with "imperialist" names that continue to produce most of the country's elite, its politicians, sports personalities, and captains of industry.

Luc Baronian (Université du Québec à Chicoutimi) **Session 22**
The diffusion of phonological change in early Quebec French

I show, with data taken from *Atlas linguistique de l'Est du Canada,* how some features like assibilating affrication, diphthongization and high vowel laxing spread continuously and diversified on the territory during the last 400 years. On the other hand, linguistic features like palatalization, fricative metathesis and mid-low front vowel lowering show up uniformly on the map or in remote and discontinuous areas, indicating an early diffusion before having been suppressed. This discovery supports the view that assibilation did not evolve from a previous palatalization, but is an independent phonological change of Quebec French.

Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa) **Session 12**
Clausal temporal adjuncts: Against late adjunction

We argue that clausal temporal adjuncts (CTAs) are merged cyclically with an empty TIME nominal heading a relative clause.

(1) $[_{VP}$washed$[_{DP}$the dishes$][_{VP}V^0[_{PP}$after $[_{DP}[_{CP}[_{NP}$TIME$]_i[_{TP}$Mary left $t_i]]]]]]$

The late adjunction analysis fails to account for several parallels between CTAs and *wh*-complements, which fall out naturally on our analysis. Evidence for relative clauses is offered by island effects within the adjunct, (2).

(2) a. John arrived after Mary claimed to have left.
b. =======”======= made the claim to have left.

In (2a), TIME can be construed with either *claim* or *leave*; however in (2b), it can only be construed with *make the claim*.

Michael Barrie (University of Ottawa) **Session 104**
On wh-movement in Blackfoot: Evidence for feature strength

We present an extensive description of wh-constructions in Blackfoot (Algonquian) and argue that this pattern necessitates maintaining a distinction between strong features and the EPP. Wh-questions in Blackfoot appear to have some typical properties, but lacks other properties typical of wh-movement. If we consider overt movement to be tied to both EPP and feature strength, then the facts above fall into place. C0 in Blackfoot is EPP but has strong [iWh]. The strong [iWh] forces movement of the wh-XP to the same phase containing C0; however, since C0 has no EPP feature, the wh-phrase need not appear in SpecCP.

Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh, Emeritus) **Session 82**
Names of actual people chosen for fictional characters in Jane Eyre

Social relationships of fictional characters reproduce social relationships the author has experienced, observed, or imagined. An actual person who was important to the author is probably a source of the author's choice of the same name for a fictional character. In *Jane Eyre*, the first name of eight fictional characters was the first or middle name of an actual person. The author's perceptions and sentiments that linked an actual person with the fictional namesake might be revealed in this novel, in the other three novels by Charlotte Bronte, and in fictional creations by other authors.

David Basilico (University of Alabama, Birmingham) **Session 33**
Double objects with agentive and causer subjects

Two observations about the double object construction (DOC) suggest that the DOC has two structural analyses. First, agentive, but not causer, subjects allow a particle verb in the DOC.

(1) The president sent the committee (out) a schedule.
(2) The withdrawal of the diplomat sent the dictator (*out) a message.

Second, sentences with causer, but not agentive, subjects entail the possessive relationship between the IO and DO.

(3) Romeo brought Juliet some flowers (but she never got them).
(4) Those April shows brought us some May flowers (#but we didn't get May flowers).

Ana C. Bastos-Gee (University of Connecticut) **Session 53**
Nominal exclamatives and the hypothesis of a nominal force phrase

This paper argues for a nominal Force Phrase (ForceP) to host moved exclamative constituents within the nominal domain in Brazilian Portuguese. Sentences like (1a) and (1b), uncontroversial exclamatives with fronting of the WH-phrase, are compared with constructions like (1c), argued to be purely a nominal domain.

(1) a. Que linda, essa casa é! b. Que linda é essa casa! c. Que linda, essa casa!
How pretty, this house is! How pretty is this house! How pretty, this house!

In (1c), I propose that the highest projection in it is a nominal ForceP that hosts phrases that encode illocutionary force.

Merelyn B. Bates-Mims (Retired Fulbright Researcher) **Session 89**
Ancient cognition en voyage: Creole DNA across Africa proto-peoples, geography, and cultures

This monograph proposes two major theories on languages spoken by Louisiana persons of African descent. Substantively, this examination asserts 1) Louisiana creole cognition to be traceable to Genesis 10 Hamitic Africa, a Diaspora dialect cognate of the langues of Canaan-Cush Fertile Crescent, ancient Sumer geography; and 2) Louisiana Creole to be a cognate descendant of non-Biblical Africa-Asia, Indus Valley geography---Umea University's probative mitochondria analyses documenting Africa cognition en voyage. DNA advent means that blood kinships are more accurately traceable across human groups. DNA enables ability for tracking fossilized vestiges of cultural practices and language, embedded as they are in human cognition.

Edwin Battistella (Southern Oregon University) **Session 22**
Advertising grammar

This poster presentation examines the advertising campaign for Sherwin Cody's famous home-study grammar course, which was advertised for forty years in thousands of magazines and newspapers. The presentation catalogs the various headlines (drawing on *New York Times* ad placements) and analyzes the rhetoric of Cody's sales pitch. The poster also presents several Cody ads, placing them in the context of other long-running advertising campaigns for educational products, such as those of the International Correspondence Schools and the Harvard Classics, which invoked familiar social themes of affordability, access, and the financial, social and emotional advantages of "a rich mental background."

Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis) **Session 60**
Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University)
Carolyn McCaskill (Gallaudet University)
Joseph Hill (Gallaudet University)
Roxanne Dummett (Gallaudet University)
Variation in Black ASL: 2 hands or one, high or low?

There are numerous anecdotal reports as to the existence of a variety of American Sign Language (ASL) known as Black ASL, "a Black way of signing used by Black deaf people in their own cultural milieu- among families and friends, in social gatherings, and in deaf clubs (Hairston and Smith 1983:55). Based on conversations and interview data from approximately 90 Deaf African Americans, this presentation explores the preference of African American signers for 2-handed signs (as opposed to 1-handed versions) and signs produced at the forehead level (as opposed to lowered versions). These analyses are part of a large on-going study of Black ASL.

Kara Becker (New York University) **Session 34**
Amy Wong (New York University)
The short-a system of white and minority speakers of New York City English

This paper reports on the current status of the short-*a* system in New York City English (NYCE) for twelve white native New Yorkers, in particular to confirm that younger speakers continue to preserve the complex conditioning of the tense/lax split (Labov, 1966, Labov, Ash & Boberg 2006). Additionally, we investigate the extent to which native English speakers of ethnic minority groups (Asian, Latino, and African American) produce the NYCE system, assessing the sociolinguistic assumption that

minority speakers do not produce complex regional dialect features like the short-*a* split, which has already been shown to only partially diffuse to other regions (Labov, 2007).

Michael Becker (Reed College) **Session 6**
Lena Fainleib (Tel Aviv University)
Surface-based generalizations over lexical exceptions

In Optimality Theory, the impact that lexical exceptions have on the grammar is modeled using markedness constraints (Zuraw 2000 and many others). Since markedness constraints only assess output forms, OT accounts share the prediction that speakers will generalize over the output properties of lexical exceptions.
We show that this prediction is correct using evidence from an artificial input-output mapping experiment with 60 Hebrew speakers. The speakers preferred a "product-oriented" generalization (Albright & Hayes 2003) even in the absence of evidence from the source language. We offer an OT-based analysis that predicts the Universal bias towards surface-based generalizations.

Anna Berge (University of Alaska, Fairbanks) **Session 114**
Coordination in Pribilof Islands Aleut

In this paper, I present a more detailed and comprehensive discussion of coordination in Pribilof Islands Aleut than has previously been available. Although coordination in Aleut is typologically not unusual, it requires further description and analysis. There are, for example, important effects of coordination on the syntax, including on subject-verb person and number agreement, use of overt pronouns, etc. There are also multiple forms of conjunctive (and) and disjunctive (or) coordination, with sometimes partial overlap in meaning and usage; these need to be situated in context for their proper usage to be understood.

Judy B. Bernstein (William Paterson University) **Session 23**
Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)
A source for non-standard verbal -s in Appalachian English

Plural lexical subjects in Appalachian English co-occur with present tense verbal forms bearing the suffix -*s* (e.g., *The potatoes looks awful*); plural pronominal subjects do not. We argue that -*s* occurs when the N of the subject noun phrase lacks a person feature. This pattern can be traced to its ancestor, older Scots: it had verbal -*s* across the paradigm except with adjacent pronominal subjects, which were cliticized onto the verb. This suggests a diachronic change: in older Scots the person feature was always expressed on the verb, in Appalachian English either on the verb or on the subject.

Archna Bhatia (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Session 23**
Elabbas Benmamoun (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Close conjunct agreement: Role of linear adjacency

Close conjunct agreement (CCA) has been argued to provide evidence for the leftmost conjunct's structural prominence relative to other conjuncts. In this respect, it has been argued that it patterns with binding, extraposition, and prosody. However, head- final languages such as Hindi, present us with a paradox. While evidence from binding, extraposition and prosody indicate the syntactic prominence of the first conjunct, CCA takes place with the last conjunct. The paradox disappears because the critical factor for CCA is linear adjacency. CCA takes place with the linearly adjacent member of a phrase with which Agree has been established.

Klinton Bicknell (University of California, San Diego) **Session 7**
Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego)
Vera Demberg (University of Edinburgh)
An empirical investigation and new model of local coherences

Most models of incremental sentence processing assume that the processor does not consider ungrammatical structures; however, recent evidence suggests that cases exist where a syntactic structure that is ungrammatical given preceding input nevertheless affects difficulty, termed *local coherence* effects. This paper fills two gaps in the literature on local coherences. First, it demonstrates from experiments with an eye-tracking corpus that local coherence effects are evident in the reading of naturalistic

text. Second, it specifies a new computational model of local coherences that is broad-coverage and theoretically motivated by quantities calculable in the incremental parsing of sentences with stochastic context-free grammars.

Douglas S. Bigham (University of Texas at Austin) **Session 58**
Northern California vowels in Southern Illinois

The vowel system of speakers from Southern Illinois is more similar to that of Northern California than it is to Midland, Southern, Inland Northern, or any other surrounding (or geographically near) vowel system. Data from 41 emerging adult speakers are presented to evaluate why and how this Southern Illinois ~ Northern California link has developed. Suggestions include: (a) that the "Northern California Vowel Shift" originated in the South Midlands, (b) that geographically-determined variation is no longer applicable to younger speakers, and (c) that these shifts are a case of convergent evolution of the vowel systems, as in linguistic drift.

Sabrina Billings (University of Arkansas) **Session 44**
Pure versus standard: Linguistic competence and ideology in Tanzanian beauty pageants

This paper considers the contribution of language ideologies in the success of Tanzanian beauty queens. Contestants who speak English rather than Swahili are far more likely to win the crown, even though many are not fluent in English. While their memorized speeches are often full of grammatical oddities, their 'faking it' is typically well received. At the heart of their success is an ideology by which speaking 'pure' English is more important that speaking standard English. Taken together, results point to the need to account for the common practice in multilingual communities of employing 'incomplete' linguistic knowledge for symbolic effect.

Renée Blake (New York University) **Session 34**
Sonya Fix (New York University)
Cara Shousterman (New York University)
Vowel centralization before /r/ in two AAE dialects: A case of regional variation

Vowel centralization with constricted post-vocalic /r/ (e.g., *there* → *thurr*) has emerged as a salient feature in regional dialects of African American English (AAE) across the United States. This feature has also been employed by rappers to mark local identity and has been exported to a much wider audience through the vehicle of Hip-Hop. In this paper, we analyze a spoken corpus from African American communities in Prince George's Country, Maryland and the St. Louis area to determine how this vowel centralization is manifested at the community level, as well as its greater implications for regional variation and AAE.

Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College) **Session 60**
James Braxton Peterson (Bucknell University)
Word of mouth: The rise of hip hop's "third coast" and its influence on African American English

Contemporary AAE influences on mainstream language have originated from varieties spoken in the northeast and on the west coast which have evolved independently of one another over the past forty years, and which vary from southern AAE; however, the most popular linguistic styles of hip hop culture have shifted recently as artists from various regions have put their speech communities on the map. As southern rappers have become more dominant in the popular music scene they have had a significant impact on the AAE spoken by hip hop's insiders, and they have influenced the language of mainstream speakers as well.

Lev Blumenfeld (Carleton University) **Session 17**
Ida Toivonen (Carleton University)
A featural paradox in Votic harmony

In theories that treat harmony as strictly local spreading, transparent segments must be silent undergoers. Votic harmony gives an empirical argument against this view. The vowel [i] is transparent with respect to [back] harmony, but its [–back] feature is phonologically active, because it triggers an independent assimilation process regardless of the harmonic context in which it appears. This presents a paradox: a vowel cannot undergo [+back] spreading and trigger [–back] spreading at the same time. We resolve this featural paradox by appealing to Stratal OT.

Charles Boberg (McGill University) **Session 56**
Divergent and convergent patterns in the phonetics of Canadian English

This paper presents new data on phonetic changes in Canadian English. The Canadian Shift is in progress across the country, but lowering of /æ/ is no longer an active process: it now shows a sex difference, with lower /æ/ associated with women. Canadian Raising is also stable, contrary to previous reports of recession: the only change is fronting of raised /ay/, led by women. By contrast, the fronting of /uw/, /ow/ and /aw/ shows a complex set of regional and social correlations and represents convergence with American varieties, contrary to the divergent Canadian Shift.

David Boe (Northern Michigan University) **Session 86**
Pinker's epistemological pentarchy

In 2007, the Harvard cognitive scientist Stephen Pinker (b. 1954) published *The Stuff of Thought: Language as a Window into Human Nature*, a work devoted mainly to semantics and pragmatics. In its preface, Pinker states that this book represents the culmination of two separate "trilogies" of texts, one concerning language and mind, and the other concerning human nature more broadly. As will be discussed in this presentation, these five books, intended for an educated non-specialist audience, represent a coherent body of work, and furthermore, find a final synthesis in the epistemological writings of the philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724-1804).

Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (Swarthmore College) **Session 108**
The morphosyntax of Navajo comparatives and the degree argument

In Navajo comparative constructions (e.g., 'X is as Adj. as Y,' 'X is Adj-er than Y') formed from dimensional predicates, the predicate may be marked with thematic prefixes 'á-ní. I propose that 'á-ní not only composes semantically with dimensional predicates but introduces a syntactic degree argument position obligatorily filled by an adjacent standard (e.g., than or as phrase, measure phrase, 'very'). These findings challenge the theory that Navajo does not have verb-external argument positions.

Elizabeth Bogal-Allbritten (Swarthmore College) **Session 35**
Navajo degree constructions and the decompositional analysis of gradable predicates

This paper investigates the relation between prefixation on Navajo gradable adjectival predicates and their semantic type. Gradable predicates ('wide,' 'fast') are usually analyzed as degree relations of type <d,et>. In contrast to this analysis, data from Navajo degree constructions demonstrate that (non)availability of a degree argument patterns with alternation between two verb prefixes: predicates marked with the first pattern as degree relations, while predicates marked with the second pattern only as context-dependent properties of individuals. This paper develops a semantic interpretation for each prefix and considers how these data can inform current research on the semantics of adjectives.

David-Étienne Bouchard (McGill University) **Session 42**
Heather Burnett (University of California, Los Angeles)
Degree fronting and the semantics of DP internal comparatives

In this paper we provide a new, more complete, analysis of the *degree fronting (DF)* construction(1).
(1) M*ore intelligent* a man *than you* will win!
We divide the set of degree-words participating in DF into classes: ***Class A*****:** *such, quite, what, rather*; ***Class** B*: *more, less, enough*, and ***Class C*****:** *so, too, as, this, that, how*. We argue that the elements of Class A are actually *exclamatory determiners* (Zwicky (1995)). We argue that Class B elements are quantifiers over degrees, and that Class C elements combine with adjectives forming determiners. We show how the DF data follow from our proposals.

Lynda Boudreault (University of Texas, Austin) **Session 113**
Nasal phenomena in Sierra Popoluca (Mixe-Zoque)

Sierra Popoluca (Mixe-Zoque) exhibits nasal phenomena that are typologically rare. First, when voiceless stops precede nasals, voiceless stops surface as voiceless nasals, cross-linguistically marked. Two additional alternations are strictly limited to clitics: (1) Nasals assimilate to stops at morpheme boundaries, and (2) alveolar nasals and glottal stops surface as alveolar taps. The nasal

phenomena found in Sierra Popoluca bear on typological issues such as how languages repair violations of phonotactic constraints and the phonological relationship between the alveolar nasal and non-nasal sonorants in the rhotic and lateral classes. This talk situates these nasal phenomena within the typological literature in phonology.

Claire Bowern (Yale University) **Session 22**
Susanne Borgwaldt (University of Braunschweig)
Novel naming strategies in an Australian language

This paper reports on the results of a study on strategies for naming novel objects in Bardi, a morphologically complex highly endangered Australian language. Stimuli comprised 30 digitally manipulated photographs depicting hybrid objects composed of two roughly equally salient components. In Germanic languages these stimuli predominantly elicited novel compound labels. In Bardi however, five common naming strategies emerged: the data reveal a strong preference for part-whole descriptions, and for phrasal descriptions (found less frequently elsewhere in Bardi) rather than compounds. Descriptions also favored componential analyses and descriptions of aberrant parts, thus questioning the status of compounds as universally favored word-formation means.

Jeremy K. Boyd (Princeton University) **Session 32**
Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University):
Generalizing novel phrasal constructions

Categorization abilities that are operative during language processing allow learners to form abstract constructional representations by generalizing across similar sentence exemplars. In a series of experiments investigating this process for novel phrasal constructions, we found that children have difficulty forming abstract constructional categories when the input has high lexical variability, and that the generalizations that they do learn are tightly correlated with their input experience. In contrast, adults easily extrapolate beyond the same input—possibly because they possess more sophisticated metalinguistic knowledge. While this allows for quick generalization, it may also hinder L2 acquisition by increasing overgeneralization errors.

John Boyle (Northeastern Illinois University) **Session 106**
The semantics of the active-stative pronominal systems in Siouan

The Siouan languages have active/stative pronominal systems which have often been analyzed as overt systems of case. This analysis is problematic for a variety of reasons. I argue that the choice of pronominals is based on the theta-role projected by the verb. By using a vP shell coupled with Baker's UTAH, an analysis of the pronominals is quite straight forward. I argue that active pronominals reflect agents/experiencers (projected in [SPEC, vP]). Stative pronominals reflect patients/themes (projected in [SPEC, VP]), and/or benefactives/goals (projected in [COMP, VP]). The choice of pronominal depends upon the semantics of the individual verb.

Diane Brentari (Purdue University) **Session 24**
Grammatical regularities at the interfaces: When does a system become phonological?

In order to track the emergence of a phonological system in homesign and village sign languages, I argue that it is useful to define "duality of patterning" more broadly than the manner in which it is typically understood. The notion will be expanded to include interface phenomena. Morphologically productive *object handshapes* and *handling handshapes* were elicited in signers, gesturers, and homesigners. As expected, in object handshapes were associated with (1) high finger complexity (phonology) and (2) intransitive event descriptions (syntax) in signers, but not in gesturers. Homesigners resembled signers in (1) but not in (2), revealing an emerging pattern.

George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany, State University of New York) **Session 110**
A movement paradox in Zapotec

San Dionisio Ocotepec Zapotec shows an unusual alternation in arguments. Several verbs like 'cover/fill/be spread' have two arguments – Theme and Location, normally realized as two NPs after the verb. But if (and only if) the Theme argument is fronted, it must occur with the preposition cùn 'with':

1a.) Rr-sè'w nìjs lòò yùù. 'Water covers the floor.'
hab-cover water on floor
b.) Cùn nìjs rr-sè'w lòò yùù
with water hab-cover on floor
c.) *Rr-sè'w cùn nìjs lòò yùù.
hab-cover with water on floor
This alternation is an example of a movement paradox (Bresnan 2001), and presents a difficulty for movement-based syntactic theories.

George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany, State University of New York) **Session 110**
John Foreman (Utica College)
Lee S. Bickmore (University at Albany, State University of New York)
Floating H tones and the tonology of Macuiltianguis Zapotec

Macuiltianguis Zapotec is an Otomanguean language spoken in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico. The usual 1st person singular is /-yà'/ with a floating H tone. The floating H typically docks to the stressed syllable of the verb root, as in the following examples:
1) a. bè-dècchu-na-nà 'He folded it.'
com-fold-3s-3s
b. bè-dècchú-yá'-nà 'I folded it.'
com-fold-1s-3s
The H tone on the second syllable of (1b) is the result of the floating H associated with the 1st person. This paper describes the interaction of the rule docking First-Person H with other tonal processes in the language.

Michal Brody (Universidad de Oriente) **Session 103**
Feature awareness in the graphetic strategies of Maaya/Spanish bilingual children

This research examines the development of phonological awareness of Maaya-speaking children schooled in Spanish. With abundant examples, I argue that pre-reflective intuitions about distinctive features are available to beginning readers and strongly influence their graph choices in trans-language writing tasks. To write their native language, the children fabricate their own graphetic strategies, using their newly-learned Spanish alphabet not strictly as an instrument of that language, but rather, treating the alphabet as a set of flexible symbolic tools whose referents are creatively restructured in order to fit a language phonologically very different from the one that assigned the original values.

Bruce L. Brown (Brigham Young University) **Session 65**
Whitney Erickson (Brigham Young University)
Kacy Graham (Brigham Young University)
Megan Lewis (Brigham Young University)
Malvina Salash (Brigham Young University)
Jessica H. Scott (Brigham Young University)
The trends of American male given names across the nineteenth century

This example from an analysis of archived onomastic data, male 19th century names from the census, demonstrates the organizational and taxonomic power of merely descriptive statistics in combination with multivariate graphics. In particular, this application illustrates the convergent descriptive power of cluster analysis, principal components plots, and time series line charts in identifying holistic patterns in data. The names are broken into six clusters that are compared and contrasted with each of the six having a unique time series profile with a story.

Bruce L. Brown (Brigham Young University) **Session 65**
David Gardner (Institute for the Study of Language and Culture)
Brandon Gunn (Brigham Young University)
Jose Pinon (Brigham Young University)
Angel Venegas (Brigham Young University)
Donald Walker (Brigham Young University)
The changing popularity of American male names across the twentieth century

Cluster analysis, principal components plots, and time series line charts are used to identify holistic patterns in the one hundred most frequent USA male forenames during the twentieth century. Results are compared and contrasted with a methodologically parallel study of the one hundred most frequent male USA forenames of the nineteenth century. The three-dimensional semantic space for twentieth century names is substantially more complex than the two-dimensional nineteenth century space. The twentieth century names also cluster into more groupings, nine compared to six, and are typified by a more diverse set of time series profile patterns of names across the century.

Earl K. Brown (California State University, Monterey Bay) **Session 47**
The bipolar influence of string frequency on word-final /s/ reduction in Spanish

This paper provides evidence that the string frequency of two-word combinations significantly conditions the reduction of word-final /s/ in Spanish. To show this, 6,256 tokens of word-final /s/ from four dialects are analyzed. The results show that word-final /s/ followed by a stressed vowel is maintained more often in high-frequency two-word strings than in low-frequency ones, suggesting that high-frequency strings are more likely to be stored as whole units in memory while low-frequency strings are more likely to be stored as separate words. These results support and are best explained by an exemplar model of mental representation.

Jason Brown (University of British Columbia) **Session 41**
Reduplicative variability in Gitksan

There are several different ways of marking plurality in Gitksan (Tsimshianic). While the variation in what types of morphological forms are used by speakers is itself puzzling, a more focused question concerns the reduplicative subset of these options. What is problematic is the fact that it is seemingly impossible to predict which template will be selected with which stem. The hypothesis that phonological environment is a statistical determinant of reduplicative allomorph (as is claimed for Coast Tsimshian; Dunn 1979) was tested by using a nonce-probe task. Results indicate that phonological context is not a determining factor in template selection.

Jason Brown (University of British Columbia) **Session 4**
James J. Thompson (University of British Columbia)
Constraining Halkomelem cliticization

Determiners in Upriver Halkomelem (Coast Salish) cliticize onto the previous element in speech, resulting in a prosody/syntax mismatch. This study, utilizing 4 recorded narrative texts by 2 speakers of Upriver Halkomelem, investigates the motivation for this process. We propose an analysis whereby word-level footing considerations lead to re-parsing determiners. Our model predicts enclisis to occur under two conditions – when the determiner is flanked by syllables headed by full (stressed) vowels it will be strongly compelled to cliticize, while an unparsed, unstressed vowel in the preceding syllable will provide weak motivation for clisis.

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania) **Session 111**
Glottalization in Alsea

This paper considers a range of issues in the analysis of glottalization in Alsea, an extinct language of the Oregon coast. The available sources have uneven reliability for this feature in its various forms, i.e. on obstruents, on sonorants, and as a glottal stop; but some patterns are clearly identifiable. By dissimilation, a prefixed reduplicant may lose glottalization on an ejective, while it

remains in the base. And a morphologically induced feature of laryngealization appears in diminutive nouns and in verbs with the homophonous durative suffix, a possible areal influence from Salish.

Juan José Bueno Holle (University of Chicago) **Session 110**
Lexical tone in Isthmus Zapotec

Isthmus Zapotec (IZ) has previously been described as a pitch accent language where underlying tone melodies are mapped onto the accented syllable and a set of tonal insertion and spreading rules derives the surface tonal patterns (Mock 1983, 1985ab, 1988)). Based on recent fieldwork, we argue that the distribution of IZ tones is syllable-based, not word-based. Only one underlying tone, a high tone (H) is needed to capture the full generalization of surface tonal patterns in IZ.

Ann Bunger (University of Pennsylvania) **Session 16**
John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania)
Young children use both animacy and role to categorize event participants

To understand the relationship between linguistic representations and events in the world, learners must recognize the features that determine the mapping of event participants to noun arguments in their language. We compare the salience of two linguistically relevant features for the nonlinguistic categorization of event participants: (1) their animacy and (2) the role they play in an event. Data from our eyetracking study demonstrate that English-speaking preschoolers can categorize entities on the basis of their event role, but that this process is also influenced by the animacy of the event participants. Data from 1-year-olds will also be discussed.

Susan Meredith Burt (Illinois State University) **Session 68**
The naming, re-naming, and self-naming of Hmong-Americans

In the Hmong-American community, individuals who name others use semantic resources of the language and social semantics of the naming system to maintain meaning in personal names. Name changes are made for functional reasons: name changing is one measure that can be taken to protect someone against ghosts, spirits, or illness. Name changes mark life status changes: women gain a new name when they marry, while men are re-named by their parents-in-law after the birth of the first child. Inherent flexibility in the Hmong naming system allows for innovative trends in giving first names that can be found among Hmong-Americans.

Leila Caid (UMR 7114 du CNRS, Université Paris 10, Nanterre) **Session 101**
Tense and aspect markers in Reunion and Mauritian Creoles

After describing my fieldwork I will give a glimpse of the different parts of tense and aspect markers in both languages. More precisely my study will be concentrated on those points:

- The markers of the progressive, imperfective and durative aspects in Reunion and Mauritian Creoles. The markers of past time and accomplished action in Reunion Creole and the zero, past and accomplished action in Mauritian Creole.
- The recent past in Reunion and Mauritian Creole.
- The expressing of the future in Reunion and Mauritian Creoles.

Catherine Callaghan (The Ohio State University) **Session 111**
Ancient i/a ablaut in Yokuts and Utian pronouns

There is relic i/a ablaut in the first syllable of some related pronominal stems within Yokuts and Utian. Sometimes these involve resemblant forms between the two families as well, such as PY *han' 'what?' and PU *hin ~ *han 'what, that', PY *min ~ *man 'thy' and PU *(m)in 'thy'. PY nim *-iŋ˙ti(n) ~ *-ŋ˙ti(n) 'predicated gerundial' and Mil -hinte, Mib hinti 'relative clause marker' include two morphemes. Some sets crosscut a/o ablaut, as in PU *mik^{w} ·y- 'person', PCo *mak·u-h 'husband' and PY *moxol < **moxo·l 'to be old (man)'. These sets further increase the probability of kinship between Yokuts and Utian.

Kathleen M. Carbary (University of Rochester) **Session 50**
Christine Gunlogson (University of Rochester)
Michael K. Tanenhaus (University of Rochester)
Deaccenting cues listeners to upcoming referents

We investigated deaccenting as a cue in reference resolution, using sentences like (1) where deaccenting can occur without previous mention: (1) *The PIG with a hat is next to the COW with a hat.* Results from Experiment 1, which monitored eye-movements in a visual world task, showed that listeners used accent patterns in anticipating how the sentence would unfold. In Experiment 2, participants heard a partial sentence and chose a referent to complete it. Accent pattern had a strong effect on choices. Our results support the idea that listeners are sensitive to accent patterns, including deaccenting, in online language comprehension.

Naiara Centeno (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Session 46**
Luis Vicente (State University of New York, Potsdam)
An argument in favour of a v*P phase boundary in raising, passive, and unaccusative predicates*

Arregi & Centeno (2005) show that, in the Spanish wh- sharing construction (1), the wh-less NP in the second conjunct always surfaces at a phase boundary.

(1) ¿Cuántos libros ha vendido Jorge y [__]
how many books has sold Jorge and magazines
comprado Elena?
bought Elena
"*How many* books has Jorge sold, and *how many* magazines has Elena bought?"

We use this property to show that raising, passive, and unaccusative predicates project a vP-level phase boundary, in the same way as transitive predicates (*pace* Sauerland 2003, Legate 2003, and *contra* Chomsky 2000, 2001).

Jacob Cerny (Williams College) **Session 22**
Christopher Paci (Williams College)
Nathan Sanders (Williams College)
Towards a classification of the northern Berkshires dialect of American English

The northern Berkshires (NBerk), bordered by the Hudson Valley, Southwestern New England, and Northwestern New England, is unstudied in the Atlas of North American English. We fill this empirical gap by measuring dialect features of native NBerk speakers, finding NBerk to be a distinct dialect region. NBerk matches the Hudson Valley and SWNE in having no Low Back Merger and matches SWNE and NWNE in having no /æ/-raising (the first step of the Northern Cities Shift). However, NBerk surprisingly diverges from all three surrounding dialect regions by having /ɛ/-backing (the final step of the NCS) and Canadian Raising in transition.

Thiago Chacon (University of Utah) **Session 113**
Nasality in Tukanoan languages: Synchrony and diachrony

I present a typology of nasality in the Tukanoan family, comprising some 18 languages in the Northwest Amazon. Previous Tukanoan studies have described nasality in two different ways: (a) as a phoneme property; and (b) as an auto-segment of the entire morpheme. The available data do not support analysis (a) and require rethinking (b). I propose the syllable (not the phoneme) as the minimum domain of nasality in Tukanoan family. I assess three hypotheses for the historical development of nasality in Tukanoan, and consider how nasality may clarify genetic and areal diffusion phenomena.

Wallace Chafe (University of California, Santa Barbara) **Session 85**
Linguistic contributions to knowledge of the Seneca language

Work with the Seneca language both mirrors and contrasts with other Native American linguistic endeavors. The earliest known document devoted to that language is the dictionary compiled by the Jesuit missionary Julien Garnier between 1671 and 1709. After an eighteenth century hiatus, the nineteenth century saw relatively accurate grammatical descriptions by the protestant

missionary Asher Wright, followed by culturally important and well-recorded indigenous texts by J. N. B. Hewitt. Modern linguistic work began with preliminary descriptions by Carl Voegelin, William Preston, and Nils Holmer. The subsequent extensive work of Chafe has benefited from collaboration by members of contemporary Seneca communities.

Charles Chang (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 32**
Phonological categories in early L2 acquisition

I examine the acquisition of the three-way Korean laryngeal contrast among lenis, fortis, and aspirated stops by native speakers of American English. Learners' repetitions of a two-dimensional continuum of Korean syllables differing in VOT and f_0 onset reveal that after 39 hours of traditional classroom instruction, they have generally failed to develop the extra category necessary to effect a three-way contrast; instead, they continue to use the two laryngeal categories of their L1 in L2. These results suggest that explicit phonetic instruction is probably needed to achieve the development of a new L2 category comparable to that of native speakers.

Rui P. Chaves (University at Buffalo, State University of New York) **Session 52**
Reassessing 'respectively' readings

Previous accounts of 'respectively' readings assume that some form of coordination reduction is responsible for transforming sub-clausal conjunction into clausal conjunction. This is problematic not only because 'respectively' readings can involve coordinate structures which cannot be recast as clausal coordination, but also because 'respectively' readings are a pervasive phenomenon which has nothing to do with conjunction or with plurality. A new modeltheoretic account is proposed which captures a wider range of phenomena without having to assume covert semantic manipulations, phonologically null operators, or special-purpose machinery for endowing the semantics of coordination with information about surface order.

Jidong Chen (California State University, Fresno) **Session 32**
Semantic development in encoding and categorizing state-change events in child Mandarin

Do children embark on form-meaning mapping with a uniform set of meanings, either given by nature or develop independently from language reflecting universal principles of cognitive development? This study addresses this issue by investigating the encoding of "cutting and breaking" events in child Mandarin. It analyzed children's (2;6, 3;6, 4;6, 6;1) "cutting and breaking" action verbs and result verbs in elicited description of video clips. Children tune to the semantic distinctions of Mandarin verbs early (2;6) with differences from adults in weighing the distinctive semantic features. This result suggests that target language influences children's semantic organization early on.

Hee Youn Cho (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Session 31**
Kiel Christianson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Interpretation of null pronouns in Korean: Effects of grammatical role and word order

This study investigates the influence of grammatical role and word order on resolution of ambiguous null pronouns (*pro*) in Korean. Participants read sentences in canonical SOV or scrambled OSV order, followed by a sentence containing an ambiguous *pro* and disambiguation towards either the subject or the object. The on-line reading times revealed an overall subject preference. The preference, however, did not directly translate into accuracy: misinterpretation rates were higher in scrambled sentences. The asymmetry in on- and off-line data is discussed in terms of the early effect of grammatical cue vs. later heuristics-based interpretation processes.

Hye-Won Choi (Ewha Womans University) **Session 25**
Heaviness competes with givenness: A corpus study of constituent order in Korean dative construction

This corpus study of dative construction in Korean using the million word Spoken portion of Sejong Corpus shows that heaviness of the dative and accusative arguments (measured by syllable length) and their discourse givenness (measured by referential distance) are two major factors that affect the order between them. While Korean displays the "given before new" ordering tendency like English, it exhibits the "long before short" preference similar to Japanese (Hawkins 1994, Yamashita and Change 2001). As given phrases tend not to be heavy, heaviness competes with givenness for word order in Korean, which results in a neutralizing effect.

Mason Chua (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Session 46**
Randall Hendrick (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Smuggling tough-movement

Tough-movement (e.g. 1) plays a central role in the abandonment of syntax-internal levels such as d-structure in minimalist syntax.

(1) Mississippi is easy to spell.
(2) *A mistake is easy for there to be in any proof.

We observe that tough-movement is lexically-governed and is blocked when the infinitive is forced to include an overt subject (e.g. 2), two facts unexplained if tough-movement is wh-movement or sideways movement. To explain these facts, we instead posit that tough-movement involves lexically-governed "smuggling" of the VP to [SPEC,CP], as in Collins (2006).

Sarah Churng (University of Washington) **Session 21**
Disambiguating the Wh^(n) paradox in ASL via Parallel Merge

Puzzle: Conjoined Wh-Questions (Wh&Whs) in American Sign Language. 'JOHN EAT WHAT WHY?' has three interpretations: [1] a Multiple Wh-Question ('What did John eat and why?'), [2a] a Wh&Wh with an *'it'* reading ('What did John eat and why did he eat *it*?'), and [2b] a Wh&Wh with an *'at all'* reading ('What did John eat and why did he eat *at all*?').
Proposal: *In spite of ASL's lack of overt coordinators*, divergent derivations disambiguate Wh&Whs from MWhQs. Moreover, [2a] *is evidence for multidominance.* Parallel Merge occurs early in derivation; I reserve CP for the level where wh-prosody applies.

Barbara Citko (University of Washington) **Session 33**
Symmetric and asymmetric passivization, wh-movement, and scope in double object constructions

Double object constructions are well-known to fall into two groups: symmetric ones, in which both objects behave alike with respect to passivization, and asymmetric ones, in which only one does. McGinnis (2002), building on Pylkkanen's (2002) low/high applicative distinction, correlates symmetric passivization with the availability of a high applicative structure. This talk points out three issues for this correlation, arguing in favor of a case-based account instead. First, there are languages with symmetric passives but no high applicatives. Second, there are languages with high applicatives but no symmetric passives. And third, there is no correlation between the ability to passivize, wh-move, or QR a given object.

Meghan Clayards (University of York) **Session 28**
Can multiple speech cues be treated as independent?

Multiple cues are available and used by listeners when recognizing speech. I argue that a simple linear model of cue combination in speech perception is appropriate given the structure of the speech signal. Such a model cannot capture any special relationships between speech cues, such as compensation strategies by the speaker, which would produce correlations between the cues within a single category. In this paper I examined two contrasts – word medial and word initial voicing in English – to test for correlations. I found no evidence of compensation strategies suggesting that speech cues can be treated as (conditionally) independent.

Meghan Clayards (University of York) **Session 31**
Richard N Aslin (University of Rochester)
Michael K Tanenhaus (University of Rochester)
Robert A Jacobs (University of Rochester)
Sensitivity to distributions of probabilistic speech cues: What do listeners track?

Previous research has shown that listeners are extremely sensitive to the distributions of probabilistic speech cues (e.g. VOT) and show more uncertainty when the distributions of two categories (e.g. "beach" and "peach") are more variable/overlapping (Clayards, Tanenhaus, Aslin & Jacobs, 2008). In this study we investigated whether the increase in uncertainty was due to the variability of each category (narrow vs. wide variance), or to the overlap between categories (close vs. separated means).

J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University) **Session 99**
Chinese Spanish in 19th-century Cuba

In this paper, a list of Chinese Pidgin English traits was used to analyze Cuban Coolie Spanish (CCS). Of the 21 traits considered here, 11 have Chinese as their most probable source, six traits are shared by both Spanish and Chinese, one trait is attributable to Spanish alone, and three are not found in either Chinese or Spanish. Based on a comparison between CCS and Chinese Immigrant Spanish, we argue that CCS is not a pidgin, as has been claimed, but rather a clear example of the 'basic variety' of naturalistically learned L2 Spanish.

Andries W. Coetzee (University of Michigan) **Session 48**
Rigardt Pretorius (North-West University, South Africa)
Tswana voiced plosives: Observing change-in-progress

Tswana is traditionally described as having an unexpected process of post-nasal devoicing, giving to the input to-surface mapping below:

/eba/	/epa/	/mba/	/mpa/
[eba]	[epa]	[mpa]	[mpa]

We report an acoustic study of twelve Tswana speakers. None of the speakers has the pattern above. They rather fall into one of the patterns below:

A	[eβa]	[epa]	[mpa]	[mpa]
B	[eba]	[epa]	[mba]	[mpa]

We interpret these patterns as different ways of achieving a more natural system, and argue that Tswana is currently in the midst of a change from an unnatural system to one of the two more natural systems.

Richard Compton (University of Toronto) **Session 38**
B. Elan Dresher (University of Toronto)
A contrastive feature account of Inuit 'strong' and 'weak' /i/

Inuit dialects that exhibit palatalization all distinguish between 'strong' *i*, which descends from palatalizing proto-Inuit */i/, and 'weak' *i,* historically derived from non-palatalizing */ə/. All Inuit dialects that have completely lost the contrast between these vowels lack palatalization. We propose that the absence of Inuit /i, a, u/ dialects in which all *i* trigger palatalization is not accidental, but follows from the following assumptions: only contrastive features can be active in the phonology; contrastive features are determined by a *contrastive hierarchy*; the Inuit hierarchy is [low] > [labial] > [coronal].

Adam Cooper (Cornell University) **Session 26**
Manner co-occurrence in the Proto-Indo-European root

This paper presents the results of a study demonstrating the restricted co-occurrence of consonants of like manner in the Proto-Indo-European root. Based on this finding, it argues for the incompleteness of the traditional conception of stop distribution in the root, which isolates as exceptional the lack of co-occurrence of voiced unaspirated stops (*DVD), as well as voiceless stops with voiced unaspirated stops (*TVD^h / *D^hVT). Shifting focus onto the free co-occurrence of voiceless stops and voiced aspirated stops (TVT, D^hVD^h), it seeks to account instead for their anomalous behavior within this broader context of restricted co-occurrence.

Elizabeth Coppock (Stanford University) **Session 33**
Withering exceptions: Predicting participation in the English causative alternation

Restrictions on the English causative alternation, such as the non-transitivity of 'totter', have been claimed to be arbitrary lexical idiosyncrasies. I show that their behavior is not idiosyncratic, but captured by general semantic factors, including internal vs. external causation. Support comes from: (i) careful application of the definition; (ii) corpus evidence: internally-caused verbs occur with subjects with 'self-controlled' bodies (Atkins and Levin 1995); (iii) a new diagnostic for internal causation based on the proposal that direct causation cannot involve a change in direction of force. This analysis eliminates the need for memorizing arbitrary exceptions in this domain.

Rebecca T. Cover (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 45**
Sequence of tense in an aspect language

Most investigations of sequence of tense (SOT) have focused on languages that tense-mark all finite clauses. In Badiaranke, which rarely marks tense, the available SOT readings differ from those in "tense languages." In particular, (i) a past-shifted reading is available for past-marked, stative subordinate relative clauses even when the matrix clause receives a future interpretation; and (ii) a non-past-marked, stative subordinate relative clause can receive a simultaneous reading even under a matrix past tense. I argue that the Badiaranke past is a relative tense, and that the SOT differences follow from the semantics of Badiaranke tense and aspect.

H. Wind Cowles (University of Florida) **Session 37**
An eye-tracking study of inter-sentential wh-dependencies

An eye-tracking experiment examined processing answers to *wh*-questions in which the focus was either (a) appropriate and expected, (b) nonsensical, (c) inappropriate, or (d) unexpected but appropriate. Results show that nonsensical answers elicited longer reading times for early and later measures at the focus and later measures at the sentence-final word. Inappropriate-focus answers caused longer fixation times in later measures at the sentence-final word. Unexpected answers elicited longer times only in early measures at the focused word. These results suggest that while inter-sentential dependencies are resolved when focus can be assigned, focus mismatches only disrupt later information integration processes.

Janay Crabtree (University of Georgia) **Session 54**
Experience in adaptation to non-native speech

When listeners come in contact with non-native speech, do they store phonetic and phonological information to use in later processing with other non-native talkers? Based on Clarke and Garrett's (2004) original research, this study has the four following conditions: 1. listening to only native speakers; 2. listening to native speech followed by non-native speech; 3. listening to only non-native speech, and 4. listening to non-native speech followed by a second non-native speaker. The findings support the hypothesis that experience with one non-native accent does facilitate in perceiving another foreign accent.

Jennifer Cramer (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Session 48**
Steady-state patterns of /ai/ in Southern and Midland dialects: The case of Louisville

This study examines the steady-state patterns of /ai/ (Thomas 2000) in Louisville. I consider Louisville because it is located on the Southern-Midland isogloss (Labov, Ash, and Boberg 2006). This study seeks to determine whether subjects exhibit Southern or Midland steady-state patterns.
Data were drawn from subjects in Louisville and a Midland city in Illinois. Results indicate that Louisvillians pattern like Midland speakers in their production of steady-states, confirming that steady-state patterns are not a consequence of articulatory constraints imposed by the following consonant and that isogloss border cities need to be considered more thoroughly in dialect mapping.

Thera Marie Crane (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 15**
Evaluating approaches to downstep in Shekgalagari

Shekgalagari, a Bantu language of Botswana, has a complex downstep system, and is generally ambiguous as to whether specified L tones are required in the input. Downstep in Shekgalagari may have historical origins in a L-toned mora; synchronically, it occurs at all H-H or H-Ø-H sequences across minor phrase boundaries. Downstep is grammatically conditioned: any NP-V concatenation results in downstep, while verbs and adjuncts only downstep in certain TAMs. I demonstrate that lexical L tones fail to account for downstep effects, and that a synchronic analysis of Shekgalagari downstep must be based on phonetic implementation of grammatical phrase structure.

Mily Crevels (Radboud University Nijmegen) **Session 104**
That's the polar question in Itonama (Isolate; Bolivia)

Itonama uses two strategies to form polar questions: interrogative verb morphology and interrogative intonation only (cf. Dryer 2008). Interrogative clauses are usually formally distinct from declarative clauses with an interrogative prefix attaching in the position immediately before the verb stem. However, this distinction is not always expressed morphologically, since polar questions sometimes occur without the interrogative prefix. Focusing on the ways in which polar questions function in Itonama, this paper explores the conditions that give rise to the presence or absence of the interrogative marker on the verb.

Alejandrina Cristià (Purdue University) **Session 55**
Phonological features in infant phonotactic learning

Phonotactic patterns often involve sound classes, a fact that has been captured in phonological theory by assuming speakers have access to phonological features through universal grammar. In this paper, two series of experiments investigated developmental changes in infants' abilities to learn sound patterns involving groups of sounds using an artificial grammar learning paradigm. Results suggested that infants' abilities to learn such sound patterns become increasingly constrained over the first year of life. These studies shed light on how experience impacts phonological representations in the developing grammar, and raises questions regarding the innateness of phonological features.

William Croft (University of New Mexico) **Session 22**
Clayton Beckner (University of New Mexico)
Logan Sutton (University of New Mexico)
Jon Wilkins (Santa Fe Institute)
Tanmoy Bhattacharya (Santa Fe Institute)
Daniel Hruschka (Santa Fe Institute)
Quantifying semantic shift for reconstructing language families

In comparative historical linguistics, one must weigh evidence from large numbers of putative cognates in order to arrive at the best hypothesis of the family tree and reconstructions. The comparativist presently uses unquantified knowledge of these processes. We present a typological study of word polysemy in order to construct a quantified network of semantic similarity among basic vocabulary items for comparative historical research. We investigate 22 concepts denoting natural objects in the Swadesh list across a typological sample of over 50 languages. In addition to its value for comparative historical linguistics, the study also reveals universals of lexical conceptual space.

Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago) **Session 109**
'Second' objects with no first object: A typology of Meskwaki objects

Meskwaki (Algonquian) exhibits a typologically unusual subcategorization pattern in which a verb may appear with a subject and a 'second' object but no first object. This pattern can obtain when object-suppressing processes (antipassive, reflexive, reciprocal) apply to ditransitives; other verbs are inherently subcategorized for subject and second object. I here develop diagnostics for the two object types based on ditransitive verbs, argue that the nonsubject argument in certain Meskwaki two-place verbs is in fact a second object, and explore the significance of these constructions for Lexical Functional Grammar.

Nathalie Dajko (Tulane University) **Session 56**
Linguistic variation and ethnic identity: The case of Native American French in Louisiana

This paper presents the findings of a comparative study of a long-ignored linguistic community, the Native Americans of the Lafourche basin, focusing on three features of their speech. Results show an association between Native American migration and interaction patterns in the lower Lafourche and the occurrence of these features. Though absent from the speech of Louisiana Cajuns, the features also appear in the speech of African American francophones and Creolophones, though these groups are not present in the region. This paper explores possible explanations for this phenomenon, and highlights the importance of continued research on Native American French in Louisiana.

Robert Daland (Northwestern University) **Session 55**
Diphone-based word segmentation in Russian and English

A computational model is used to test the hypothesis that listeners use diphones – sequences consisting of one segment followed by another – to identify word boundaries probabilistically. The model is tested on Russian and English data in 3 conditions:

Adult -- statistically optimal diphone probabilities
early -- probabilities estimated from lexicon
prelexical -- prelexical statistics, e.g. transitional probability

A similar pattern was obtained for both languages: good performance in the adult and early conditions, but worse performance in the prelexical condition. These results suggest that diphone-based segmentation is a plausible cross-linguistic strategy, requiring only a minimal lexicon. Implications for acquisition are discussed.

Catherine Evans Davies (The University of Alabama) **Session 80**
Challenging boundaries of text and of audience: The literary uses of cross-linguistic differences in names

This paper demonstrates how Paul Theroux uses names, in his novel *Kowloon Tong* about the "handover" of Hong Kong to China in 1997, to make literary use of linguistic differences across three languages in a way that challenges boundaries of both text and of audience. Theroux draws on both linguistic differences, i.e., the use of "tone" in Chinese as a mechanism for conveying lexical meaning, and also differences in literary tradition between English and Chinese. Those best able to understand the subtle ironies would be a trilingual audience that has access to not only English but also Mandarin and Cantonese.

Stuart Davis (Indiana University) **Session 84**
Duponceau's English Phonology *of 1817 from a contemporary perspective*

Peter Duponceau's "English Phonology: or, An Essay towards an Analysis and Description of the component sounds of the English Language" appeared in *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* in 1818. Duponceau's paper is fascinating in that it is certainly the earliest American work that defines the nature of phonology and gives direction for what "phonologists" [his term] are to do. Further, Duponceau describes English sounds in a way that provides a specific phonological view on matters that are controversial in contemporary English phonology. In this presentation, I discuss Duponceau's conception of phonology and his perspective on issues of English phonological analysis.

Nickesha Dawkins (University of the West Indies, Mona) **Session 96**
Phonology of dancehall music: Vowel use by artistes according to gender

This paper reports on the initial phase of a study looking at vowel usage by male and female artistes in the Jamaican dancehall genre and how the topic and target audience influence their usage in popular recorded songs. The results so far suggest that male dancehall artistes tend to use more back and open vowels in the chorus of their songs and stress is particularly placed on these vowels when targeting a male audience. Female artistes however, tend to use more high front and mid vowels particularly when their target audience is composed of females. It would therefore appear that the gender of the artiste plays some role in vowel use in dancehall lyrics, but that this effect is superseded by the gender of the audience, which appears to have the greater influence.

Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University) **Session 86**
Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
So, who's really been in charge? A look at Language's *editorial structure(s)*

The standard picture of *Language*'s editorial history records six editors since its founding in 1925. A careful look at the journal's various editorial structures, however, suggests that this, while accurate, is not the whole story. For instance, an LSA Committee on Publications was in charge at first, whereas now there is an editor with several associate editors. We survey these different governing structures for the journal over its 84 years, discussing the requirements of the LSA constitution vis-à-vis *Language*, and compiling a roster of all committee members and officially designated associate editors. We thus offer a comprehensive picture of what has made *Language* "tick" administratively throughout its existence.

Amy Rose Deal (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **Session 45**
Future and past in Nez Perce modals

Futures in many languages give rise to seemingly contradictory semantic intuitions: they are primarily temporal and concern the real world, but they are also modal and embody a kind of contingency. Based on evidence from Nez Perce, I propose a novel analysis of futurity that relies not on modal quantification but on the absence of modal location for possible events. This leads to a new semantics for future-past modals, which in Nez Perce include both counterfactuals (cf. English *would*) and future-oriented circumstantial modals encoding ability, permission, and requirement.

Amy Rose Deal (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **Session 109**
Nez Perce verbs of speech and mental attitude

This paper documents the syntactic and semantic properties of verbs of speech and verbs of mental attitude in Nez Perce. Verbs of both classes may take either direct or indirect discourse complements. Indirect discourse, previously claimed not to exist in Nez Perce, can be diagnosed by indexicals which reflect the overall utterance situation and by extraction from clausal complements. Both speech and mental attitude verbs occur transitively as well as intransitively. The object of a speech verb is the person spoken to. The object of a mental attitude verb is the entity about which a thought or belief is held.

Francesca Del Gobbo (University of California, Irvine) **Session 52**
More appositives in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your linguistics

Appositive relative clauses (ARCs) are not a homogeneous set. I lay out a typological theory of ARCs by investigating three sets of languages, exemplified by Chinese/Japanese, Italian/French and English/Romanian.
ARCs in these languages are characterized by distinctive traits (word-order differences, absence vs. presence of relative pronoun, etc.) and they behave differently with respect to a variety of phenomena (i.e., binding and illocutionary independence). To account for this, I propose two parameters (one related to the relative pronoun and one to the intonational break).
This theory provides a fine-grained typology of appositives and precise directions to investigate.

Derek Denis (University of Toronto) **Session 62**
So eh *is still Canadian*, you know? *A sociolinguistic investigation of discourse particles in Canadian English*

The Canadian English shibboleth *eh* has received much attention by both linguists and laymen due to its perception as a marker of Canadian identity. Survey data suggests that *eh* continues to increase, functioning in multiple discourse-pragmatic contexts (Gold & Tremblay 2006). However, there are many ways of ending sentences in Canadian English, including *you know, right,* and *whatever* (Tagliamonte 2006). To date however, no study has considered their distribution in the speech community. This paper provides the first sociolinguistic analysis of the full inventory of sentence ending discourse particles in Canadian English.

Marcela Depiante (University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire) **Session 3**
Luis Vicente (Universität Potsdam)
Ellipsis requires information structure parallelism

The Spanish polarity ellipsis construction exhibits two different word orders, [XP no] and [no XP], which are not in free distribution. We show that XP is a topic in the former and a focus in the latter. The distribution of the two orders follows if XP is required to have the same information structural status as its correlate in the antecedent clause. We demonstrate this generalization holds across a large range of data: pre-and postverbal subjects, fronted and in-situ focus, CLLD, etc.

Emilie Destruel (University of Texas at Austin) **Session 42**
French focus: Realizations and interpretations

This paper investigates the realizations of focus interpretations in French. Past accounts in English and Hungarian often analyze focus as a heterogeneous phenomenon, positing the existence of two types of focus that differ systematically both in syntax and in semantics (Kiss 1998). In contrast, I present an analysis of French in which Kiss's distinction is not respected: each class of focus realization has properties of both focus types. I present data from bare focus and from focus associated with discourse particles (*seulement/only*, *même/even* and *aussi/too*) to support the claims of my analysis.

Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College) **Session 80**
Thematic naming in The Transit of Venus

In *The Transit of Venus*, winner of the 1980 National Book Circle Critics Award, Shirley Hazzard invokes the goddess of love in her title and creates a cast of aptly named characters to explore what makes one worthy of love. Caroline Bell, nicknamed Caro (< Charles, "manly"; *caritas*, "love"), struggles to find love through relationships with Ted Tice (< Edmund, "happy defender") and Paul Ivory, the poacher of her virtue. Stylistically, Hazzard reinforces her onomastic choices by delaying the revelation of characters' names, much as she delays confession of their past, and replicating male surnames to reinforce the transformation that Caro seeks through marriage.

Christian T. DiCanio (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 15**
Tone-laryngeal phasing in Trique

Itunyoso Trique has an inventory of 9 contrastive tones which co-occur with laryngeal consonants. An acoustic experiment was conducted examining the pitch perturbation effect of postvocalic laryngeals on tone. The results show glottal stop codas not only significantly perturb pitch immediately preceding abrupt glottalization, but throughout the vowel's duration for all tones. Final [h] lowers pitch less but only through the latter half of the vowel duration. These findings contradict an analysis of tone-laryngeal phasing geared toward the avoidance of listener misperception of tone but favor an analysis where tones and laryngeals comprise a single unit in speech production.

Michael Diercks (Georgetown University) **Session 23**
Null expletives and agreement in Bukusu locative inversion

Bukusu (Bantu) has two different locative inversion constructions (dubbed *repeated agreement* and *disjoint agreement*) which have different agreement patterns and display different properties in extraction contexts. Based on these facts, this paper argues that while the fronted locative in *repeated agreement* is in subject position, it is a left-peripheral topic in *disjoint agreement*, and in the latter a null expletive fills the subject position. A doubling analysis of this expletive (i.e. a "Big DP") is offered to explain the fact that *disjoint agreement* displays an agreement pattern that runs counter to other agreement configurations in Bukusu (and Bantu, more broadly).

Olga Dmitrieva (Stanford University) **Session 8**
Geminate typology and perception of consonant length

Patterns of degemination in Russian follow the cross-linguistic tendencies in geminate distribution: degemination occurs less often in those positions where geminates are generally preferred crosslinguistically (e.g. intervocalically, after stress). To test the prediction that these positions provide articulatory and perceptual advantage to contrast discrimination an experiment was conducted. The goal of the experiment was to identify perceptual boundaries between Russian geminates and singletons in different positions and to compare them to average durations of corresponding geminates and singletons. The results are discussed in relation to their potential for explaining certain cross-linguistic universals in geminate typology and distribution.

Cathryn Donohue (University of Nevada, Reno) **Session 11**
The role of pitch height and contour in tonal perception in Fuzhou

The Fuzhou dialect of Chinese has seven citation tones. Three tones are level, though an acoustic quantification reveals consistent changes in pitch contour in addition to pitch height for these tones. This study focuses on the role of height and contour as relevant for tonal identification. Actual tokens were altered to modify the height/contour of these level tones. Native speakers were then asked to identify the 'word' that they heard (from a list). The results show that both pitch height and contour play a role in tonal perception.

Katie Drager (University of Canterbury) **Session 14**
Abby Walker (University of Canterbury/The Ohio State University)
Phonetic variation in polysemous words

Different realizations of homophonous and polysemous words are interpreted as a function of token frequency (Gahl 2008), but it is possible that a word's age could also influence production. This paper reports on an experiment testing for phonetic variation between polysemous words where one meaning entered the language more recently than the other. The results indicate that realizations of vowels depend on the word's age and frequency of use. This provides evidence that phonetic detail is stored in the mind and is indexed to the lemma. It also raises questions such as whether social indexing affects realizations of polysemous words.

Karen A. Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University) **Session 68**
Jeanine Ntihirageza (Northeastern Illinois University)
Form and meaning shift in naming: How one name in pre-Christian Burundi became multiple, multilingual names in modern Burundi

Form and meaning have shifted in Burundian child naming, from a monolithic system to multiculturalism. In the first of four stages, parents in pre-Christian times expressed life experiences in single names. The second, post-Christian, stage assigned a second, baptism name. In the third stage, emulating western onomastic structure, an individual would carry three names. The fourth stage represents a significant increase in the number of names and languages, corresponding to social status. Prestige and perception of civilization increase with the number of languages represented. With the new names, there is less focus on meaning and more on sound.

Jill Duffield (University of Colorado, Boulder) **Session 52**
Laura A. Michaelis (University of Colorado, Boulder)
Why subject relatives prevail: Constraints versus constructional licensing

Relative clauses containing subject relative-pronouns are the prevalent type both across languages and in conversation, accounting for 65% of relative clauses in the American National Corpus. This fact appears attributable to processing constraints (subject extractions are the most local filler-gap dependency), but processing fails to explain a salient bias in English corpora: subject relatives are the preferred modifiers only of *object* nominals. We argue that this preference is driven not by general-purpose interpretive or encoding constraints but by constructional licensing: the subject relative is part of an entrenched syntactic routine, the pseudo-relative construction (McCawley 1981, Lambrecht 1988, 2004).

David Durian (The Ohio State University) **Session 34**
20th Century vowel variation in Columbus, OH: A new perspective

In previous studies of Columbus vowel systems, two unresolved issues have impacted our obtaining a more detailed picture of language change trends throughout the course of the 20th century. First, instrumental analyses of a sufficient number of informants born before 1940 have been unavailable previously. Second, data have been obtained from speakers of different social class backgrounds in different studies, making systematic comparisons on the impact of class challenging. We resolve these issues via the instrumental analysis of 32 representative vowel systems obtained from speakers born between 1895-1985, split into four birth year cohorts and two social class groups (working/middle).

Maeve Eberhardt (University of Pittsburgh) **Session 57**
Monophthongal /aw/ in Pittsburgh: On the social meanings of "Pittsburghese" in the local African American community

This paper examines the highly salient monophthongal /aw/ in African American speech in Pittsburgh, the phonological feature most closely associated with 'Pittsburghese' in the region. I discuss the results of an acoustic analysis of the variable among 34 native African Americans in the city. Findings show that monophthongal /aw/ is absent in Pittsburgh AAE. In discussing these results, I rely on social factors garnered through ethnographic data obtained in sociolinguistic interviews, arguing that a confluence of a host of social variables—ethnic identity, place identity, dialect awareness, and ideologies about local speech—best explains these speakers' linguistic choices.

Nichola Edwards (Glenmuir High School, Jamaica) **Session 92**
Creole morphology and syntax: Implications for ELT at the secondary level in Jamaica

This paper explores issues relating to English Language Teaching at the secondary level in Jamaica. More specifically, the arguments presented here look at the findings of research, which highlight the chronic expression problems of some students who sit the Caribbean Secondary Examination Council (CSEC) English Language Examinations. The research conducted indicates that these problems in expression might be directly attributed to their inability to sufficiently reconcile the morpho-syntactic non-parallelisms between their native variety, the Jamaican Creole, and Standard Jamaican English.

Michael Ellsworth (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 23**
Russell Lee-Goldman (University of California, Berkeley)
Russell Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)
Determination and modification: Interaction and interpretation

This paper examines the properties of sentences like *A surprising/modest 50 volunteers showed up*. These sentences, involving adjectivally-modified quantified nominals, exceptionally allow the determiner *a* with a plural noun, if the appropriate variety of adjective intervenes. The determiner *a*, the adjective and number are all necessary: *[*a 50 volunteers*]NP, *[*surprising 50 volunteers*]NP *[*a surprising volunteers*]NP . We demonstrate the possibility of analyzing such sentences in a sign-based construction grammar approach, adopting number features required for other constructions. The construction is positioned within a hierarchy of NP-building constructions in which number, modification, and construal interact.

Minta Elsman (University of South Carolina) **Session 23**
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)
The syntax of double modal constructions in non-standard English

Double modals (*I **might could** go*) occur in non-standard American-English. Identification of the tensed modal is problematic for previous analyses, since tense-related processes apply variously to either modal, or both. We argue that DMs consist of a P(OLARITY)-modal *might* and an AUX V-modal *could*. Either may bear tense. When a tensed V-modal (*could*) selects an untensed P-modal (*might*), the latter left-adjoins to the former $[_{V}[_{POL}\text{might}][_{V}\text{could}]]$, allowing LF-movement of *might* for sentential scope. Here, tense-related processes affect *could* or *might could*, but not *might* alone. When a tensed P-modal selects a V-modal, tense-related processes affect the former; the latter remains *in-situ*.

Bruno Estigarribia (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Session 32**
Structural break estimation techniques as a measure of emergence in language acquisition

Many developmental studies investigate the timing of acquisition of linguistic features. Measures of emergence are sometimes used as indicators of acquisition: usually age of first (clear) use, repeated use, regular use, or some arbitrary percentage of use in obligatory contexts, such as 10%. But these measures are not robust to sporadic or formulaic productions. I present new econometric techniques (empirical fluctuation methods, F statistics, Chow's test) to identify breakpoints in longitudinal data. These tests are robust to rare observations and do not depend on setting any arbitrary boundary.

Bruno Estigarribia (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Session 43**
Joanne Roberts (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Productive morphosyntax in language disordered populations

Is there a syntactic impairment associated with intellectual disability (ID) or do different syndromes present different profiles? What does the existence of differences entail for theories of syntax and cognition? This study shows wide-ranging but different morphosyntactic deficits in fragile X and Down syndrome which make syntactic deficits not entirely attributable to ID. In addition, comorbid autism negatively impacts negation and modals in FXS, hinting at within-domain fractionation in syntactic subdomains. We discuss how low phonetic salience, specific genetic impairments, interactions with semantics, or ID more generally, may affect grammatical development.

Marc Ettlinger (Northwestern University) **Session 6**
The productivity of opaque interactions

I report on a series of artificial-grammar learning experiments showing that participants can learn opaque grammars and that opacity negatively impacts the acquisition of phonological generalizations. Participants were trained on one of two opaque languages (under-application vs. over-application) and and tested on their ability to generalize to novel words. The results suggest that: a) theories of phonology must include synchronic opaque knowledge; b) the marked status of opaque interactions is dependent on the relative frequency of opaque forms c) under-application is acquired more easily than over-application d) participants can generate underlying forms despite never hearing the corresponding surface form.

Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University) **Session 83**
Bad census takers: Using census records to find unusual names

In their book *Bad Baby Names,* Sherrod and Rayback claim to have found hundreds of unusual names in United States census records. Further investigation in the census records themselves, however, shows that many were not actual unusual names but are mistakes made by the census takers. It can be shown that bad handwriting, recording nicknames as real given names, and mishearing or misspelling by the census takers can account for many of the unusual names Sherrod and Rayback found. Some of their examples do turn out to be "real," and this presentation will also give examples of these, such as Warren Peace and Waitress.

Sandra Falcon (George Mason University) **Session 70**
Mark S. Watson (Georgetown Preparatory School)
What happened to María and José? Changes in Cuban name-giving motivated by political reforms

In modern Cuba, the absence of a prevailing religion triggers the tendency to generate inventive and unique names, which do not adhere to the pre-revolutionary Catholic paradigm. A shift in revolutionary Cuban identity has taken place. Studying the given names of Cuban born university students, they reveal the extent to which these students, the first full generation of Cubans born under the Revolution in the mid-1980s, have names that reflect a unique societal and cultural experience that best represents a Cuba known only to these Cubans and vastly different from those that had come before them.

Ingrid Falkum (University College London) **Session 42**
Polysemy: Lexically generated or pragmatically inferred?

This paper discusses the generative account of polysemy (e.g. *bake* in *bake a cake/bake a potato*), and argues that rather than treating polysemy as being lexically generated, resulting from a set of generative devices operating over complex lexical entries (Pustejovsky 1995), it should be given a wholly pragmatic account within the relevance-theoretic framework (Sperber & Wilson 1995, Carston 2002) in terms of the processes of saturation/'free' enrichment and ad hoc concept construction. It is argued that the pragmatic account presents a simpler, more unified account of the phenomenon, and avoids the problems of misinterpretation associated with the generative theory.

Paul D. Fallon (University of Mary Washington) **Session 76**
Christina Kakava (University of Mary Washington)
Naming an academic institution: Language, power, and identity

Using a Critical Discourse Analysis, this paper analyzes the selection of a new name for an American college, highlighting the intersections of power and identity through language, including the prominent roles of gender, ideology, identification, and linguistic patterns. It examines the interwoven alignments and power relations involved in naming.

Nicholas Faraclas (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras) **Session 95**
Rhoda Arindell (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)
Micah Corum (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)
Cándida González López (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)
Lourdes González (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)
Pier Angeli LeCompte (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)
Jean Ourdy Pierre (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)
Neusa Rodríguez (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)
Diana Ursulin (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)
Marginalized peoples and creole genesis: Sociétés de cohabitation and the founder principle

This paper questions the scientific basis of Mufwene's Founder Principle as well as demonstrating that the societies which typified the earliest sustained contact between peoples of European, African, and Indigenous descent during the colonial era were *not* Chaudenson's (2001) homestead societies, but instead relatively egalitarian subsistence communities where European descended people were neither in a position of power nor prestige (which we call *sociétés de cohabitation*). Based on this data, the Founder Principle would predict that Indigenous and African languages would have played at least as important a role as European languages in shaping the colonial era Creoles.

Chad J. Farnes (Brigham Young University) **Session 70**
The evolution of naming practices in the Highlands of Guatemala

Names often constitute the core of one's identity (Valentine, Brennen, & Brédart, 1996). Traditionally Mayan children from the Highlands of Guatemala were given the Spanish names of Catholic saints and their grandparents' names, a practice known as k'axels. This tradition is currently changing. Globalization is the primary influence in the evolution of naming patterns, with education, religion, and gender also having an impact upon the names that parents chose for their children. Furthermore, the use of Mayan based names, which are often given to show desire for social and political change, has increased in recent years.

Olga Fernández-Soriano (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid) **Session 25**
On the nature of covert operations: Focus in Spanish pseudo-clefts.

In this paper we analyze pseudocleft structures in oral varieties of Spanish. The phenomenon under study involves clefted internal arguments which "expand" their focal status to the constituents dominating them (VP/IP). The proposal is that there is a covert process of focus propagation preceded by (covert) reconstruction: the clefted element moves covertly from its position in Spec F(ocus)P to its original position inside CP. From there focus propagates thus accounting for the interpretation obtained. Other structures are analyzed which instantiate the cases of covert processes. The proposal is also extended to so-called "split interrogatives."

Sara Finley (University of Rochester) **Session 17**
Directionality in vowel harmony: A hybrid approach

Vowel harmony displays both directional and non-directional effects. For example, in stem-controlled harmony, the feature value of the stem spreads outwards bi-directionally to affixes, but typically have a default spreading direction. Accounting for these effects has posed a challenge for theories of vowel harmony, particularly within Optimality Theory. The present proposal accounts for directionality in vowel harmony with two implementations of the constraint SPREAD: non-directional constraints for specific feature values (dominance; SPREAD[+ATR]) and directional constraints for general feature values (stem-controlled; SPREAD-L[αATR]). Typological distinctions of directionality in vowel harmony support this distinction.

Malcolm Awadajin Finney (California State University, Long Beach) **Session 88**
Syntactic dependency and instrumental constructions in Krio: Distinguishing serial verb constructions from overt or covert coordinate structures

Serial verb constructions (SVCs) single predicate structures with one syntactic subject and lexical verbs not linked by an overt conjunction or complementizer that generally share an internal object to which they assign the same case and thematic roles.

Instrumental SVC verbs however contain separate objects, leading to counter-proposals that they are non-SVC single predicate structures with covert conjunctions. I maintain that such constructions function as SVCs rather than coordinate structures both semantically (actions of both verbs are expressed simultaneously rather than sequentially) and syntactically (unlike coordinate structures, any object of the verb series can be fronted in clefted and Wh-constructions).

Brian Fleming (Boston College) **Session 84**
A historiography of Waldensian Patouà

The Waldensian dialect of Occitan, spoken by a group of pre-Reformation Protestants in Italy, as well as in Valdese, NC, has been studied by various groups for centuries. In the early 20th century, sociolinguists in Europe gathered the first important set of data on spoken Waldensian in linguistic atlases, followed by a synchronic comparison of the Valdese dialect in the US. Since then, a divergence seems to have emerged in the goals of the study of Waldensian in Europe and the US. This presentation examines the history of the study of Waldensian as well as the causes and results of this dichotomy.

Farzaneh Foroodi-Nejad (University of Alberta) **Session 54**
Johanne Paradis (University of Alberta):
Compounding in Farsi-English bilingual children

Crosslinguistic transfer in bilingual language acquisition has been widely reported in various linguistic domains (e.g. Döpke, 1998; Nicoladis, 1999; Paradis, 2001). In this study we examined structural overlap (Döpke, 2000; Müller and Hulk, 2001) and dominance (Yip and Matthews, 2000) as explanatory factors for crosslinguistic transfer in Farsi-English bilingual children's production of novel compound words. Nineteen Farsi monolinguals, sixteen Farsi-English bilinguals, and seventeen English monolinguals participated in a novel compound production task. Our findings point to both structural overlap and language dominance as factors underlying crosslinguistic transfer.

Elaine J. Francis (Purdue University) **Session 31**
Grammatical weight and relative clause extraposition in English

In relative clause extraposition, a noun is modified by a non-adjacent RC:

(1) Three people arrived yesterday who were from a northern suburb of Chicago.

The current study shows that grammatical weight influences both usage and acceptability of extraposition. In a corpus of English, extraposed RCs were significantly longer than the VP, whereas nonextraposed RCs were significantly shorter, and the proportion of sentences with extraposition decreased as the ratio of VP-to-RC length increased. In an acceptability judgment task, canonical sentences were rated significantly higher than extraposition when the RC was light, but this difference disappeared when the RC was heavy.

Jerid Francom (University of Arizona) **Session 37**
Is syntactic facilitation contingent on licit syntactic structure?

Increasing acceptability scores given exposure to ungrammatical syntactic structure has been considered evidence for facilitation effects in sentence processing (Snyder, 2000). Sprouse (2007) contends these findings spuriously arise as an artifact of unbalanced experimental designs and that only grammatical forms produce repetition effects (Luka and Barsalou, 2005). Evidence here from two acceptability rating tasks considers Island violations under (un)balanced designs and for monolingual English and bilingual Spanish/English speakers. Results suggest that only bilinguals show repetition effects for That-trace violations, that, although operative in English are not in Spanish supporting the claim that only licit structures are subject to processing effects.

Donald Frantz (University of Lethbridge) **Session 112**
Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)
Measuring Blackfoot consonant length

This paper investigates two aspects of Blackfoot consonant duration: (i) comparison of the length of [s] of /ks/, within a morpheme and when derived by affrication; and (ii) duration difference when /k/ plus /s/ contains a morpheme boundary. Rather than simply measuring the duration of [s], we compare its length to the duration of the [k] in order to control for variation in the

speaker's speech rate. The preliminary findings indicate that the ratio of the duration of [s] to the duration of [k] in the affricates named in (i) is about 1, whereas in (ii) it is much higher.

Melissa Frazier (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Session 38**
Learning contrast from variation: Pitch and glottalization in Yucatec Maya

This paper uses the Gradual Learning Algorithm (Boersma and Hayes 2001) within the framework of Stochastic OT (Boersma 1997, 2006, 2007) to rank constraints that regulate pitch and glottalization in Yucatec Maya. Both pitch and voice quality differ significantly between "high tone" and "glottalized" vowels, but the ranking that results from the GLA predicts that glottalization (but not pitch) is an important cue in perceiving the contrast between these vowels. A perception experiment confirms this result. Thus, glottalization emerges as a cue to contrast, though productions of the two vowel types are variable in terms of both pitch and glottalization.

Melissa Frazier (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Session 105**
A moraic analysis of tone and glottalization in Yucatec Maya

This paper presents the results of a production study in Yucatec Maya (in which native speakers read sentences with target words in different prosodic/syntactic contexts) which show that pitch in high tone vowels is influenced by context, whereas pitch in glottalized vowels (which also bear high tone) is not. To account for this difference, I propose that glottalization, like tone, is a property of the mora instead of the segment. This innovation accounts for the inability of tone to shift to the second mora of a glottalized vowel and also explains why, cross-linguistically, glottalization can behave like tone.

Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada, Reno) **Session 51**
Hearing is believing: The effect of regional affiliation on vowel identification

This study administered internet-based vowel identification tests at different sites across the U.S. to examine the relationship of production and perception as mediated by regional dialect experience. 265 listeners performed the same static and dynamic vowel identification tasks involving the /e~ɛ/ continuum. The project explored whether phonetic difference across vowels in the North, South and West are reflected in differences in the recognition of phonemic thresholds or if such non-phonologically relevant changes are discounted as merely phonetic 'noise.' The research also examined whether regional variation influences how phonetic cues such as gliding are weighted by listeners when making categorization decisions.

Tova Friedman (Cornell University) **Session 21**
Definiteness spreading and adjective position in Greek and Hebrew

Discrepancies between the adjective-types that participate in determiner spreading (DS) in Greek and Hebrew DPs have impeded joint analysis of this phenomenon in the two languages. Extending the analysis of Alexiadou & Wilder (1998) for the Greek DP, I propose that DS is licit crosslinguistically with adjectives merged postnominally in predicate position, and that the observed difference between the distribution of adjectives in Greek and Hebrew results not from any syntactic divergence between the DS structures themselves but from independent, language-specific constraints on the placement of adjectives in predicative vs. non-predicative positions.

Michael L. Friesner (University of Pennsylvania) **Session 54**
Phonetics and phonology in loanword adaptation: Low vowels in borrowings in Montréal French

The integration of foreign segments in loanwords can involve either importation of a foreign segment or adaptation to a native phoneme, which may be phonological or phonetic in nature. This paper employs methods from sociolinguistics, comparing F1/F2 values for low vowels in native vocabulary and loanwords from English and other languages in Montréal French, to consider what findings in vowel distributions are indicative of each of the adaptation types. The vowel distributions reveal that both phonological and phonetic factors are relevant in these cases of loanword adaptation. Thus, acoustic analysis of empirical data elucidates the processes of loanword integration.

Shin Fukuda (University of California, San Diego) **Session 45**
On accusative-oblique alternations in Japanese

A group of two-place Japanese verbs allow their complement to be marked with either accusative case or an oblique marker (Kuno 1973, Teramura 1983). We argue that these cases of *accusative-oblique alternations* are instances of variable lexical semantics-syntax mapping, whereby verbs alternate between transitive verbs (with the accusative-complement) and unaccusative verbs (with the oblique-complement). Arguments for this claim come from distribution of floating quantifiers and selectional restrictions on arguments that differ between the alternative structures. Similarities between accusative-oblique alternations and intransitive verbs that alternate between unergative and unaccusative verbs (*variable behavior verbs*) (Levin & Rappaport Hovav 1995) are also discussed.

Shawn Gaffney (Stony Brook University) **Session 85**
Revisiting early Algonquian linguistics

The study of early Algonquian linguistics has long been dominated by reference to John Eliot, and to a lesser extent, some of his well-known peers. I will present some of the neglected work and contributions of other participants in early North American and Algonquian linguistics including bilingual natives and Englishmen, such as John Sassamon, James Printer, and Experience Mayhew, and in particular, Thomas Hariot. Though not a prolific writer, Hariot was perhaps the first scholar and student of Algonquin, an early teacher of English, and an early contributor to phonetics and the invention of a phonetic writing system.

Man Gao (Yale University, Haskins Laboratories) **Session 15**
Tone-to-segment alignment in syllables with voiceless onset: An articulatory phonology account

A gestural coupling model that makes reference to the control structure of speech was proposed on the basis of simultaneous acoustic and articulatory data of Mandarin [ma(n)] syllables. The present study aims at testing some of the predictions that follow from the gestural coupling model, using Mandarin syllables [pa(n)] and [pHa]. The results of this study suggest that tone-to-segment alignment patterns may be inferred for syllables with voiceless onsets in spite of the absence of an f0 contour, and that the real onset of the T gesture is concealed by the Glottis gesture in the voiceless onset.

Thomas J. Gasque (University of South Dakota, Emeritus) **Session 67**
The definite article The *as a toponymic generic*

The GNIS database contains hundreds of names with the definite article *The* plus one other word. In many cases, such as *The Narrows* or *The Falls*, the article implies singularity. There was no need to provide a specific, such as *Jackson Narrows* or *Niagara Falls*. These names follow the usual toponymic pattern of specific—in this case *The*—plus generic, a pattern parallel to adjective plus noun. In other cases, such as *The Castle*, a rock outcropping and not an actual "castle," the word *Castle* functions descriptively and adjectively, suggesting that *The* replaces a generic, not a specific.

Donna Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)
SSILA PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
Women, fire, and not so dangerous things: Explorations in Halkomelem gender

Halkomelem has been described as having a natural gender system: singular female humans and animals take feminine determiners, and other nouns take masculine determiners. However, feminine gender "leaks" onto many inanimates, forming a complex semantic network that includes nouns on the basis of their size, shape, and function. The gender system thus shows parallels with the numeral classifier system. Furthermore, data from texts and elicitation show that the use of feminine determiners with inanimates is subject to considerable variation: factors include the sex of the speaker, the sex of the possessor, and the individuation of the noun.

Lila Gleitman (University of Pennsylvania) **Session 16**
Tamara Nicol Medina (University of Pennsylvania)
John Trueswell (University of Pennsylvania)
Rapid word learning under realistic learning conditions

Models of word learning "in context" usually beg both the reference and frame problems by presenting simplified artificial input in which the intended referent and its intended representation are inevitable. Our experimental input consists of randomly selected silenced video vignettes of actual mother-infant interactions. Shown these, participants guessed the meanings of mothers' uttered target words (each tagged with a nonsense word). Findings indicate (1) learners have probabilistic knowledge of the relative informativity of vignettes, learning almost solely from the (relatively infrequent) informative items; (2) the order of learning events matters: informative items are most effective when they occur first.

Adele E. Goldberg (Princeton University) **Session 5**
Jeremy K. Boyd (Princeton University)
The fox is afraid: Evidence for items and generalizations

Language is at once impressively repetitive and impressively creative. This presentation will report corpus and experimental studies that focus on the restricted distribution of adjectives such as *asleep*, *aware* and *afraid*. The behavior of this class of adjectives provides evidence of both our detailed item-specific knowledge and our tendency to generalize this knowledge. These adjectives are also interesting in that they highlight an effect of phonology on syntax, and an important role for historical persistence in synchronic grammar.

David Goldstein (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 4**
The prosodic basis of Wackernagel's Law in Ancient Greek

Sentential clitics in Ancient Greek typically occur in clause-second position, in accordance with Wackernagel's Law. Counter-examples are well-known, however, and two analyses, a prosodic and a syntactic, have been developed to account for them. I adduce new prose and metrical data to show that the distribution of the irrealis particle *an* cannot be captured under a syntactic account, but rather is prosodically conditioned. That is, its position is conditioned by some sentence-level prosodic feature, and, as such, its second-position behavior is only an epiphenomenon.

Chris Golston (California State University, Fresno) **Session 36**
A constraint-based view of English meter

Generative Metrics is based on weak/strong trees whose terminal nodes are matched to actual text. Although this arboreal approach to stress has long been superceded by bracketed grids, it remains in much work in metrics. This paper lays out an analysis of the basic meter of Sir Thomas Wyatt and William Shakespeare using rhythmic and alignment constraints that make no reference to notions of relative weakness or strength. Because the constraints used here can be directly tied to either English or languages that had an effect on English during the renaissance, the resulting analysis is less arbitrary and more explanatory.

Gale Gomez (Rhode Island College) **Session 106**
Not speaking of the dead: Euphemism and metonymy in Yanomae (Brazil)

Among the Yanomami of northern Brazil, public address by name is an insult; likewise, mentioning the name of a deceased person is an offense akin to blasphemy in Western cultures. An examination of euphemism in the Yanomae language demonstrates how not speaking of the dead can provide insights into traditional culture. Information about gender and age of the deceased is conveyed by reference to woven baskets and hunting arrows. In a classic example of metonymy, the person, in death, "becomes" the object with which it is identified in life.

Erin Good (University of Arizona) **Session 31**
The role of prosody in a modified model of spoken word recognition

One problem addressed by spoken word recognition (SWR) research is the role of embedded words in speech. Current models of SWR tend to either incorporate the role of phonological factors and prosody into the lexical component of the parser (e.g.,

Shortlist – Norris, 1994; Shortlist B - Norris & McQueen, 2008) or ignore the prosodic content altogether (e.g., TRACE – Elman & McClelland, 1986). Two experiments were conducted to better assess the role of the prosody in SWR. This paper proposes a modification to current models that relocates the prosodic content of an utterance into its own section of the SWR system.

Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh) **Session 91**
Erin Donnelly (University of Pittsburgh)
Phonetics of implosives in Jamaican Creole

Creolists have long acknowledged the historical linguistic importance of detailing phonologies of creole languages. One such instance, a putative substrate influence, is voiced stops in Jamaican Creole (JC) /b, d, g/ which are hypothetically produced as implosives /ɓ, ɗ, ɠ/ when in word-initial stressed syllables (Devonish and Harry, 2004). However, this hypothesis is yet to be supported empirically. Using data from a conservative JC variety, we report results of a phonetic study of the voiced stops in stressed/unstressed syllables. Our research shows that only some phones show implosive-like qualities, suggesting that this may at best be a variable quality.

Bryan James Gordon (University of Arizona) **Session 53**
"Artifiers" in Mississippi Valley Siouan as novel determiner class

Chierchia's (1998) binary typology of classifier languages and different subtypes of article languages inadequately captures Mississippi Valley Siouan. MVS determiner systems – "positional" articles and verbs, "topic articles," determinerlessness – are pragmatically and semantically similar to both classifiers and articles. But although MVS nouns are predicative, their determiners are sufficient and unnecessary for argument typing, contrary to Chierchia's predictions; and their presence and choice are determined by factors unrelated to Chierchia's criteria. These show sensitivity to processing considerations not included in extant conversations limited to the syntax-semantics interface.

Matthew Gordon (University of California, Santa Barbara) **Session 26**
Ayla Applebaum (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Stress and accent in Turkish Kabardian

This paper examines stress in the Turkish dialect of Kabardian, a Northwest Caucasian language primarily spoken in Russia. Results indicate that primary stress, as in Russian Kabardian (Abitov et al. 1957), falls on word-final CVV or CVC, otherwise on the penult. Secondary stress falls on the initial syllable if there is at least one unstressed syllable separating it from the primary stress. Primary stressed syllables are associated with increased intensity, greater duration, and raised f0, and can attract pitch accents. Secondary stress is less reliably associated with higher f0 and increased intensity and duration, but may also attract pitch accents.

Kyle Gorman (University of Pennsylvania) **Session 6**
Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania)
'A Boho in SoHo': Emerging specificity in English templatic hypocoristics

We document a process of hypocoristic formation in English which makes use of a morphological template at the expense of base faithfulness. "CoCo truncation" constrains the base to the form C_1+o.C_2+o, where C_1 and C_2 represent the onsets of the initial syllables of the component morphemes (e.g. Maureen Dowd > [mo.do], South of Houston > [so.ho]). We relate this process to other processes of hypocoristic formation such as stump compounding, which takes initial syllables of a base without mapping them to a template (e.g. *sitcom*). We also report on the semantics of this construction and potential orthographic influences.

Stephane Goyette (Brandon University) **Session 95**
Creole genesis and the (ir)relevance of dialect mixture.

The reduction of inflectional morphology in Creoles has been explained by superstratists as due to a process of dialect contact/koineization between various dialects and non-standard varieties of the lexifier. The existence of koine varieties not considered creoles (Acadian French, Algarve Portuguese, Pennsylvania German), whose dates of birth roughly coincide with that of creoles and whose dialect constituents are similar to those involved in the early history of creole languages, exhibit none of the

expected morphological reduction. It is concluded that the cause(s) of creole morphological loss cannot be dialect contact/koineization.

James Grama (University of California, Santa Barbara) **Session 22**
Robert Kennedy (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Acoustic analysis of Californian vowels

We provide new data on two aspects of the vowels of California English: the California chain shift and the centralization of the vowel /oʊ/. Acoustic analysis from 10 subjects shows that the lowering component of the California Shift is established in the speech of young adult Californians. Some speakers observe most of the chain shift while maintaining the LOT-THOUGHT vowel in its conservative low-central position, suggesting they have acquired the latter stages of the shift despite lacking its preconditions in their own vowel space. Our data thus have curious implications for theories of the initiation and diffusion of chain shifts.

Thomas Grano (University of Chicago) **Session 35**
Predicating gradable adjectives in Mandarin Chinese: Should we posit POS?

It is often claimed about Mandarin that gradable adjectives must co-occur with overt degree morphology for positive interpretation (Sybesma 1999, Liu 2005, Huang 2006):

(1) zhangsan #(hen) gao.
Zhangsan very tall
'Zhangsan is tall.'

I show this holds only when the adjective is the **entire** predicate of a **matrix-level**, **declarative** clause, and argue that this follows from a more general principle: assertions in Mandarin must contain an overt VP-external functional head. Supporting evidence is that Mandarin assertions involving event-denoting predicates require overt aspectual morphology (Klein et al. 2000). The implication is that in Mandarin, IP-level morphology contributes to assertoric force.

Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **Session 27**
Resultative aspect and past tense in child African American English

Rickford and Rafal (1996) and Rickford (1999) argue that preverbal *had* is used in African American English (AAE) in narratives to mark complicating action. This paper shows that 4- to 5-year-old AAE-speaking children have not acquired the adult use of preverbal *had* as a narrative discourse marker. I argue that developing AAE-speaking children use preverbal *had* to indicate that the eventuality expressed by the following verb is in its resultant state. This paper provides data that can be compared to the development of other AAE tense-aspect markers (e.g. remote past *BIN*) that are used in past contexts.

Rebecca Greene (Stanford University) **Session 51**
Language ideology and Appalachian English

The English spoken in the central Appalachian Mountains is one of the most distinctive dialects of American English. However, Hazen, et al. (2007) finds that nonstandard grammatical features are largely disappearing. Are speakers still using pronunciation to mark their local identity? This work looks closely at phonology and phonetics, specifically variation in /ai/, /u/, /o/, and /ʌ/; the relationship between social and linguistic change in a rural Appalachian community; and relationship between language ideology and the members of that community. I find that Pan-Southern and standard language norms affect younger and more educated speakers disproportionately.

Jonathan Gress (University of Pennsylvania) **Session 26**
Rule ordering, relative chronology and final devoicing in Luxemburgish

Luxemburgish is unusual among High German dialects in showing both transparent final obstruent devoicing and unconditional loss of Middle High German final schwa. Dialects that have lost final schwa typically show contrastive voicing word-finally, such as Swiss German and Yiddish. This could be used as evidence for 'rule insertion', whereby an apocope 'rule' was inserted in the grammar before the devoicing rule in the derivational sequence, explaining how apocope, which occurred later than devoicing

historically, ended up feeding devoicing synchronically. I argue the outcome of West Germanic final /γ/ is easier to account for without rule insertion.

Zenzi M. Griffin (University of Texas at Austin) **Session 83**
Thomas Wangerman (Georgia Institute of Technology)
Variables associated with parents mistakenly calling their children by someone else's name

In a survey, people reported how often their parents mistakenly called them by various names. Having a sibling of the same gender, close in age, physically similar, excluding identical twins, or with the same first phoneme, e.g., "Cathy" and "Ken," significantly increased the frequency that people reported being called their sibling's name across their lifetimes. Parents also accidentally used the names of other relatives and family pets. Like other nouns, processes that are sensitive to category membership and phonological similarity govern the retrieval of person names.

Scott Grimm (Stanford University) **Session 46**
Topicality and raising to subject

Pairs of sentences related by the subject-to-subject raising analysis of verbs such as *seem* or *appear* are often viewed as equivalent. I provide empirical evidence that the choice between infinitival complement and sentential complement sentences with raising verbs is conditioned by information structure: subjects of infinitivals are strongly associated with topichood, while the embedded subjects of the sentential complement construction may be, but are not necessarily, topics. Corpus analysis demonstrates that the two constructions manifest a significant distributional asymmetry in terms of their information structure; data from indefinite generics show the unacceptability of non-topics as subjects of the infinitival construction.

Michael Grosvald (University of California, Davis) **Session 24**
David Corina (University of California, Davis)
Long-distance coarticulation in American Sign Language: A phonetic investigation

While studies have investigated how far coarticulatory effects can extend in spoken languages, this issue has been largely unaddressed in sign language research. This project examines long-distance coarticulation in American Sign Language. The data obtained to date indicate that coarticulatory effects of one sign on another can be found at least three signs away. Comparison of these findings with those from analogous studies on spoken language may offer insight into the similarities and differences underlying the structure of signed and spoken languages. The existence of long-distance anticipatory coarticulation also has implications for models of both sign and speech production.

April Lynn Grotberg (University of Chicago) **Session 41**
The prosody of overt case marking in Coptic

Coptic is one of many differential object marking (DOM) languages to optionally mark accusative case. However, at higher prominence levels (pronouns vs. specific NPs) the distribution of overt case morphology is inversely correlated with DOM predictions. Instead, it correlates with the prosodic structure of the direct object and the effects that its structure (mono- vs. polymoraic) has on stress placement relative to the verb stem. Overt case marking is used most frequently where it would optimize (a) stress preservation on the verb stem, with (b) a single right-aligned bimoraic trochaic foot.

Kyle Grove (Cornell University) **Session 37**
John T. Hale (Cornell University)
Why unaccusatives have it easy: Garden path difficulty and intransitive verb type

This talk explains why reduced-relative garden-path effects with unaccusatives ('melted';1a) are easier to comprehend than those with unergatives ('raced';1b).

(1) a. **The butter melted** in the microwave was lumpy.
b. **The horse raced** past the barn fell. [Stevenson and Merlo, 1997]

We argue that unergative reduced-relatives require PP-attachment reanalysis before the activepassive ambiguity can be resolved, deriving the processing asymmetry.

Gregory R. Guy (New York University) **Session 47**
Unique lexical representations or multiple exemplars?

While a standard generative model derives all lenitions of words by phonological operations on unique underlying lexical representations, Exemplar Theory allows the production of reduced forms by selection of lenited targets from the exemplar cloud. The former model predicts that phonological constraints on lenition processes are evident in surface output, while the latter implies that some lenitions (those arising from target selection) are not subject to such conditioning. Empirical tests of these competing predictions show that at least some high-frequency forms conform to ET predictions, but these may be considered lexical exceptions, in that most words fit the GP prediction.

Rania Habib (Syracuse University) **Session 14**
Frequency effects and the lexical split in the use of [t], [s], [d], and [z] in Syrian Arabic

This study shows that two opposing frequency effects can explain the two historical changes that led to the change of the Standard Arabic [Θ] to [t] and [s] and [ð] to [d] and [z] in the colloquial Arabic of many rural and urban Syrian communities. Social factors emerge as insignificant in the observed lexical split between words specifically used with [d] and others specifically used with [z] instead of [ð] for instance. The first frequency effect led to feature reduction and a merger with [t] and [d]. The second frequency effect made highly frequent words resistant to the second change.

T. A. Hall (Indiana University) **Session 26**
Rule inversion in Bavarian German

Blevins (2004) argues that 'crazy rules' can only arise from a certain historical mechanisms. In this presentation I discuss a 'crazy rule' from Bavarian German (BG) and show that it arose via rule inversion. Regular alternations in BG between [x] and [h] necessitate a synchronic rule changing /h/ into [x] in coda position. This is an example of rule inversion because [h~x] derived from Proto-Germanic */x/, which later debuccalized to [h] in pre-vocalic position. The synchronic BG rule is 'crazy' because there is no reason why the output is dorsal and not coronal or labial. The example is problematic for theories claiming that inverted synchronic rules must obey principles of phonology.

Lauren Hall-Lew (Stanford University) **Session 13**
Ethnicity and phonetic variation in a San Francisco neighborhood

Based on sociolinguistic interviews with English-dominant speakers from a multiethnic neighborhood of San Francisco, this paper examines the emergence of ethnic indices in the context of regional vowel shifts. I contrast two co-occurring innovations for back vowels: fronting and backing. While fronting is more frequent among younger speakers, across ethnicities, others produce backed variants of these vowels, particularly Asian Americans, but also Whites. I argue that extreme backing is linked to local meanings of ethnicity and San Francisco authenticity that make ethnic indices available to the wider neighborhood community. These interactions have important consequences for analyses of dialect variation.

Sarah Hamilton (West Virginia University) **Session 62**
Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)
Not just 'one of them things': Demonstrative them *in Appalachia*

The English demonstrative pronoun paradigm distinguishes between number (e.g. *this~these*) and proximity (e.g. *these~those*). Varieties of English in Appalachia, however, maintain an additional demonstrative plural pronoun: *them* (Montgomery 2004). Observations of this feature have been made (Wolfram and Christian 1976), but no quantitative study has been conducted. Here, we employ multivariate analysis with the data from 67 native Appalachians. We find that the use of demonstrative *them* is rapidly diminishing for younger generations, that the linguistic conditioning of demonstrative *them* operate in a nested hierarchy of importance, and finally that demonstratives *them* and *those* share a similar constraint hierarchy.

Jorge Hankamer (University of California, Santa Cruz) **Session 53**
Line Mikkelsen (University of California, Berkeley)
The structure of definite complex nominals (in Danish)

Danish nominals with CP complements occur in two structures: (1) DEF N CP, (2) N-DEF P CP. On the basis of their interaction with definiteness marking, we argue that in (1) the CP is a sister to N, while in (2) the PP is not. Further evidence is the fact that a relative clause can intervene between N and CP in (2), but not in (1). Pragmatically, the structures are not equivalent: a corpus study indicates that type (1) DPs are referent-establishing (Hawkins 1978), while those of type (2) and anaphoric.

Yen-Chen Hao (Indiana University, Bloomington) **Session 32**
Second language acquisition of Mandarin Chinese tones by English and Cantonese speakers

This study assesses L2 acquisition of Mandarin tones by learners whose native language is either tonal or non-tonal. Ten English-speaking and ten Cantonese-speaking learners participated in Identification, Reading, and Mimicry tasks. Both groups confused Tone 2(rising) and Tone 3(dipping), which may be attributed to their similar contour and the tone sandhi influence. Cantonese learners sometimes confused Tone 1(high-level) and Tone 4(falling), but not English learners. Possibly Cantonese learners map these two tones onto one Cantonese tone, which can be realized as high-level or falling. This study shows learners' difficulty may result from the intrinsic nature of tones or L1 interference.

Sharon Hargus (University of Washington) **Session 105**
A H+L% boundary tone in Athabaskan

In this presentation I present fieldwork data from Tsek'ene and Witsuwit'en, two Athabaskan language spoken in northern B.C., which have a H+L% boundary contour used in certain types of sentences. In Tsek'ene this contour occurs in sentences when a speaker is uncertain about the information conveyed. In Witsuwit'en occurs in "confirmation questions," yes/no questions to which the speaker can reasonably guess the answer. In the literature on other Athabaskan languages, something similar to this H+L% contour has been reported in Tanacross, where a H+L* L% is used in wh-questions. A semantic common denominator for intonational H+L in all three languages might "response expected from listener."

Sharon Hargus (University of Washington) **Session 112**
Virginia Beavert (University of Oregon)
Sahaptin intonational phonology

The surface pitch phenomena of Yakima Sahaptin declarative sentences and yes/no questions can be described in terms of initial boundary tones and lexical pitch accents. Declarative sentences contain an initial %L boundary tone. In sentence-final position contrasts occur between falling and non-falling pitches ending in accented long vs. short vowels. Yes/no questions contain an initial %H.

Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig) **Session 5**
Explaining alienability contrasts in adnominal possession: Economy vs. iconicity

In alienability contrasts, inalienable nouns tend to show zero-coding. The classical explanation of this regularity appeals to iconic motivation (Haiman 1983): Inalienable possession involves less conceptual distance between possessor and possessum, and as a consequence the inalienable construction also shows less linguistic distance, i.e. zero coding. I challenge this explanation and argue that the regularity is due to frequency of use and economic motivation: Inalienable nouns occur as possessums more often than alienable nouns, so overt coding of the possessive construction is relatively redundant. The economy explanation is easier to test and is shown to be more adequate empirically.

Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology) **Session 100**
Susanne Michaelis (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)
Philippe Maurer (University of Zurich)
Magnus Huber (University of Giessen)
First results from the Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures (APiCS)

This paper reports progress in the *Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures (APiCS)* project over the last year. The final questionnaire, consisting of 120 grammatical features formulated in detail, as well as 100 segmental features, has been completed by the majority of project participants, and about 45 complete datasets are now available. We will show a selection of 10-15 preliminary *APiCS* maps based on these data. About half of these features will be directly comparable to features in the *World Atlas of Language Structures,* so that pidgins/creole structures can be compared directly with world-wide structures.

Jason D. Haugen (Williams College) **Session 6**
Cathy Hicks Kennard (Central Michigan University)
Morphological moras and Morphological Doubling Theory

Morphological Doubling Theory (MDT) differentiates phonological copying from reduplication because: it is not morphological; it is proximal (targeting the closest eligible element); it only copies one segment; and it involves phonological identity (not semantic identity). Cases of morphological mora affixation provide an interesting challenge to MDT because they involve phonological identity between a proximal single segment, but they also serve a morphological purpose. Although a co-phonology analysis of mora affixation in MDT may adequately account for some languages, we argue, contra MDT, that mora affixation occurs in Tawala only in reduplication contexts due to reduplicant-specific markedness constraints and TETU.

Hannah J. Haynie (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 3**
Null Complement Anaphora: Why syntax matters

Though Null Complement Anaphora has been largely ignored in modern theory, it is a far more interesting phenomenon than its deep anaphor status would suggest. I propose a syntactic account of NCA that is consistent with a greater range of data than existing proposals, which restrict the semantics of NCA. This analysis considers — and accounts for — a broader range of NCA-licensing predicates and complement types than semantic analyses, and at the same time provides a new perspective on existing theoretical issues, such as Landman's (2006) No Higher Type Variables constraint and the syntax of ditransitives.

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University) **Session 61**
Sarah Vacovsky (West Virginia University)
Kyle Vass (West Virginia University)
Paige Butcher (West Virginia University)
Was *Leveling: An ancient feature in modern Appalachia*

In Appalachia, *was* leveling continues to be part of the sociolinguistic profile; however, its role has changed. In a study of 67 West Virginia speakers, the rates were found to be aligned with previous studies of the area (Wolfram and Christian 1976; Christian 1978), and mark this region as vernacular. Yet the divisions between the age groups are substantial, so is this precipitous drop equally shared in the community? The data examined here indicates that the social explanation rests in the interactions of gender and social class, while linguistically, the drop in frequency corresponds to a change in linguistic conditioning.

Kevin Heffernan (Queen's University) **Session 51**
Phonetic reduction of grammatical "going to": A male-led sound change

One consistent result of sociolinguistic research is that women lead sound change. Yet, the factors behind this sex-based pattern are not completely understood. This talk presents an example of a male-led sound change: the phonetic reduction of grammatical "going to." Moreover, based on a survey of literature on phonetic-level sound changes, I propose a class of changes that are led by men: men tend to lead changes that result in the loss of phonetic content, such as mergers, lenition, deletion and reduction. Delimiting such a class of male-led sound changes leads to a deeper understanding of the sex-based pattern.

Audene Henry (University of the West Indies, Mona/University of Technology, Jamaica) **Session 98**
A historical reconstruction of nominal prefixes of the Maroon Kromanti language

The Kromanti language, spoken by the Maroons of Jamaica, has been attributed to an African source. Specifically, the language has been described as being directly related to the Akan language of West Africa. However, there have not been many attempts at making linkages between Kromanti and Akan, and even works that do have not been narrowly focused undertakings. Against this background, this paper seeks to make co-relations between Kromanti and its source language(s). The paper will examine nominal prefixes as they are currently used in the language. The paper will reconstruct from what exists, the earliest usage of nominal prefixes by Maroons, and make statements about the likely dialectal origin of the system. This will lead to an understanding of the likely origins of the language and help in the attempt to make statements about what the present state the language suggests about its status.

Timothy Henry (University of California, Santa Barbara) **Session 106**
From inalienable to indefinite in Ventureño Chumash

A satisfactory explanation of the Ventureño articles si- and ka- has never been produced. Using Chumash textual data, this paper argues that Ventureño articles mark several distinct aspects of nouns; each aspect reflecting a different stage of the historical development of the morphemes. Some article uses mark the original semantics of (in)alienability, some mark more general aspects of partitivity, and some mark (in)definiteness. A cline is propsoed: inalienable > (partitive) > indefinite (unidentifiable). The analysis of ka- as a marker of definiteness includes a discussion of the complicating factor lo-, the distal demonstrative.

Dylan Herrick (University of Oklahoma) **Session 113**
A multi-speaker acoustic analysis of Comanche's 'high' central vowel

The Comanche vowel system has six vowel qualities, /i, e, ɨ, a, o, u/ (e.g. Charney's *A grammar of Comanche*), but there is disagreement about the high central vowel; Charney uses /ɨ/, Robinson and Armagost's *A dictionary and grammar of Comanche* uses /ʉ/, and earlier studies have used schwa (e.g. Riggs' 1947 *IJAL* paper "Alternate Phonemic Analyses of Comanche"). This paper provides a four-speaker acoustic description of the Comanche vowel space and gives evidence that the high central vowel of Comanche is not a 'high' vowel but like schwa – similar to /e/ in vowel height.

Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin) **Session 96**
Language style in the Jamaican diaspora

The speech of Jamaican-Canadians can be described as varying on a particular type of 'post-creole continuum' spanning North-American as well as Caribbean varieties of English. I show that the social aspects of variation are vastly different in Canada as compared to the Caribbean, and that the sociolinguistic notion of style best handles this variation.

Lars Hinrichs (University of Texas at Austin) **Session 92**
Jessica White (University of Texas at Austin)
Combining qualitative and quantitative approaches in the study of nonstandard spelling in Jamaican writing

In Jamaican informal writing (e.g. online), English and Creole are often used in codeswitching. The contrastive use of standard English and nonstandard spellings fulfils several functions, including the disambiguation between the two codes. Our study offers (i) a multivariate analysis of the dynamics underlying standard-nonstandard orthographic variation, and (ii) a survey study of the attitudes underlying this variation.

Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore) **Session 94**
Gavin Furukawa (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)
Multilingualism, language ideology, and language practice: Representation of Hawai'i Creole in advertisements

This study demonstrates how Hawaii Creole (HC) is used to create and project a synthetic personalization in advertisement by using a critical discourse analysis approach. Detailed analysis of the data derived from recent radio and television advisements will show that their media discourse employ specific strategies to construct 'local' membership among target audience via use of HC. In Hawaii, tensions between HC and Standard English (as well as local vs. national identities) might have hinged on

political reasons; however, we observe a shift of tension from political to economic factors especially in the realm of advertisement.

Gary Holton (Univeristy of Alaska) **Session 107**
Landscape and the ontology of places at the intersection of Athabascan and Eskimo-Aleut

This paper compares the ontology of landscape terms in Dena'ina (Athabascan) and Yup'ik (Eskimo-Aleut), two genetically unrelated languages spoken in the Lake Iliamna region of southwest Alaska. Extending a contrastive analysis across several putatively universal landscape domains ('mountain', 'sea', 'river', etc.) reveals that while Dena'ina and Yup'ik speakers may occupy the same landscape, their respective languages conceptualize that landscape in different ways. This paper thus supports the notion that cultural ideas and practices are the major force driving categorization of landscape terms.

Laurence R. Horn (Yale University) **Session 35**
Entailment vs. implicature: A new diagnostic for scalar exponibles

While exponible particles like only, barely, and almost are standardly unpacked into conjunctions, NPI licensing and other contexts treat the two "conjuncts" in each case asymmetrically. Unfortunately, judgments on the usual entailment/implicature diagnostics (e.g. cancelability) are equivocal. This standoff prompts the subset diagnostic. While a clear implicature case like 20 students don't drink much includes teetotalers, 20 students solved only the last problem excludes those who solved none and 20 students barely passed excludes any who failed. The subset diagnostic supports an entailment-based analysis for the truth-conditional semantics of the exponibles, leaving the observed asymmetries to be pragmatically explained.

Yahui Anita Huang (University of Texas at Austin) **Session 42**
Presupposition, quantification, and (in)definiteness in Chinese bare conditionals

This paper examines quantification, modal implication, and presupposition in CBCs drawing comparisons with English FRs-*ever*. I improve on existing accounts of CBCs (e.g., Cheng and Huang 1996, Lin 1996) and argue that in episodic and habitual generic contexts, *wh*-words/pronouns in CBCs are best treated as definite descriptions denoting a unique maximal entity (Jacobson 1995). In law-like generic contexts, CBCs disallow consequent pronouns, and do not express descriptive generalizations and *wh*-words pattern with indefinites. While English *-ever* contributes either an ignorance or an indifference presupposition (Von Fintel 2000), CBCs are prefixed with a counterfactual mood and always contribute an "indifference" presupposition.

Corinne Hutchinson (Georgetown University) **Session 33**
Grant Armstrong (Georgetown University)
The personal dative: An applicative analysis

This paper describes the personal dative (PD) construction found in several varieties of American English and suggests that an applicative analysis is able to capture the syntactic and semantic properties of the PD. The paper proposes a new type of low applicative structure and demonstrates that a number of observed syntactic and semantic restrictions on the PD pronoun and the direct objects of verbs in PD constructions follow directly from the syntactic properties of the proposed applicative structure.

Jena D. Hwang (University of Colorado, Boulder) **Session 45**
Laura A. Michaelis (University of Colorado, Boulder)
What is an aspectual particle?

According to Jackendoff (2002), aspectual particles differ from other particles in that they are optional, either because they do not denote goal arguments or do not form idiomatic units with verbs. Yet a corpus study of patently aspectual uses of *up* reveals that *up* can change the theme argument's semantic type (*Locust gum is added to break *(up) the lumps of fibers*), grammaticality (*Her diaper smelled *(up) the room*) and verb entailments (*He bought up the rights to seven Hollywood westerns*). We conclude that what makes a particle aspectual is not optionality, but co-occurrence with a verb from one of several Framenet frames.

Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University) **Session 54**
Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University)
Conflicting repairs in native and foreign vocabulary

We discuss cases in which the adaptation of foreign forms bypasses an active native language repair. In Malayalam, single intervocalic voiceless stops are voiced (/makan/ > [magan] 'son'), but are adapted as voiceless geminates in Malayalee English (*be:kkar* 'baker', Mohanan & Mohanan 2003). Similarly, in Korean, intervocalic [l] is realized as nonlateral tap [r] (/mul+i/ > [muri] 'water, nom.'), but is adapted in English loanwords as a geminate lateral (*k^{h}olla* 'cola', Ingram and Park 1998). We argue that these adaptation patterns reflect misinterpretation of the foreign structures rather than effects of the production grammar.

Steven Ikier (Cornell University) **Session 15**
Phonetic evidence for a two-way register contrast in Lhasa Tibetan

'Tone' in Lhasa Tibetan has been a source of contention both in terms of phonological contrast and phonetic description. In this paper, I present experimental phonetic evidence that Lhasa Tibetan can best be described as a register language in the sense of Henderson (1952) and Brunelle (2005), with a two-way contrast between high and low registers involving both pitch and phonation type cues, linked to the onsets of syllables. Contra some earlier researchers, I find no evidence that pitch contour acts as a lexically contrastive feature; rather, it appears to be phonologically predictable.

Mizuho Imada (University of Tsukuba) **Session 31**
Haruko Matsui (University of Tsukuba)
Edson Miyamoto (University of Tsukuba)
Inna P. Subacheva (University of Tsukuba)
Takumi Tagawa (University of Tsukuba)
Effects of phonological length in the processing of scrambling in Japanese

According to Hawkins (1994, 2004), distance effects during comprehension should be measured taking syntactic complexity into account. We argue that distance effects in OSV in Japanese are better captured by phonological length. Hawkins claims that his metric correctly predicts the word order for 95% of sentences in Japanese but it does no better than a model that ignores length and always predicts SOV over OSV. This and other problems are illustrated with counts from the Kyoto Corpus. We also report a self-paced reading experiment in which the OSV order is particularly hard to process when the subject is phonologically long.

Bakhtigul Imomova (Université Catholique de Louvain) **Session 72**
Willy Van Langendonck (University of Leuven)
Comparison of the Uzbek and the Western European anthroponymic systems

Besides differences, there are resemblances between the contemporary Uzbek naming system and the ancient and medieval Western European systems, e.g., Old Germanic dithematic individual names like *Bern-hard, Hilde-gonde,* are also found in many modern Uzbek forenames like *Abdou-gaffar, Bakht-i-gul*. We also see resemblances between the contemporary Uzbek and the earlier Western European surname systems from the time of Christianization, when avonymics or patronymics occurred (*John-son*). Again, contemporary Uzbek shows similarities. After the russification, Uzbek turned to systems like [avonymic + forename + patronymic in *ughli*]: *Zavkiddin-ov* + *Bakhtiyor* + *Mashrab-ughli*, or now often simply [forename + patronymic without endings]: *Bakhtiyor Mashrab*.

Aya Inoue (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa) **Session 94**
Basilectal, mesolectal and acrolectal patterns in copula variability: A case of Hawai'i Creole

This paper investigates whether different levels of creole continuum show different patterns of copula variability based on current speech in Hawai'i Creole. The analysis is based on the sociolinguistic interviews with eighty speakers. Although the three lect groups have different frequencies of copula absence, they exhibit similar patterns of copula variability except that the mesolectal speaker group has a higher rate before locatives. I argue that this deviant pattern suggests that the *stay* copula is on a path of being first replaced with copula absence and then with inflected *be*, rather than suggesting that this group comprises a different system.

Iskra Iskrova (Indiana University) **Session 89**

Tonal patterns and alignment in Guadeloupean Creole intonation

This poster examines the intonation system of Guadeloupean Creole. Analysis of declaratives reveals two types of accentual phrase (AP), a rising AP and a falling AP. As a result of tonal alignment the same word may receive prominence on different syllables. This fact challenges the idea that French creoles have word final stress, like French. AP's are combined into intermediate phrases (ip). The ip is the domain of realization of downstep, which is triggered by a L edge tone. Downstep is also a defining characteristic of wh-questions. A tentative French Creole-ToBI convention summarizes the tones that account for this system.

Assaf Israel (University of Haifa) **Session 24**
Wendy Sandler (University of Haifa)

Sublexical variation and duality of patterning in a new sign language

Duality of patterning is a basic design feature of language, facilitating the creation of vast lexicons from a small number of meaningless elements (Hockett 1960). But researchers investigating a new sign language, Al-Sayyid Bedouin Sign Language, suggest that the language may not have a fully fledged phonological system (Aronoff et al 2008), although it functions as a full and versatile language with syntactic regularity (Sandler et al 2005). Measuring variation in sign production of ABSL and two other sign languages differing in age and community size suggests that phonological organization emerges gradually and need not be present at the outset.

Bart Jacobs (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München) **Session 100**

Papiamentu's Upper Guinea origins: Linguistic and historical evidence

This paper focuses on the linguistic and historical relationships between Papiamentu and the Portuguese creoles of the Cape Verde Islands (Santiago variety) and Guinea-Bissau and Casamance. Quint (2000) exposed striking linguistic correspondences between these creoles and classified them within a separate linguistic family. This claim, however, has been ignored in subsequent publications concerned with placing Papiamentu in a cross-creole perspective. The present paper aims to fill this lacuna, comparing the creoles in focus in a wide range of grammatical features and providing a solid historical framework that accounts for the language transfer from Upper Guinea to Curaçao.

T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester) **Session 7**
Austin Frank (University of Rochester)
Carlos Gomez Gallo (University of Rochester)
Susan Wagner Cook (University of Iowa)

Rational language production: Evidence for uniform information density

Is language rational (Anderson, 1990)? We present evidence for ***Uniform Information Density*** (Levy and Jaeger, 2007; based on Genzel & Charniak, 2002; Aylett & Turk, 2004): **speakers distribute information uniformly across utterances – a provably optimal strategy for communication.** We present corpus evidence from spontaneous speech that speakers reduce morphological and syntactic forms carrying predictable information (cf. also phonetic reduction, Bell et al., 2003; argument drop, Resnik, 1996). Speakers also split up information-rich messages into several clauses. Finally, in information dense environments, speakers distribute information across time (disfluencies) and channels (speech+gesture). This suggests that **processing involves probability distributions over linguistic units and that speakers make use of that information to communicate efficiently.**

Richard D. Janda (Indiana University) **Session 86**

M. L. Wagner 1923 and "grammaticalization of suffix function" as increased lexical content

Relatively soon after Meillet 1912 defined *grammaticalisation* as "the progressive attribution of a grammatical role" to a formerly lexical element, counterevidence to its alleged unidirectionality appeared when Max Leopold Wagner 1923 documented the progressive attribution of a lexical role to a grammatical(ized) element — still calling this *Grammatikalisation*. Wagner's laconic note on "...Suffixfunktion in den iberoromanischen Sprachen" argues that words like *tramp-al* 'quagmire' (from *tramp-a* 'trap') show Spanish to have developed a "swamp-suffix" *-al* whose development progressed from the bleached meanings of first 'regarding' and then "associated place" to the much greater lexical content (real-world reference) of "swampy place."

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino) **Session 104**
Clausal nominalization as relativization strategy in Chimariko

In certain languages clausal nominalization is indistinct from relativization (Comrie and Thompson 1985). It is argued that Chimariko, an extinct language of Northern California, is such a language with no formal distinction between relative clauses and clausal nominalizations, the same as Diegueño, Mojave, Wappo, and Quechua. Relative clauses in Chimariko are sentence-like, consist of a head noun and a relative clause, have a total of two predicates, and describe or delimit an argument. However, the verbal suffix -rop marking dependency in these constructions could also be interpreted as a clausal nominalizer paralleling constructions found in Diegueño and other languages.

Megan Johanson (University of Delaware) **Session 16**
Stathis Selimis (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens)
Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware):
Over-extension patterns in spatial language: The case of containment

We report production data from English- and Greek-speaking 4- and 5-year-olds and adults describing motion events with various paths (INTO, ONTO, UNDER, etc.). All age groups consistently produced containment terms (e.g., *in/into*) for INTO events, but 4-year-olds also extended these terms to encode events where the Figure ended up BEHIND or UNDER the Ground (M_{ENG} =.40 and .40 respectively; M_{GR} =.37 and .13). We show that extension of containment terms occurs cross-linguistically (e.g., in Spanish, Dhivehi, Turkish, Cantonese, and Swahili). We propose a concept of 'virtual containment' that differs from physical containment and can be exploited for linguistic purposes.

Sverre Johnsen (Harvard University) **Session 50**
Binding in tenseless domains

I present evidence in this paper that the binding domain of the 3.sg./pl. reflexive in a Norwegian dialect is constrained by semantic tense, irrespective of the morphological finite status of the clause. As a result, the reflexive can be bound out of both non-finite and finite clauses, as long as the embedded clause has no semantic tense. When the embedded clause has semantic tense, long-distance binding cannot obtain.
I propose that non-local binding in this dialect is a pied-piping by-product of interclausal verb movement from tenseless clauses, parallel to what has been proposed for 'restructuring'.

Jo Johnson (Cornell University) **Session 42**
Counterfactual morpho-semantics revisited

In this presentation, I examine the internal compositional semantics of counterfactual (CF) conditionals. Previous accounts focus on the role of CF morphemes or specialized CF complementizers appearing in the antecedent of a CF conditional. I examine the morphology found cross-linguistically in the consequents of CF conditionals and give a compositional analysis for CF conditionals which accounts for CF interpretations of their consequents. This analysis makes crucial use of the overlap in morphological form between habitual aspect and the morphology in CF consequents and correctly predicts known cancelability properties and ordering sensitivities of CF conditionals.

Brian José (Indiana University) **Session 58**
A preliminary analysis of final /z/ devoicing in Northwest Indiana

This paper analyzes the variable devoicing of syllable-final /z/ in a speech community located in extreme northwestern Indiana, just outside of Chicago, Illinois. Approximately 15 tokens per speaker were extracted from interviews with 44 community members (12 men and 8 women recorded around 1986, and 15 men and 9 women recorded around 2006) and were auditorily coded as either 'voiced' or 'devoiced'. A Varbrul analysis of the data focuses primarily on within-sample apparent-time differences and between-sample real-time differences in an effort to determine whether final /z/ devoicing is a stable variable or a change in progress in this community.

Brian José (Indiana University) **Session 34**
Synchronic and diachronic views on the Northern Cities Shift in northwest Indiana

This paper presents apparent-time and real-time analyses of the development of three vowels involved in the Northern Cities Shift –'short a' (as in *pat*), 'short e' (as in *pet*), and 'short o' (as in *pot*)– in a trend study of 44 European-American speakers from extreme northwestern Indiana, just outside of Chicago, Illinois. Twenty adult speakers (12 men, 8 women) were recorded around 1986, and 24 adult speakers (15 men, 9 women) were recorded around 2006. The investigation reveals only small-scale shifts during the fairly short time period in question, and shifts that in some cases proceed in unexpected directions.

Matthew L. Juge (Texas State University, San Marcos) **Session 4**
The overlooked role of analogy in the development of suppletion

For the Neogrammarians, analogy restored morphological patterns disrupted by regular sound change, but analogy also plays a nearly unexamined role in suppletion.
Non-standard Galician *ir* 'go' has analogical imperfect forms based on the semantically linked verb *vir* 'come'. Regular loss of *-n-* in certain forms and palatalization in others facilitated a four-part analogy:
vir : viña :: ir : X, *X = iña*,
with a non-etymological nasal creating suppletion.
Analogy not only sometimes fails to promote regularization but in fact runs counter to it, creating suppletion. Analogy is a key factor in suppletion and links to other factors like semantics.

Jongho Jun (Seoul National University) **Session 4**
The productivity of the irregular alternations in Korean verbs

The productivity of an alternation with exceptions is often disputable, especially when the lexical frequency of alternating forms is low, and thus it cannot be considered as a default option. The present study investigates the productivity of three lexically-infrequent alternations in Korean verbs: p-w, t-zero, and t-l alternations. Several interesting results have been obtained from a wug-test employing non-word stems. One important result is that the t-zero alternation is somewhat productive whereas the t-l alternation is not although the two alternations are not significantly different in the lexical frequency.

Johannes Jurka (University of Maryland) **Session 12**
Extraction out of subjects ≠ extraction out of moved domains: Experimental evidence from German

This paper scrutinizes claims in the literature that extraction out of in-situ subjects is possible in German and that the CED is empirically inaccurate (Stepanov 2007). Data from controlled acceptability experiments shows that there is a strong asymmetry between WH-extraction out of objects and unmoved subjects. 'Was fuer' split shows the following pattern: split from object position > unmoved subject position > moved subject position. This strongly suggests that not one, but *two* separate constraints are active in the grammar: (A) a constraint on moving out of subjects and (B) a ban on extracting out of moved domains.

Jeremy G. Kahn (University of Washington at Seattle) **Session 42**
Commas aren't words: Punctuation metadata for MT word alignment

We suggest that the simple comma is an under-used constraint on statistical word-alignment and present a strategy for using commas as an easily-extracted "dirty" boundary label. Commas require no additional markup, and they often represent a real syntactic and/or prosodic boundary in the parallel text. Compared to linguistic meta-analysis, comma metadata is noisy but plentiful. Alignment errors crossing comma boundaries are more likely to "poison" syntactic alignments by inconsistently reordering the source tree. We present machine-translation word-alignment research that uses pre-existing human text annotation (punctuation) to avert syntactically long-distance alignment errors that are difficult to correct with standard (IBM) models.

Eden Kaiser (University of Minnesota) **Session 56**
Bartlomiej Plichta (University of Minnesota)
Influence of nasalization on vowel perception

This study investigates the influence of nasalization in non-nasal contexts (e.g. "bad") on the vowel category mapping process in American English dialects. Contrary to standard accounts of the Northern Cities Chain Shift (Labov, 1994), Plichta (2005) provided acoustic-phonetic evidence that the so-called /æ/-raising is realized in production among talkers influenced by the Northern Cities Chain Shift primarily by a significant change in the degree of velopharyngeal opening (i.e. nasalization), rather than the lowering of F1. This paper reports on a perceptual category mapping experiment involving the American English vowels /æ/ and /E/ as in "bad" and "bed." We hypothesize that nasalization influences the perception of the /æ/ – /E/ category boundary differently for speakers of different dialects.

Susan Kalt (Roxbury Community College) **Session 103**
Bilingual children´s object and case marking in Cusco Quechua

Culturally appropriate experiments are urgently needed to probe the linguistic knowledge of bilingual children in the Andes. We conducted a picture selection and sentence elicitation task in Quechua among ten children in a rural school near Cusco, to test their knowledge of reflexive, indirect and possessed object marking in their L1.
The children tended toward correct picture selections, and used appropriate verbs and affixes not mentioned by the interviewer in the stimulus sentences. Lexical borrowings from Spanish were also found. Analysis of the children's word order and functional specifications is in progress, to determine the extent of influence from Spanish.

Jason Kandybowicz (Swarthmore College) **Session 12**
On predicate clefts and parallel chains

Certain varieties of predicate cleft constructions appear to derive from movements unobserved elsewhere in language. The dependencies characterizing these varieties are *wh*-like in terms of the locality constraints that limit the distances they span, yet are unlike *wh*- constructions in two respects: they fail to leave gaps and do not target maximal projections. I argue that predicate clefts of this variety involve the formation of parallel chains, dependencies with overlapping tails and disjoint heads. I show that the construction's recalcitrant properties can be derived as a consequence and thus, that the movements involved are neither exotic nor theoretically problematic.

Kyoung-Ho Kang (University of Oregon) **Session 48**
Susan G. Guion (University of Oregon)
Clear speech enhancement strategies affected by sound change: The case of Korean stops

To investigate the proposal that phonological contrast is enhanced in clear speech through greater approximation of phonetic targets, Korean stops produced in clear, conversational and citation-form speech were compared. A sound change has affected the aspirated-lenis distinction in younger speakers: F0 has become a stronger and VOT a weaker correlate. Thus, differences in clear speech enhancement patterns were predicted between younger and older speakers. Results indicated that clear speech enhancement strategies reflect phonetic targets: The older group solely used VOT to enhance the contrast in clear speech, whereas the younger group primarily used *F*0 but also demonstrated small VOT enhancement.

Vsevolod Kapatsinski (Indiana University) **Session 47**
Experimental evidence for product-oriented generalizations

Bybee (2001) proposed that language learners extract mostly "product-oriented" generalizations, e.g., 'plurals must end in -tΣi'. By contrast, rules like 'k→tΣi to form the plural' are source-oriented. I present a method to test what types of generalizations are extracted from artificial grammars featuring morphology given a particular learning task. Results for the Bybee & Newman (1995) paradigm support *conditional* product-oriented generalizations like 'if the plural ends in –i, the preceding segment must be [tΣ]' (Aslin et al. 1998) and reliability-weighted rules (Albright & Hayes 2003) but not simple product-oriented generalizations like 'plurals must (or must not) end in -tΣi'.

Aaron Kaplan (University of California, Los Angeles) **Session 41**
Iterative optionality and markedness suppression

Standard approaches to optionality in OT (e.g. variable rankings) permit processes to apply either exhaustively or not at all. But some processes, such as Vata's vowel harmony and French schwa deletion, can apply at some loci but not others. Markedness Suppression is a framework for producing such phenomena in OT. Markedness constraints may be tagged as "suppressible," and violation marks they assign can be removed from an evaluation. For example, a candidate C that deletes only some schwas normally violates *Schwa more than the candidate with maximal deletion. But with some of C's *Schwa violations suppressed, C can become optimal.

Abby Kaplan (University of California, Santa Cruz) **Session 28**
Perceptual pressures on lenition

Under a common type of lenition, intervocalic voiced stops become spirants (or approximants). Unattested is a pattern in which intervocalic voiced stops are targeted for devoicing. This fact is usually understood in articulatory terms: lenition to a spirant involves effort reduction, while intervocalic devoicing does not. Although plausible, the articulatory hypothesis is very difficult to test directly. The experiment reported here investigates the possible explanatory role of perception, showing that spirantization is perceptually superior to devoicing under the model of the P-map. Thus, perception may have a role to play in explaining the typology of lenition.

Reiko Kataoka (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 48**
A production study on phonologization of /u/-fronting in alveolar context

Recently many researchers model sound change as the result of phonologization (Hyman 1976). Although phonologization is a useful concept, diagnostic criteria for determining whether phonologization has or has not occurred have yet to be proposed. This paper will report a case study on /u/-fronting in alveolar contexts in American English, and show how phonetic methods may be used to differentiate phonologized speech variations from phonetic variations. The results of a production study suggest that speakers have distinct production goals for /u/s in different contexts, supporting the idea that, in American English, /u/-fronting in an alveolar context has become phonologized.

Daniel Kaufman (City University of New York, Graduate Center) **Session 4**
A syntactic filter on second-position clitics in Tagalog

The positioning of 2P clitics in Tagalog is subject to both prosodic and syntactic filters. As commonly noted for other languages, Tagalog 2P clitics cannot be initial within their domain. What has gone unnoticed is that certain fronted phrases are impenetrable for pronominal clitics but not adverbial clitics. I argue that pronominal argument clitics must be in a linearly defined locality relationship with their predicates but that adverbial clitics have no such restrictions on their placement. I discuss the consequences for the notions of phonology-free syntax (Zwicky & Pullum 1989) and the co-present components model (Zec & Inkelas 1990).

Emily Kaufmann (University of Cologne) **Session 89**
Pidginization and creolization in the Spanish–English continuum in the US

There is a debate currently underway regarding the linguistic status of the Spanish–English continuum in the US. Previous work approaching this subject has tended to focus on code-switching and language contact. This poster examines Spanglish and Chicano English in a discussion of the extent to which pidginization and creolization can be said to exist in the Spanish–English continuum. This discussion offers a specific analysis of aspects of these two codes, which contributes to our understanding of their nature as well as representing a possible source of material in the study of the processes of pidginization and creolization themselves.

Robert Kennedy (University of California, Santa Barbara) **Session 8**
Vowel length in Hawaiian reduplication

This paper addresses vowel length alternations in Hawaiian reduplication (Elbert & Pukui 1973), focusing on syllable and foot prefixes. If the root's first vowel is long, it shortens in syllable reduplication: either in the reduplicant, [mo:lio] → [**mo**-mo:lio] 'tight', or the base [ko:hi] → [**ko:**-kohi] 'break off'. In foot prefixing, long vowels shorten in the base and reduplicant, [ni:ele] →

[**nie**-niele] 'investigate'. These phenomena are difficult to formalize consistently, but using constraints on foot and syllable structure, the analysis shows that segment length is a byproduct of other phonological properties of a language rather than an explicit requirement of reduplication.

Myleah Y. Kerns (East Carolina University) **Session 66**
North American women's surname choice based on ethnicity and self-identification as feminists

This paper analyzes patterns of surname choice among North American women. I hypothesize that white women over 30 are more likely to identify themselves as feminists but less likely to retain their surnames upon marriage, that women of color over 30 are less likely to define themselves as feminists but more likely to retain their surnames when married, and that women aged 16 to 29, regardless of ethnicity, are less likely to define themselves as feminists and to retain their birth names when they marry.

Laura Kertz (University of California, San Diego) **Session 3**
Ellipsis effects without ellipsis

I present several findings that pose a challenge for analyses of VP-ellipsis which link non-parallelism effects to the process of antecedent reconstruction. First, magnitude estimation data show reduced acceptability for VP-ellipses with non-parallel antecedents (as compared to parallel controls); however, a similar penalty is observed in a non-ellipsis condition where the target clause contains a full VP. Second, reading times for non-parallel ellipses show a slow-down following the ellipsis site, but a slow-down is also observed earlier in the target clause, prior to the ellipsis. I discuss theoretical implications and present an analysis that captures these facts.

Elizabeth Kickham (University of Oklahoma) **Session 105**
Muskogean tonogenesis: Reconstructing Proto-Muskogean glottal stop and tone

Correspondence between Chickasaw glottal stop and vowel length/tone in the other Muskogean languages suggests that positing Proto-Muskogean glottal stop may explain the origins and variations of Muskogean grade tones. Comparative reconstruction of secondary data from eight languages (Muskogee, Seminole, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Hitchiti, Mikasuki, Alabama, and Koasati) suggests that PM glottal stop and /h/ triggered pitch raising on preceding vowels, later developing into distinctive pitch. Autosegmental tonal phonology then accounts for language and grade specific variations in tone type and placement, further illustrating the utility of this methodology, usually restricted to African tonology, to the study of American languages.

Celeste Kidd (University of Rochester)
Katherine S. White (University of Rochester)
Richard N. Aslin (University of Rochester)
Session 55
Children can use disfluencies for word learning

Speech disfluencies (e.g., "uh") often occur before new linguistic material (Arnold, Fagnano & Tanenhaus, 2003). Therefore, parental disfluencies could serve as an important cue for word learning by children. We ask whether 28- to 32-month-olds are sensitive to the fact that disfluencies tend to occur before words that are new to the discourse and unfamiliar. Results reveal that, when utterances contain disfluencies, children increase their looking toward discourse-new and unfamiliar referents prior to naming. Thus, young children are sensitive to disfluencies and appear to *use* these disfluencies predictively during sentence processing as a cue to reference.

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University) **Session 85**
On cultural patterns and grammatical gender in Iroquoian and Algonquian

In this presentation, I examine the correlations proposed between selected semantic and morphological properties of grammatical gender in Iroquoian and Algonquian and cultural and social patterns, in particular sex roles, in Iroquois society and the notion of power among the Algonquians. The role of such non-linguistic criteria echoes the view of linguistic structure as a reflection of culture, which has characterized the description of Native American languages since the earliest studies on Huron from the 1630s, and raises more general issues relevant to morphological description.

Cynthia D. Kilpatrick (University of California, San Diego) **Session 32**
Learning a phonotactic subset in second language acquisition

It is well-known that the set of final consonants acceptable in Spanish is a subset of those possible in English. In order to determine if second language learners acquired this subset grammar, a speech perception experiment was undertaken in which native speakers of English who had learned Spanish as a second language were asked to rate the wordlikeness of Spanish nonce words that ended in either legal or illegal codas. Results indicate that language learners consistently rated the phonotactically legal words higher than the illegal ones, provided evidence that learning a subset is possible in second language phonotactics.

Christina S. Kim (University of Rochester) **Session 37**
Kathleen M. Carbary (University of Rochester)
Michael K. Tanenhaus (University of Rochester)
Syntactic priming disambiguates globally ambiguous sentences in language comprehension

We investigated syntactic priming in language comprehension using sentences containing ambiguously attached prepositional phrases (PPs). Participants read unambiguous prime sentences followed by ambiguous target sentences, and answered questions indicating their structural parse of each sentence. Ambiguously attached PPs were read faster when attachment matched the structure of the prime sentence. Thus, when syntactic priming in comprehension is evaluated using global rather than temporary ambiguities, facilitation is observed just as in production studies. Moreover, participants' sensitivity to the prime structure increased as the experiment progressed, suggesting that syntactic priming is strongest when both structural alternatives are equally likely to occur.

Christina S. Kim (University of Rochester) **Session 21**
Jeffrey T. Runner (University of Rochester)
When syntactic parallelism is really discourse parallelism in VP ellipsis

Previous research supports a syntactic parallelism condition on VP ellipsis conditioned by discourse factors. Is this discourse-level modulation observed for all syntactic VPE phenomena? In a series of magnitude estimation experiments, we show Voice mismatches improve when antecedent and ellipsis clauses are related by Cause-Effect rather than Resemblance, both intra- and cross-sententially. But strict and sloppy interpretations pattern differently: while there were more strict interpretations for Cause-Effect than Resemblance intra-sententially, this asymmetry did not extend to cross-sentential VPE, suggesting the effect is not due to discourse coherence but rather a syntactic difference in the attachment site of the ellipsis clause.

Hyun-ju Kim (Stony Brook University) **Session 11**
Phonology, phonetics, and learnability of accent-epenthesis interaction in Kyungsang Korean

This study presents evidence that the differing behavior of epenthetic vowels and lexical vowels in Kyungsang Korean words borrowed from English cannot be attributed to acoustic differences between lexical and inserted vowels. If information concerning the status of epenthetic vowels is not available in the acoustic signal, this raises the question of how KK speakers learn the relationship between accentability and lexical status. I argue that other informative cues such as distinct patterns of phonotactic distribution in loanwords help learners to access the nonlexical status of epenthetic vowels.

Jungsun Kim (Indiana University, Bloomington) **Session 11**
Categorical and non-categorical perception of lexical pitch accent in cross-dialect of Korean

This paper investigates the categorical and non-categorical properties of perception of pitch accent contrasts by native and non-native listeners in Korean dialectal variations, especially focused on examining whether categorical perception involves a separate categorical process from auditory and phonetic levels of discrimination in speech perception. The ABX discrimination paradigm with an identification task was used to confirm the effect of phonological categorization between two dialectal listeners. Results show that phonetic categorical perception is affected by long-term categorical representations to native dialects, and the nature of categorical perception interacted with dialectal variations in the pitch accent system of Korean.

Midam Kim (Northwestern University) **Session 54**
Discourse markers in conversations between native and nonnative speakers

I explored discourse marker (DM) use by native and nonnative English speakers in different conversation types (N-N, N-NN, NN-NN). I identified DMs at the utterance initial position, calculated frequency of each DM, and identified the most frequent six DMs: filled pauses (*uh*, *um*, and *eh*), *okay*, *yeah*, *all right*, *yes*, and *mmhm*. I analyzed the direction of reference of each DM. Finally, I correlated DM frequency with speakers' accentedness. The results suggest that DM use patterns should be understood in the context of both the speaker's and the partner's linguistic status and proficiency.

Myoyoung Kim (University at Buffalo, State University of New York) **Session 78**
How do Korean-Americans retain the Korean naming tradition in their first names?

Four commonly observed Korean-Americans' first names, eight sub-types in total, are illustrated with examples from the author's corpus, followed by a discussion of how Korean-American parents keep the Korean naming tradition in their children's first names in two ways: 1) by using shared syllables (*tol-lim-cha*) either in English or in Korean to indicate that those who have the same syllable in their first names are from the same family or 2) by selecting English names, with careful attention to pick one that has similar meaning to the given Korean name.

Myoyoung Kim (University at Buffalo, State University of New York) **Session 24**
Jeri Jaeger (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)
Different representational components in speech production planning in different languages

We compared Korean slips-of-the-tongue to English SOTs. Findings: 1) more anticipations in English than Korean; 2) more vowel errors in Korean; 3) more consonantal phonetic featural errors in Korean; 4) body/coda structure in Korean, onset/rhyme structure in English; 5) more influence of phonological/morphological relatedness in lexical substitution errors in English. We explain these patterns in terms of differences in phonological structure, particularly the strong lexical/phrasal stress in English, tightness of the 'tense-lax-aspirated' featural distinction in Korean, and the reliability of CV vs. VC co-occurrences. We conclude that universals of SOT patterns reflect universals of processing, but differences between SOT patterns reflect differences in language representations.

James Kirby (University of Chicago) **Session 45**
Comparative-induced event measure relations

Using data from Vietnamese comparison, this paper argues that certain 'verbal' predicates sometimes receive a gradable semantics. I argue that predicates like *đọc* 'read' are actually gradable, with degree arguments provided by an adjunct phrase or differential, with gradable readings derived from canonical 'verbal' meanings via a *comparative-induced event measure relation* (CEMR, cf. Krifka 1990). The CEMR constructs a scale which measures an event's progress, using the measure phrase to compute the scale's units. I conclude with a discussion of other cases where CEMR may be applicable, such as English out-prefixation (e.g. *out-nice* vs. *out-play*).

James Kirby (University of Chicago) **Session 6**
Alan Yu (University of Chicago)
Morphological paradigm effects on vowel realization

Previous studies have shown phonetic variation can be lexically conditioned (Wright 2004; Munson & Solomon 2004), but morphological paradigms have also been implicated in phonetic variation (Steriade 2000). This paper discusses morphological paradigmatic effects on vowel production in German verbs. We investigated the degree to which paradigmatic complexity affects phonetic realization by examining the separate effects of frequency, neighborhood density, and inflectional entropy, a relative means of measuring intraparadigmatic complexity (Moscoso del Prado Martín et al. 2004). We report the results of a production experiment showing that, while paradigmatic complexity affects vowel dispersion, the effect is mediated by frequency.

Susannah Kirby (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Session 27**
A-chain maturation and the syntax-semantics mismatch in child passives

This paper evaluates the claim that semantic difficulties underlie English-acquiring children's poor performance on the passive construction. I propose an account of children's comprehension of passives that rests on the prototypicality of subjects being agents and objects being patients, arguing *against* the view that difficulty with passives results from an inability to form A-chains. In two truth-value tasks, children who failed to comprehend matrix passives were still able to interpret passives embedded under raising-to-object verbs (*Milton wanted/needed Suki-i [t-i to be kissed t-i by Simon*). These constructions contain double A-chains, but underlying objects remain surface objects, unlike in matrix passives.

Robert Kirchner (University of Alberta) **Session 47**
Roger K. Moore (University of Sheffield)
Computing phonological generalization over real speech exemplars

Exemplar-based phonology potentially provides a natural treatment of frequency effects and gradient sound change. However, no one has yet developed an explicit computational model which is capable of generalizing over real, variable-length speech exemplars. We present such a model, PEBLS (Phonological Exemplar-Based Learning System), using a confidence-sensitive Dynamic Programming approach. We show that this system is capable of generating natural sounding synthetic speech outputs, which reflect phonological pattern generalization. Inasmuch as PEBLS computes an optimization with soft constraints, there exist deep parallels to Optimality Theory (or more directly, Harmonic Grammar), albeit computing over real speech signals.

James B. Koenig (GeothermEx) **Session 69**
The informal gazetteer: Names not found on American maps

American popular usage has created hundreds of unofficial place names. Very little information is provided to help identify an often imprecise location. Taken together, they offer insights into American history, societal structure, and psychology. Names include large regions (Lower Forty-Eight, Appalachia, Rust Belt), small groups of states (Tidewater, Four Corners), parts of one state (Bluegrass, Inland Empire, Egypt), parts of metropolitan areas (The Main Line, Silicon Valley), parts of one city (Hell's Kitchen, South of Market, The Strip), alternative names for cities (The Big Apple, The Big Easy), or groups of cities (Twin Cities, Quad Cities) and topographic features (Big Muddy, Comstock Lode).

Jean-Pierre Koenig (University at Buffalo, State University of New York) **Session 109**
Karin Michelson (University at Buffalo. State University of New York)
The structure of nominal expressions in Oneida

A central question about the syntax of polysynthetic languages is whether words or phrases that co-occur with a head are complements (or specifiers) of that head, or whether they even form a constituent with it. This paper explores the relation between a noun and words or phrases that co-occur with nouns, particularly the relation between number expressions and nouns. The Oneida data presented here indicate that there are no overt complements or specifiers of major lexical categories.

Mary Elizabeth Kohn (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **Session 63**
Janneke Van Hofwegen (North Carolina State University)
The diversity and stability of vocalic variation among bidialectal and bilingual children

This paper examines vowel trajectories in studies of two different populations, exploring accommodation to majority European American norms in their respective locales as well as stylistic and dialectal variation. The studies acoustically analyze variation for the vowels corresponding to BIT, BET, and BITE/BIDE within the speech of children of minority ethnic communities in the American South. The study compares longitudinal data for four bidialectal African American youth with the regional variation for four bilingual Hispanic youth, revealing a range individual diversity among speakers. Some children show stability in their vocalic repertoires while other children employ broad stylistic repertoires.

Eun Jong Kong (The Ohio State University) **Session 48**
Mary E. Beckman (The Ohio State University)
Jan Edwards (University of Wisconsin, Madison)
VOT is necessary but not sufficient for describing the voicing contrast in Japanese

Voice Onset Time (VOT) had long been considered the primary parameter for the phonation-type contrast across languages and many studies of the acquisition of this contrast have focused solely on VOT. This acoustic study compared Japanese- and English-acquiring children's mastery of the phonation-type contrast. Results showed that VOT alone differentiated /t, k/ from /d, g/ in English. However, additional acoustic measures such as H1-H2 (a measure of breathiness at voice onset) were needed to characterize the voicing contrast in Japanese. This result suggests that VOT alone is not adequate for characterizing the of phonation contrast in some languages.

Hahn Koo (San José State University) **Session 55**
Phonotactic learning beyond tier adjacency

Recent studies show that speakers can learn artificially created sequential dependencies between two phonemes separated by a single intervening phoneme. However, studies also suggest that learning of nonadjacent dependencies in general is more restricted than learning of adjacent dependencies. For example, it has been argued that learning of nonadjacent dependencies is simultaneously restricted by temporal adjacency and the Gestalt principle of similarity. In this paper, I present evidence that speakers can learn dependencies between two consonants that are nonadjacent to each other within the consonant tier and argue that the temporal adjacency condition may be too powerful.

Christian Koops (Rice University) **Session 25**
Pragmatic accommodation in the history of English wh*-clefts*

Quantitative and qualitative evidence from diachronic corpora shows that the pragmatic properties of the highly productive Modern English *wh*-cleft resulted from the conventionalization of pragmatic accommodation. The *wh*-clauses of the earliest *wh*-clefts contained open propositions that were particularly easy to 'take for granted.' Often, additional marking further facilitated the integration of the *wh*-clause proposition in the discourse. Over time, this constraint weakened as the construction was exploited to establish a greater range of propositions. This suggests that the degree to which listeners will pragmatically accommodate a construction's presuppositional structure (in the sense of Lambrecht 1994) is determined by grammatical convention.

Andrea Kortenhoven (Stanford University) **Session 63**
. . . and testifying: An analysis of women's linguistic performance in a Black church community

In this paper, I examine testifying in a small Sanctified church in Northern California. Testifying is a well-known and important discursive practice in the African American community. In African American church communities, testifying is given particular prominence, playing an integral role in religious practice and ideology. Although testifying is formally open to all, in practice, these brief, spontaneous 'praise reports' are performed predominately by women. Analyzing testimony performances and interviews with church women, I find that in both testimonies and talk about church and testifying, speakers employ 'preacher' discourse strategies and stylized prosodic features that compose a Sanctified Black Woman style.

Anubha Kothari (Stanford University) **Session 21**
Verb-bias and context modulate bridge quality

Sentential complements are considered islands, except as arguments of "bridge" verbs like *say*. Extraction from the complements of non-bridge verbs is therefore disallowed. An open question is whether bridge phenomena should be explained by a structural analysis or by a non-structural, context-based approach. Another question is whether the grammaticality differences have a categorical or a continuous basis. Results from three experiments show that bridge-ness differences erode with appropriate contextual support. They also provide evidence for a continuous rather than categorical difference between various verbs corresponding to their individual biases for sentential complements as calculated from usage patterns in corpora.

Marvin Kramer (Dharma Realm Buddhist University) **Session 100**
Historical implications of the transfer of morphology in the Portuguese element of Saramaccan

The Portuguese element in Saramaccan has been considered limited to relexification, but there is an area of grammar involving lexical items of Portuguese origin; separate lexical entries reflecting Portuguese derivational morphology for sets of verbs and property items or nouns. Such items of English origin are multifunctional. This difference parallels the general difference between Romance and Germanic lexified creoles, attributed to an attitude among Catholic slaveholders that slaves were capable of religious salvation. Portuguese speaking Jews may not have had the same attitude toward salvation, but may have brought slaves with them who already spoke a Portuguese-based creole, locating the origin of the Portuguese element outside of Surinam.

Ruth Kramer (University of California, Santa Cruz) **Session 53**
Numeral syntax and word order universals in Middle Egyptian

In languages attested only in written records, it can be difficult to distinguish between orthographic idiosyncrasies and genuine linguistic generalizations. In this paper, I propose typology can help tell the difference. I argue that, in Middle Egyptian (Afroasiatic, spoken 2000-1300 BCE), the postnominal position of numerals is orthographic convention because it results in an order unattested in any language (N Num Dem A). I develop a construct state analysis of numerals that not only conforms with typological universals, but also helps explain the morphosyntactic properties of Middle Egyptian numerals and accords with diachronic predictions about their position in the DP.

Yusuke Kubota (The Ohio State University) **Session 52**
Jungmee Lee (The Ohio State University)
The Coordinate Structure Constraint: Syntactic constraint or pragmatic principle?

Whether the Coordinate Structure Constraint (CSC) (Ross, 1967) is a syntactic constraint has been discussed much in the literature. This paper reconsiders this issue by drawing on evidence from Japanese and Korean. Our examination of the CSC patterns in the two languages reveals that a pragmatically-based approach along the lines of Kehler (2002) predicts the relevant empirical patterns straightforwardly whereas alternative syntactic approaches run into many problems. We take these results to provide strong support for the view that the CSC is a pragmatic principle rather than a syntactic constraint.

Vladimir Kulikov (University of Iowa) **Session 54**
Features, acoustic cues, and prosodic positions in the L2 acquisition of Russian

The paper argues that the lack of a feature or acoustic robustness is not sufficient to predict success or failure of acquisition of a phonological contrast in the L2. For L2 learners, phonological features and phonetic cues actively interact with the prosodic position in which they occur. The study tests the acquisition of Russian palatalized and voiced consonants in an onset and a coda by 20 beginner and advanced American learners. The data support the hypothesis that the result of the acquisition of a novel feature is sensitive to its combination with other features, or to new combinations of segments.

Susan Kung (University of Texas, Austin) **Session 107**
Expressing space and location in Huehuetla Tepehua

One typological feature shared by many languages of the Mesoamerican linguistic area is that of highly productive meronymic systems in which part terms are projected onto spatial regions. This presentation explores the relationship between meronyms (part terms) and spatial and locative constructions in one Mesoamerican language: Huehuetla Tepehua (HT, Totonacan language family, Mexico), which is spoken near the northern boundary of the Mesoamerican linguistic area. This paper presents the preliminary results of semantic research on the use of meronyms, as well as relational noun phrases, prepositional phrases, and positional verbs, to describe spatial and locative relationships in HT.

Pei-Jung Kuo (University of Connecticut) **Session 33**
Affectedness and possessor raising in Mandarin Chinese

Huang (2008) proposes that the Chinese BA construction should be subsumed under the pseudo-double object structure where the object is base-generated as an Affectee argument in Spec,VP. I argue based on a number of structural differences between the true

pseudo-double object construction and the BA construction (e.g., the distribution of restrictive modifiers and manner adverbs, and the position of the verb) that these two constructions should be distinguished. In particular, I show that while a base-generation analysis is motivated for the pseudo-double object construction, the BA construction is best analyzed in terms of movement—namely possessor raising.

Stefanie Kuzmack (University of Chicago) **Session 5**
ORIGIN and its connotations: A cline of semantic degrammaticalization

Degrammaticalization is often dismissed on the grounds that it is sporadic and irregular; previously, no clines of degrammaticalization had been identified. However, this paper introduces five parallel cases of degrammaticalization which together suggest such a cline: ORIGIN > LEXICAL CONNOTATIONS OF ORIGIN. The tendency to connect ORIGIN with stereotyping and with language varieties, for example, has led to degrammaticalization multiple times. Origin markers (-ish, -ese, etc.) became semantically enriched through the accretion of connotations, until lexical connotations replaced the original genitival functions. Degrammaticalization thus has patterns thought not to exist, and it must be taken into consideration in studying grammaticalization.

Stefanie Kuzmack (University of Chicago) **Session 59**
Rod Edwards (University of Chicago)
Plural all *in* wh + all *constructions*

Some authors (Hopper & Traugott 2003, Hymes 2004) have claimed that *all*'s use as a plural marker is limited to *you all/y'all*, and is not paradigmatic, since it is not used with other personal pronouns. However, *all* is also productively used with wh-words (e.g. *who all*, *what all*…), constructions which have never been closely examined. Indeed, not only does the use of plural *all* extend to *wh + all* constructions, but these constructions occur in the northern U.S. dialects as well as in the South, and side-by-side with the plural *you guys*.

I-Wen Lai (University of Texas at Austin) **Session 114**
Discourse modes in the Iquito language (Zaparoan)

This paper discusses linguistic correlates of discourse modes and contextual interpretation of tense and aspect in the texts of Iquito, a moribund language spoken in the northern Peruvian Amazon. Smith (2003) recognizes five discourse modes at the level of local text structure, characterized in terms of types of text organization, entities, progression, and patterns of tense interpretation. Following Smith, the current paper presents an under-documented Amazonian language with manifestation of four modes from Smith's list—Narrative, Description, Report, Information—and one emerged mode, Quoted Speech which distinguishes itself from other modes due to distinct combination of features and grammatical correlates.

Oksana Laleko (University of Minnesota) **Session 32**
On predicates of variable telicity and aspect in Heritage Russian

Grammatical (perfective-imperfective) and lexical (telic-atelic) aspectual contrasts are examined in the data from the speakers of heritage Russian, a variety where verbal aspectual morphology has been argued to encode the inherent lexical properties of the verb, rather than perfectivity *per se*. Evidence is presented to suggest that the perfective-imperfective contrasts occur with predicates of variable telicity (activities and accomplishments) and are linked to telicity in a compositional sense. These findings advance the idea that aspect in heritage Russian interacts with telicity, but suggest that this interaction may extend beyond the lexical properties of verbal roots and into larger linguistic units.

André Lapierre (University of Ottawa) **Session 67**
From the lexicon to the onomasticon: French contributions to geoname terminology

An examination of 17th and early 18th century French dictionaries shows that five lexemes relating to the exploration of the New World, namely *coulee, butte, goulet, rapide,* and *portage* underwent semantic and sometimes grammatical category shift as they were used in texts and maps by French explorers, missionaries, and voyageurs. Using data from César-Pierre Richelet's *Dictionnaire françois* (1680) and Antoine Furetière's *Dictionnaire Universel* (1690), the presentation will show how these five lexemes evolved from the lexicon into the onomasticon of French as geoname generics.

Meredith Larson (Northwestern University) **Session 37**
Long-term effects of embedding on structural priming

Speakers tend to reuse recently encountered linguistic forms regardless of where the form occurred in the larger syntax (e.g. in matrix or embedded positions) of the initial priming sentence (Branigan *et al*. 2006). I present data indicating that priming from matrix and embedded positions is equally as effective at short intervals. However, as the lag (i.e. number of intervening items) between the prime and target increase, matrix position demonstrates priming while some embedded ones do not. These results suggest that embedding affects priming and learning in ways not yet explored.

Anne-Marie Laurian (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) **Session 74**
Creativity in naming things

New names appear everywhere: in cities, in labs, and the media. Naming can be circumstantial, made by *ad hoc* public and private committees, and political groups. In scientific fields, the naming process is evolving from *ad hoc* processes to increasingly systematized methods of lexical creation. The International Mineralogical Association is managing the naming process of new discoveries to produce a consistent terminology. The paper focuses on the naming of minerals and proposes a general typology of naming processes. They range between two poles: the emotional, social, connotative vocabulary, on the one hand, and the systematized, scientific, denotative terminology on the other hand.

John Lawler (University of Michigan) **Session 42**
The Data Fetishist's Guide to Assonance Coherence

This poster presents a phonosemantic survey of 36 classes of English simplex words (mostly monosyllables) determined by initial consonant cluster (**assonance**), parallel to the survey of **rimes** (nucleus+coda) in Lawler 2006. Examples:

- SPR- 'extrude' *sprout sprig spring spray sprawl*
- SKR- '2-Dimensional contact' *scratch scrub scrawl scramble script*
- BR- 'human gender role' M: *bris brawl brave brawn*, F: *breast bride bread broad*

The classes in the survey comprise 2023 of the 5413 simplex words in the Lawler-Rhodes database. Of these, some 1250 (62%) are semantically coherent. The median coherence of the assonance classes is 70%.

Edwin D. Lawson (State University of New York at Fredonia, Emeritus) **Session 72**
Zinaida S. Zavyalova (Tomsk State Pedagogical University)
The Tatars of Tomsk: Russification or preservation?

The presentation is an investigation of the naming patterns of the West Siberian Tatars from the Tomsk region of Siberia, 2200 miles southeast of Moscow, who represent an indigenous culture caught in a conflict between the attraction of the city and russification and the desire to stay in traditional villages with its ethnic identity. Many Tartar city residents and villagers use two types of name, a formal one for the Russian-speaking community, the other for use within the family and Tatar community. The evaluation of these names helps to understand the level of russification.

Hanjung Lee (Sunkyunkwan University) **Session 12**
Focus types and gradients in object case ellipsis in Korean

The present study examines the effects of focus types on case ellipsis in Korean. A number of previous studies have suggested that accusative case markers in Korean and Japanese cannot be dropped when the object they mark is contrastively focused (Masunaga 1988; Yatabe 1999; Ko 2000; D. Lee 2002). Using experimental evidence, we argue against the view that case ellipsis in Korean is sensitive to the distinction between contrastive vs. non-contrastive focus. An alternative analysis is proposed which accounts for the phenomenon of variable case marking in terms of the interaction between the contrastive strength and the discourse accessibility of focused object NPs. By viewing patterns of case ellipsis as the result of balancing between these two forces, such an analysis can correctly predict the gradient pattern of case ellipsis shown by the three types of focused objects tested in the experiment (contrastive replacing focus, contrastive selecting focus and non-contrastive, informational focus), while at the same time offering an explanation for why subtypes of focus exert distinct influences on case ellipsis.

Jungmee Lee (The Ohio State University) **Session 42**
The temporal interpretation of Korean relative clauses: A compositional analysis

This paper investigates the temporal interpretation of Korean relative clauses, focusing on the semantics of the two forms –(*u*)*n* and –*nun* that occur between the embedded verb and the head noun. Most attention in the literature has centered on whether the two forms are tenses or aspectual markers (H-S. Lee 1991, Park and Han 1993, Yoon 1996 among others), leaving unexplained their truth-conditional meanings. This paper presents several empirical arguments against the previous analyses and provides a compositional analysis by means of the default aspect of the relative clause that follows from the lexical aspect of the embedded predicate.

Sunghwa Lee (University of Victoria) **Session 113**
Vowel length adjustments and contrast enhancement in Nuuchahnulth

Vowel lengthening is a very dominant phonological process in Nuuchahnulth. Previous studies described the behavior of suffix-triggered vowel lengthening/shortening in Nuuchahnulth (Sapir and Swadesh 1939, 1955; Davidson 2002; Kim 2001, 2003), but there has not been an explanation why vowel length adjustments occur. This study shows that metrical structure of Nuuchahnulth plays a crucial role in maintaining contrasts between words which are otherwise ambiguous due to homophonous suffixes, and that the vowel length adjustment is taken as a strategy to obtain a distinctive metrical structure rather than build a well-formed metrical shape.

Russell Lee-Goldman (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 21**
Infinitives in comparatives: Canonical syntax meets quirky semantics

Comparatives with infinitival clauses (*Joe is smarter than* [*to attempt escape*]; *Kim is more cautious than* [*to leave money out*]) are syntactically value-comparatives (*She is taller than* [*two meters*]). They exhibit all the canonical value-comparative properties, including crucially the lack of phrasal counterparts (**than to attempt escape is*). However, note that (a) equality comparison is out (**as smart as to stay*), and (b), "smarter than to attempt escape" indicates a degree of intelligence that exceeds all levels (not just some) at which one might attempt escape; the construction thus shares much with expressions of sufficiency and excession (*too*/*enough*).

Heike Lehnert-LeHouillier (University of Rochester) **Session 36**
Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester)
What is the domain of domain-initial strengthening in American English?

Previous studies investigating domain initial prosodic strengthening found that consonants undergo strengthening, but evidence for strengthening of domain initial vowels is sparse (Fougeron & Keating, 1997; Cho, 2005). The current study addresses this issue by investigating the articulation of the English vowels [ɛ] and [ɔ] in consonant and vowel initial syllables in three different prosodic environments (IP, AP, Wd) using ultrasound. Our results from eight speakers of American English show that domain-initial vowels in ɛC syllables show more domain-initial strengthening compared to those in CɛC syllables. The amount of vowel strengthening in domain-initial ɔC and CɔC did not differ.

Alice Lemieux (University of Chicago) **Session 42**
Evidence from Hindi for proximity as a consistent temporal relation

Frame adverbials refer to an interval of time during which an event or interval occurs. In English, these temporal adverbials have one of three consistent relational values: simultaneity (e.g. 'now'), posteriority (e.g. 'tomorrow'), or anteriority (e.g. 'yesterday'). I argue that this list does not exhaust the temporal relations encoded by natural language, and I present data from Hindi supporting a fourth temporal relation: proximity. Proximity differs from posteriority and anteriority in that it doesn't specify which direction from 'now' an interval is located but rather specifies the distance of the interval from the anchoring time.

Wesley Leonard (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma Language Committee) **Session 103**
On creating the "home" domain in Miami language reclamation

"Home" is often pointed to as a domain where a language must be used for a successful revitalization effort, but "home" is vague and problematic in that there are examples of children not acquiring a home language. Through the case of one family that has brought the formerly sleeping Miami language back into daily usage, this paper proposes that specific factors of exactly how "home" comes to be a domain of usage have important sociolinguistic consequences. I analyze how this family has established their home as a Miami domain and discuss the implications of their case for endangered language theory.

Roger Levy (University of California, San Diego) **Session 7**
With uncertain input, rational sentence comprehension is good enough

Contemporary human sentence comprehension models assume clean input: a perfectly-formed word sequence. I present a new model of rational comprehension under noisy input, and use it to investigate two outstanding puzzles. First, readers of (1) infer that "Bill hunted the deer" (Christianson et al., 2001):
1. While Bill hunted the deer ran into the woods.
Second, readers follow garden paths where context should rule them out (Tabor et al., 2004):
2. The coach smiled at the player tossed a frisbee.
With noisy input, our model accounts for both puzzles, strengthening the case for human sentence comprehension as rational probabilistic inference.

Fangfang Li (The Ohio State University) **Session 11**
Chanelle Mays (The Ohio State University)
Oxana Skorniakova (The Ohio State University)
Mary E. Beckman (The Ohio State University)
Gendered production of sibilants in the Songyuan dialect of Mandarin Chinese

Mandarin has a three-way contrast in sibilants among alveolar /s, ts, ts^h/, alveolopalatal /ɕ, tɕ, $tɕ^h$/, and retroflex /ʂ, tʂ, $tʂ^h$/). This study examines the acoustics of the fronting by younger females of the alveolopalatals to a quality transcribed as [s^j, ts^j, ts^{jh}] (also called "feminine accent") in Songyuan dialect of Mandarin Chinese. We found interactions of gender and phonological categories in the realization of sibilants using both spectral and temporal measures. The results indicate the effect of social modifications in gendered speech.

Caitlin Light (University of Pennsylvania) **Session 21**
Joel Wallenberg (University of Pennsylvania)
Quantifier movement and negation in Scandinavian and English

Languages without a Neg head, like the modern Scandinavian languages, express sentential negation by moving negative elements out of the *v*P. Icelandic requires Quantifier Movement of negated objects, which was also historically possible in Norwegian and English. Modern Norwegian obligatorily object-shifts negated objects. Modern English, having developed a Neg head, avoids negative objects in favor of negative polarity items. Negative PPs simply attach higher in English – at a stable rate diachronically – and in Modern Norwegian, without any other negation required. These represent a spectrum of methods developed for a single goal: expressing sentential negation outside of the *v*P structure.

Donna L. Lillian (East Carolina University) **Session 66**
Surname choices of same-sex couples and their children

This study employs an online survey to gather data from individuals who have lived in or who are currently living in a same-sex partnership. It investigates whether either or both members of the same-sex couple have changed their surname as a result of the relationship and why and what surname choices they have made for those children and why they have made those choices. Studies of marital and familial naming choices have tended to focus exclusively on heterosexual couples, so the present paper extends the research to include same-sex couples and individuals.

Dongsik Lim (University of Southern California) **Session 21**
Inchoatives as a directed motion along degrees: The case in Korean

The Korean morpheme *–aci/eci* combines either with adjectives, or with a limited class of transitive verbs, resulting in derived intransitive inchoative verbs. To provide a unified analysis of the distribution and the meaning of *–aci/eci*, I claim that *-aci/eci* combines only with scalar predicates: either adjectives (which are inherently scalar), or transitives which contain scalar secondary predicates. I also claim that *–aci/eci* is a spell-out of the head of direct motion constructions along the abstract path: the covert degree phrase. In this account *–aci/eci* is analyzed in parallel with other directed motion constructions, like *ka-/o-* 'go/come' constructions.

Israel A. Linarte (Colorado State University) **Session 101**
Spanish loanwords in Miskito Coast Creole

I aim to examine the role of Spanish loanwords in the lexical expansion of Miskito Coast Creole (MCC), in Bluefields, Nicaragua taking into account that, since 1894, after being banned by the Nicaraguan government, English stopped being the dominant lender language. Spanish, as the official language of Nicaragua, has gradually come to displace English in this role. Different socio-historical events influencing the interaction between Spanish and MCC are examined. Overviews by Holm, Hancock, Turay and Alsopp are adopted to examine the semantic areas most affected, patterns and motivations, and their connection with historical events.

Terje Lohndal (University of Maryland) **Session 35**
Liliane Haegeman (University of Ghent)
Negative Concord is not Multiple Agree

West Flemish (WF) is a language that exhibits Negative Concord (NC), that is, multiple negative expressions together convey a single negation. Zeijlstra (2004) analyses NC in WF as Multiple Agree (MA). Several empirical problems emerge for Zeijlstra's account. We focus on the fact that Zeijlstra's implementation of MA gives the wrong empirical predictions for WF: there are several cases where NC as across-the-board-agreement is not available. We argue that NC is sensitive to the type of negative constituents involved and to their relative positions, and that this requires a new analysis of the data in terms of binary Agree.

Emma Woo Louie (Independent) **Session 81**
Things to learn from Chinese American gravestones

Chinese-owned cemeteries and Chinese American sections in memorial parks south of San Francisco are rich sources for researching names and other data about this ethnic group. Gravestone messages range from simple listings of names with dates of birth and death to genealogical information inscribed in Chinese. Names and vital dates are usually in English and Chinese. Characters for names reveal social attitudes toward women; some given names were reversed in English. Texts in Chinese list place of origin and sometimes dates in "Min-guo" years. There are many illuminating facts that can be learned from Chinese American gravestones.

S. L. Anya Lunden (College of William and Mary) **Session 41**
Relating proportional increase in rime duration to syllable weight in English

In many languages the weight of CVC varies: counting as heavy non-finally, but light word-finally. A previous Norwegian production study showed a consistent minimum proportional increase threshold for heavy syllables. While non-finally the increase of CVC over CV surpassed this threshold, word-finally CVC fell short. Heavy word-final syllables (CVXC) surpassed the threshold. More length is needed word-finally for the same proportional increase due to word-final lengthening.
The data from the current experiment shows that English follows the same pattern. However, tense vowels are traditionally taken to be heavy in English but fell short of the minimum increase in all positions.

John Lyon (University of British Columbia) **Session 50**
Constraints on nominal reference transfer: An asymmetry between English and Lillooet Salish

As subtypes of metaphor, both metonymical and ironical interpretations of DPs are pervasive in English (cf Searle 1982). I consider them both instances of context dependent *reference transfer* (cf Nunberg 1995), but both may not be universal. Lillooet DPs lack metonymical interpretations. While ironical interpretations are available for demonstrative+nominal constituents, a determiner+nominal constituent has a 'literal-only' reading. Extending Percus (2000) to DPs, I derive literal and transferred readings of nominals. Under this analysis, Lillooet determiners constrain the situation in which the nominal is interpreted, forcing a literal reading. This is consistent with the Lillooet determiner semantics of Matthewson (2008).

Jennifer Mack (Yale University) **Session 25**
A pragmatic conspiracy in English

This paper provides a pragmatic account of an alternation that crosscuts three categories of predicates: epistemic ("raising" verbs like *seem*), perceptual (verbs like *sound*) and evaluative (adjectives like *amazing*). All allow extraposition of a propositional argument with dummy *it* in subject position. This alternates with a less-studied structure in which a referential NP replaces the expletive. I argue that the latter alternant constitutes a pragmatic conspiracy in which the subject is licensed to serve as a topic. The conspiracy, which is currently being extended across syntactic environments, is functionally equivalent to topic-comment structures in other languages, such as "double-subject" sentences.

Laurel MacKenzie (University of Pennsylvania) **Session 34**
Gillian Sankoff (University of Pennsylvania)
Longitudinal evidence for vowel change in Montreal French

An acoustically-based trend and panel study of 13 Montreal French speakers recorded in 1971, 1984, and 1995 confirms previous research that suggested an ongoing vocalic change: dipthongization of a subset of the long vowels. This process initially involved lowering and backing of nuclei, the offglide appearing in roughly the same position as the corresponding short vowel. A second phase appears to involve eliminating the offglide, with the nucleus remaining in the lowered position. Our comparison of individual lifespan changes with community level changes suggests that while individuals do change, they lag behind younger speakers in their own communities.

Giorgio Magri (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **Session 32**
Modeling the order of acquisition of Dutch syllable structures

Levelt et al. (2000) describe the acquisitional path of Dutch syllable structure. These data have proven particularly hard to model, since the content of some of the intermediate stages suggests that children are not using OT but their ordering suggests that children are obeying the subset principle wrt the typology predicted by OT; see Albright et al. (2007). The paper shows that the acquisitional path is correctly predicted by the Exponentiated Gradient Descent Algorithm of Kivinen & Warmuth (1997) implemented within the model of linear OT with a single binary faithfulness constraint and standard markedness OT constraints for syllable structure.

Kirsta Mahonen (University at Buffalo, State University of New York) **Session 41**
Finnish vowel harmony in disharmonic loanwords

The Finnish vowel harmony system is challenged by the appearance of disharmonic loanwords that include vowels from conflicting harmonic classes within a stem (e.g. *amatööri 'amateur'*). This study used corpus data to examine suffix harmony assignment in these loans. The stem-final harmonic vowel typically dictated suffix harmony. Significant differences were found between loanword types. Of special interest is the traditionally front-harmonic vowel *y*, which patterned neither like the other front vowels nor like the neutral vowel set in these loanwords.

Stela Manova (University of Vienna/Stony Brook University) **Session 43**
Diminutivization and closing suffixation

This paper contributes to the definition of closing suffixation, diminutivization, and morphological rules in general. It will be shown that in a language with productive diminutivization, the (im)possible formation of diminutives can evidence the +/-closing character of the last derivational suffix of a noun. The data come primarily from the South Slavic language Bulgarian and the argument is based on instances of suffix homophony and suffix synonymy.

Jacob Mapara (Great Zimbabwe University) **Session 75**
Davie E. Mutasa (University of South Africa)
Shumirai Nyota (Great Zimbabwe University)
Purposeful naming: A case of beer halls named from colonial Rhodesia to present day Zimbabwe

An analysis of beer hall names, from their inception in colonial Rhodesia to present day Zimbabwe, shows that they were then, as they are today, satiric comments on the moral decadence accompanying commercialized beer drinking in these places, such as Chirashamwana Beer Hall in Mwenezi, Southern Zimbabwe, ("throwing away the child") viz: irresponsible parenting. The other common evil reflected in the names is illicit sexual behavior and commercialization. The name Mapitikoti ("undergarments, petticoats") in Mbare, Harare, may also mean that marriage or sexual relations whose roots are in beer halls are temporary. Indigenous names were used in order to drive home these points.

Danilo Marcondes (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro) **Session 85**
"The diversity of men's ingenuity": Language in José de Acosta's Historia Natural y Moral de las Índias

Acosta's *Historia Natural y Moral de Las Índias* (1590) was the first scientific work about the New World after the realization that Ancient natural science did not contribute towards the understanding of that new reality. One of the challenges Europeans faced in the New World was the understanding of the native languages which lead to a doubt about the universality of human nature. The importance of accepting the "diversity of men's ingenuity" rather than adopting a general conception of mankind is one of Acosta's main conclusions. Language could only be understood in relation to these new cultures.

Michael R. Marlo (Indiana University) **Session 15**
Chacha Mwita, (Kenyatta University)
Lookback effects in Kuria tone

This paper provides an example of a 'lookback effect' in which a phonological process requires reference to the internal structure of an earlier morpho-syntactic level. In Kuria (Bantu, Kenya and Tanzania), tense-aspect-mood-polarity distinctions are marked by the assignment of a H-tone to one of the first four moras of the verb stem. The Kuria principles of tone assignment must apply at the phrasal level because H is assigned to the appropriate mora of the following word if there are too few moras in the stem, yet counting begins at the left edge of the stem, a sub-constituent of the word.

Andrew Martin (Laboratoire de Sciences Cognitives et Psycholinguistique) **Session 38**
Why are phoneme frequency distributions skewed?

The frequencies of phonemes within a language are distributed according to a power law (Tambovtsev and Martindale 2007). I argue that this is the result of a "rich-get-richer" feedback loop in which words containing high-frequency phonemes have a greater chance of gaining entry into the lexicon, further increasing the frequency of those phonemes. I present a model in which skewed phoneme distributions emerge as a consequence of competition between synonymous lexical items within the speech production system. I also show how incorporating non-phonological factors into the model modulates the degree to which the distribution is skewed.

Michal Temkin Martínez (University of Southern California) **Session 41**
Acceptability of variation in Modern Hebrew spirantization

Modern Hebrew spirantization is an allophonic distribution of the stop-fricative pairs [p]-[f], [b]-[v], and [k]-[x], with fricatives post-vocalic and stops elsewhere. Exceptional segments surface as post-vocalic stops and non-post-vocalic fricatives. Moreover,

variation has been attested in regularly alternating segments. To explore variation in regularly alternating and exceptional segments, 74 native Hebrew speakers were asked to rate words spoken with expected and variant pronunciations of these segments. Variant pronunciations were judged less natural than expected ones, and variation in exceptional segments was judged less natural than variation in regularly alternating segments. A segmental-level extension of Pater's (2000) set-based approach is discussed.

Éric Mathieu (University of Ottawa) **Session 53**
Determination and visibility in Romance modified bare nominals

The aim of this paper is to provide a minimalist account for the fact that Romance *modified* bare nominals behave very differently from bare nominals that are *not* modified. I focus on modified bare nouns in Spanish/Italian and on *de* nominals in French. I show that adjectives can turn a bare noun into a referential expression and that visibility can be achieved via the insertion of adjectives instead of determiners.

Kosuke Matsukawa (University at Albany, State University of New York) **Session 113**
Phonetic evidence for extra harmonic vowel as historical innovation in Chicahuaxtla Triqui

Among three Triqui languages, only Chicahuaxtla Triqui has an extra harmonic vowel after a laryngealized vowel in a final syllable. Although the phonological or morphological function of this extra harmonic vowel is still unidentified, historical linguistics studies show that this extra harmonic vowel is historical innovation in Chicahuaxtla Triqui. In Chicahuaxtla Triqui, usually a vowel is conspicuously lengthened at a word-final position but an extra harmonic vowel is not lengthened at this position. In this paper, I will show how the phonetic analysis of vowel length supports the hypothesis that an extra harmonic vowel is historical innovation in Chicahuaxtla Triqui.

Stephen Matthews (University of Hong Kong) **Session 97**
Alfred Jones (University of Hong Kong)
Virginia Yip (Chinese University of Hong Kong)
Chinese Pidgin English in verse: From Canton to Shanghai

We examine a little-known corpus of 100 short verses published in a Shanghai newspaper from 1873, in which the Chinese characters are intended to be read in local Shanghainese pronunciation. We provide a preliminary analysis of the features of these poems and evaluate them as an addition to the attested corpus of CPE. Being based on first-hand familiarity with the language, they may be considered more reliable as sources than the "poetry" of Leland (1876). The poems reveal much about perceptions of CPE from the Chinese perspective, including its commercial value, ease of acquisition, and homonymy.

Joyce McDonough (University of Rochester) **Session 112**
Jordan Lachler (Sealaska Heritage Institute)
Sally Rice (University of Alberta)
Aspiration as phonation: An acoustic analysis of aspirated affricates in the Dene languages

Aspirated affricates are anomalous because their fricated offset confounds VOT as commonly understood (a delay in voicing onset). The Athabaskan (Dene) languages share a rich inventories of stops, including affricates, in a three way series: aspirated, unaspirated, ejective. Across the family, the languages include at least three sets of coronal affricates. Affricate aspiration appears as a weakening or reduction of amplitude in the formants. An acoustic analysis of the aspirated affricates with data from five Dene communities is presented, showing aspiration as a length contrast whose right edge is characterized by a dampening in amplitude and frequency.

Cecile McKee (University of Arizona) **Session 24**
Dana McDaniel (University of Southern Maine)
Merrill Garrett (University of Arizona)
Syntactic influences on speech planning in children and adults

Our focus is the interface between the sentence production system and syntactic development. We studied fluency patterns to address the hypothesis that children's resource limitations require smaller or structurally different planning domains. We analyzed

filled and unfilled pauses and restarts in relative clauses with varied extraction positions and distance between filler and gap. Our findings suggest that children and adults plan sentences in similar ways, and the planning points are the same. The difference between them lies in the amount of advance planning they undertake, and possibly in the levels of simultaneous planning they can sustain during sentence formulation.

Andrew McKenzie (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **Session 21**
Kiowa switch-reference and subject positions

Switch-reference involves a phrase structure with multiple subject positions. In many languages, switch-reference is not restricted to tracking syntactic subjects. In Kiowa (Kiowa-Tanoan, USA), topichood affects selection of switch-reference pivots. However, pivots' syntactic behavior diverges from `traditional' topics in the CP-layer. Pivots often appear in IP-layer positions. Semantic facts, especially reference requirements, apply that are characteristic of high subject positions (Kíss 1996, Cardinaletti 2004).

Rocky R. Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona) **Session 92**
The language competence of children entering Jamaican primary schools

This paper presents insights on the communicative competence (Hymes 1966, 1971) and to some extent the linguistic competence (Chomsky 1965) of children at the earliest stage of their primary level education in Jamaica. It is widely assumed that most children entering primary schools are Jamaican Creole (JC) monolinguals (Devonish & Carpenter, 2007; Linton, 2003; Ministry of Education Youth & Culture, 2001). Meade (2001: 169) found that 50% of the studied Jamaican toddlers (aged 1 to 4.5) appeared to be acquiring JC monolingually, 15% English monolingually and 35% both. The majority of the school children displayed evidence of bilingualism and communicative competence, but in many instances the English produced was ungrammatical to varying degrees.

Jason Merchant (University of Chicago)
Jerrold M Sadock (University of Chicago) **Session 23**
Case, agreement, and null arguments in Aleut

The case and agreement patterns found in Aleut are as far as we know unique among the world's languages: the 'relative' case on subjects and the 'anaphoric' set of inflectional affixes on verbs are dependent on whether or not the predicate contains a syntactically apparently unexpressed argument. As if this weren't puzzle enough, when more than one such silent element is understood, the anaphoric verb inflection agrees with the most marked feature values found in the set of missing elements, a kind of promiscuous agreement. These patterns seem to require island-insensitive polyvalent (or multiple) agreement.

Line Mikkelsen (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 21**
Constraints on anaphor movement

This poster examines fronting to clause-initial position of the Danish VP anaphor *det,* and argues that the attested pattern cannot be accounted for within a Minimalist conception of movement. The key observation is that this otherwise obligatory movement is blocked when it would result in the anaphor c-commanding its antecedent. The c-commanded antecedent, however, does not intervene between the probe (here C) and goal (the anaphor), and it is therefore unclear what Minimalist principle could block the movement and allow the anaphor to surface in situ. An OT analysis that accounts for the observed pattern is proposed.

Amanda Miller (University of British Columbia/Cornell University)
Sheena Shah (Georgetown University)
Bonny Sands (Northern Arizona University) **Session 26**
Five coronal click types in !Xung

!Xung is a dialect continuum in Namibia. Most !Xung lects have 4 coronal clicks: [|], [!], [||], [ǂ]. !Xung spoken near Grootfontein has been described as having a contrastive retroflex click, [!!]. This claim has not been supported by phonetic data, and Ladefoged and Maddieson (1996) claim that there is no such contrast. We present ultrasound, palatographic and acoustic analyses of the five contrastive clicks, and show that there is an alveolar / post-alveolar contrast. The large number of click

anterior place contrasts is surprising given the second posterior place, which is expected to constrain possible anterior place contrasts.

Julia Colleen Miller (University of Washington) **Session 105**
The phonetics of tone in two dialects of Dane-zaa (Athabaskan)

This paper presents results from an instrumental investigation of tone in two dialects of Dane-zaa: Doig and Halfway. Dane-zaa is an endangered language spoken by approximately 150 speakers in northeast BC and northwest Alberta Canada. Goals of this study were to confirm the status of tone-marking for Doig (high-marked) and Halfway (low-marked) through instrumental analysis and to perform experiments exploring interactions of pitch with tone category (H vs. L), lexical category (verb vs. non-verb) and morpheme type (prefix vs. stem). ANOVA results show main effects for tone category and lexical category, but no significant results for morpheme type.

Kirk Miller (Torrance, CA) **Session 44**
Highlights of Hadza fieldwork

Hadza is a language isolate of Tanzania. Phonetic rarities include palatal lateral affricates, word-medial clicks, and a labialized labial click. Morphosyntactic peculiarities include triumphal dead-animal names: imperative verbs with object suffixes for the animal and hunter.
Hadza casts doubt on the idea that clicks are necessarily old. The ancestral phonemic inventory was close to Sandawe, suggesting clicks are subject to areal forces, and Swahili-speaking children exposed to Hadza may pick up clicks before /s/, showing they are easily acquired. Although many animal names contain clicks, hunting names are nearly devoid of them, pace recent suggestions that clicks emerged from hunting.

Lisa Cohen Minnick (Western Michigan University) **Session 57**
Patricia S. Bills (Michigan State University)
Language attitudes and pre-service teacher preferences

Forty-three undergraduate education majors listened to the recorded speech of African American, European American, and Mexican American fourth-graders and evaluated linguistic ability, intelligence, and likeability on the basis of each child's speech sample. Children with higher frequencies of features associated with African American and Latina/o speech received lower scores for intelligence and linguistic ability (but not for likeability) than speakers with lower frequencies. Our paper considers the impacts that these perceptions might have on educational outcomes for children who speak non-mainstream varieties of English and discusses ways that education coursework can address the linguistic preconceptions of pre-service teachers.

Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara) **Session 108**
The potential value of defectiveness: Yup'ik and Mohawk inflectional gaps

A common assumption is that during speech, derived forms are retrieved from memory, while regular inflected forms are assembled by rule. If inflected forms are not stored, there should be no gaps. Yet Yup'ik speakers lack certain regular forms, and reanalyze other inflected forms as basic. Mohawk kinship terms are generally inflected like other morphological verbs, but show gaps. These are the result of a restructuring that has penetrated verbal paradigms completely but kinship paradigms to varying degrees. Together, the patterns of defectiveness indicate that a purely rule-based view of inflection is overly simplistic, but that speakers do more than retrieve memorized forms.

Edson Miyamoto (University of Tsukuba) **Session 31**
Haruko Matsui (University of Tsukuba)
Left-corner parsing of sentence-initial NPs in Japanese

We report experimental evidence in Japanese in support of left-corner parsers LCPs) and against top-down (TDPs) and bottom-up parsers (BUPs). Regardless of its case marker, BUPs interpret a sentence-initial NP as part of the embedded clause, and TDPs interpret it as part of the matrix clause. In contrast, for LCPs the interpretation depends on the case marker: if nominative the NP is in the matrix clause, if dative it is in the embedded clause. We report questionnaire and self-paced reading data supporting the claim that nominative NPs are more likely to be interpreted in a higher clause than dative NPs.

Rebecca Morley (The Ohio State University) **Session 38**
How likely are impossible languages? An experimental study of epenthesis

I present results from typological work, concluding that the evidence for /g/ epenthesis in Buryat is at least as strong as that for /t/ in Axininca Campa (a frequently cited case), and thus that theories which categorically ban such systems are too restrictive. Experimental work shows an effect of vowel context on listeners' perception of neighboring consonant (/k/ or /t/), supporting a model of emergent misperception-based epenthesis. The over-all preference found for /k/ over /t/, however, runs counter to the typology. These results are discussed in terms of a model of the origins of epenthesis in vowel hiatus environments.

Jennifer A. Moss (BabyNames.com) **Session 83**
The perception of names

It is said that upon introduction, a person has three seconds to make a first impression, and the great majority of an introduction is one's name. The first impression stems from one's moniker, and, without knowing it, new friends or acquaintances judge a name on two levels through *personal* and *public perception*.

Veronica Munoz-Ledo (University of California, Santa Barbara) **Session 113**
Laryngealization and the voicing of stops in Sierra Popoluca

Although voiced stops are only marginally present in the phonemic inventory of Sierra Popoluca, they are realized allophonically only when preceded by an underlying glottal stop. The present paper presents an acoustic analysis that provides a phonetic explanation to this phenomenon.

Benjamin Munson (University of Minnesota) **Session 51**
Gender biases in fricative identification revisited

Strand and Johnson (1996) found that listeners label a synthetic /s/-/ʃ/ continuum differently depending on whether it is paired with a female or a male face. This paper replicated this finding, and extended it to show that perception of a /s/-/θ/ continuum is also influenced by visual gender. Crucially, we showed that the influence of visual gender on fricative identification is smaller than and independent from the influence of illusory vocal-tract size. Theories of perception must account for listeners' ability to invoke knowledge of both socially conditioned variation and variation resulting from talker differences in vocal-tract size during speech perception.

Carol Myers-Scotton (Michigan State University) **Session 93**
Janice Jake (Midlands Technical College)
Predicting distributions in creoles by morpheme type

A hypothesis based on a theory of language production predicts the source language of morphemes in bilingual speech. Its premise is that structure in all language contact phenomena follows the same principles. Codeswitching data support the hypothesis. Applied to creole data, the hypothesis predicts that conceptually-activated content elements may come from any source, but the source of morphemes carrying out grammatical procedures is constrained so that reanalyzed content words emerge to serve these roles. Gulla and other creole data test the hypothesis.

Roksolana Mykhaylyk (Stony Brook University) **Session 21**
Scrambling-telicity-specificity: An experimental study

An experimental study has been conducted with 47 adult Ukrainian speakers in order to test the specificity-scrambling-telicity correlation in Ukrainian. The results of a written forced-choice elicitation task show that a scrambled sentence structure tends to trigger specific interpretation of a direct object more often than a non-scrambled structure. Telicity of the verb also plays a role in the object interpretation, but neither telicity nor scrambling by itself appeared to be crucial factors allowing capturing native speakers' competence.

Emily Nava (University of Southern California) **Session 36**
Maria Luisa Zubizarreta (University of Southern California)
The typology of prosodic transfer: A study in space and time

The current study informs linguistic theory on two counts: L2 adult speech data provide evidence for cross-linguistic differences in nuclear stress realization (NS) at the phrasal level, and it establishes a connection between a language's rhythmic organization and phrasal-level NS. Results from a Q&A experiment show that NS production differed significantly for the L1Spanish/L2English test group as a whole and the English Native Control (ENC) group. A second experiment measuring the voicing ratio of ENC and L2 groups of varying prosodic proficiency revealed those L2ers with native-like NS in their English speech had voicing ratios closer to ENC values.

Dezso Nemeth (University of Szeged/Georgetown University) **Session 43**
Cristina Dye (Georgetown University)
Tamás Sefcsik (University of Szeged)
Gabriella Gardian (University of Szeged)
Péter Kliveny (University of Szeged)
Géza Ambrus (University of Szeged)
Agnes Lukas (Budapest University of Technology)
László Vecsei (University of Szeged)
Michael Ullman (Georgetown University)
Could morphological tests provide a diagnostic tool in Huntington's Disease? Evidence from Hungarian

This study explores language in Hungarian pre-symptomatic Huntington's Disease (HD) individuals. Few studies have systematically examined language in HD. Here we attempt to address this gap by studying pre-symptomatic HD patients' ability to produce functional morphology. Three (genetically proven) pre-HD subjects 9 healthy controls participated in an experiment involving a Hungarian Noun-Morphology Production (picture naming) Task. Compared to healthy controls who performed at ceiling levels, the pre-HD subjects demonstrated impaired performance on the production of morphologically complex noun forms. The fact that despite *the lack of motor or neurological symptoms* the pre-HD participants demonstrated an impaired ability to produce functional morphology suggests that linguistic tests such as the one used here may have diagnostic value in HD.

Luiza Newlin-Lukowicz (Eastern Michigan University) **Session 34**
Vowel perception and the chronology of the Northern Cities Shift

This study investigates listener perception of /æ/, /oh/, and /o/ manifesting different degrees of shifting to evaluate two conflicting views on the chronology of the Northern Cities Shift. Based on apparent-time data, Labov et al. (2006) consider /æ/ raising the trigger of the NCS. Gordon (2001), however, proposes the fronting of /oh/ as the triggering event, ascribing higher incidence of raised /æ/ to intervening factors. Based upon experimental results, I propose that shifting frequencies of chain shift elements cannot be considered evidence for the chronology of a shift, and thus question apparent-time approaches to the reconstruction of chain shifts.

E-Ching Ng (Yale University) **Session 97**
Borrowing tones: Word-level tone in Colloquial Singaporean English

I have recently proposed that Chinese bilinguals' Colloquial Singaporean English (CSE) possesses word-level tone which is predictable from stress and morphology. One of its unusual features is a prosodic word-final high tone, apparently absent from other Chinese Englishes, which most likely originates in early Chinese immigrants' tonal interpretation of a Malay phrase-final high tone. This paper presents some preliminary evidence for this Malay-CSE connection via the Malay pidgin Pasar Melayu, and some implications for future work on CSE's pidgin/creole origins.

Michel Nguessan (Governors State University) **Session 75**
Toponymy development in French West Africa: Historical perspectives

This paper is an exploratory study of toponymy in French West Africa, a federation of French colonies in West Africa between 1895 and 1958. The purpose of the study is to provide the historical context and the impact of this context on toponymy development in colonial and post-colonial West Africa. The study considers relevant toponymy objects, such as names of territories, colonies, administrative definitions within colonies, cities, ethnic groups, rivers, mountains, villages, and other places and elements of physical geography. The exploratory study points out major topics of an exhaustive study of toponymy in French West Africa.

Nassira Nicola (University of Chicago) **Session 35**
Dire N'IMPORTE-QUOI: Evidence for polarity in Quebec Sign Language

Recent years have seen a renewed interest in cross-linguistic polarity phenomena, as insights from numerous spoken languages have been added to a theoretical model which had previously been primarily based on English data. However, there is a gap in the research when it comes to polarity in signed languages. The current explanation for this gap - that it reflects an absence of signed polarity items - is both typologically implausible and, more importantly, empirically false. This paper examines a previously unanalyzed sign in Quebec Sign Language (LSQ), and argues that it is in fact a free-choice polarity item.

Tatiana Nikitina (Stanford University) **Session 22**
Boris Maslov (University of California, Berkeley)
Constructio praegnans *and evolution of the goal vs. place differentiation*

This paper investigates changes in the encoding of goals of motion that led to the development of specialized "preposition + case" directional expressions in Classical Greek and modern Russian. After the reanalysis of adverbial particles as prepositions, the newly developed "preposition + case" combinations gradually replaced the use of *constructio praegnans*, in which directional motion verbs combined with non-specialized locational expressions. Based on this data, we show that the distinction between Talmy's verb-framed and satellite-framed languages is a matter of degree and that changes from one type to the other involve a number of intermediate stages.

Alleen Pace Nilsen (Arizona State University) **Session 79**
Presidential names in the news

Even before John McCain's choice of Sarah Palin as his running mate, and the resulting jokes about palintology and her high school nickname of Sarah Barracuda, the personal names of Presidential candidates were part of the daily news. To refer to Hillary Clinton voters could not simply use her last name. Barack Obama's name is so unusual that the March 2008 Newsweek cover story was entitled "When 'Barry' Became Barack," and Oscars host Jon Stewart stretched the limits by using his middle name of Hussein and saying that today's response to the name could be compared to what it would have been like in the 1940s if someone named Gaydolph Titler ran for President.

Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University) **Session 80**
The fantastic names in Eoin Colfer's Artemis Fowl books

Eoin Colfer's Artemis Fowl books frequently compete with J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter books for the top spots in the New York Times Best Books for Young Readers. One of the reasons that these authors of fantasy literature are so successful is that their names are creative, imaginative, insightful, and memorable. For example, Artemis is a hunter, as is the Greek goddess (Artemis). He is an Irish rogue, so his last name is Fowl. There is a centaur named Foaly, a dwarf named Mulch Diggums, who eats through the earth like a worm, and many more fantastic names.

Don L. F. Nilsen (Arizona State University) **Session 79**
Onomastic variation: How personal names become even more personal

As society becomes more complex and as we come into contact with more and more people through television, newspapers, magazines, movies, sports, and the Internet, our personal names need to become more personal. Personal names were

accompanied by surnames to give additional personal information. This surname could be a description, an occupation, a family or tribe, or a geographical location, and this used to be enough. Now, however, names need to be much more personal, and this is achieved through special acronyms, anagrams, aliases, cryptonyms, nicknames, pen names, pet names, and pseudonyms. Also, names are often recycled and can develop symbolic significance.

Hiroki Nomoto (University of Minnesota) **Session 46**
Hooi Ling Soh (University of Minnesota)
Movement across me*N-* *and unaccusatives in Malay*

Recent studies have claimed that *meN-* blocks A- movement (Cole and Hermon 1998; Nomoto 2008). Sentences with *meN-* prefixed to an unaccusative verb present a potential problem to this claim, given the Unaccusative Hypothesis. We argue that the problem is only apparent and that there exists no movement across *meN-* in these sentences. While the bare verbal form (*turun* 'fall') is unaccusative, the corresponding *meN-* form (*men-(t)urun* '*meN-*fall') is unergative. Thus, Malay presents a case whereby the unergative/unaccusative distinction is not always specified on a (verb) root, supporting recent approaches to category specification (e.g., Marantz 1997; Borer 2005).

Anna Notley (Macquarie University) **Session 16**
Stephen Crain (Macquarie University)
The earliest stages in the acquisition of focus expressions

Sentences with the focus operator *only* require language users to generate two conjoined propositions: (a) the presupposition and (b) the assertion. Children are claimed to initially process the presupposition but not the assertion, because they fail to compute contrast set information. Others claim that children compute contrast sets, but associate *only* with the VP regardless of position. A longitudinal study was conducted with two children, from 2;2-3;1. We found that the presupposition-only response is abandoned by children very early, and children are calculating contrast sets well before age 3. Nevertheless, the focus element remains context-dependent before age 3.

Justin Nuger (University of California, Santa Cruz) **Session 45**
The position of aspect in the Palauan vP

This paper contributes to the comparative study of the verbal complex using evidence from Palauan, a morphologically complex VOS Austronesian language. Aspect is marked morphologically on both perfective and imperfective transitive verbs, and these two classes of verbs differ in how their direct objects are case-marked (object agreement vs. prepositional case marking). Evidence from passives suggests that the inventory of Palauan functional heads contains two transitive *v* heads: Perfective *v* and Imperfective *v*, which license syntactic Accusative Case on a DP-object via Agree. Morphological case is determined at PF by the features shared between Perfective/Imperfective *v* and the Case-licensed DP.

Joanna Nykiel (University of Silesia) **Session 3**
Ivan A. Sag (Stanford University)
Sluicing and stranding

Merchant (2001-2007) argues that preposition stranding under wh-movement predicts preposition omission under sluicing, a strong claim predicting the behavior of all prepositions in all languages. But languages without P-stranding (e.g. German) exhibit no general ban on P-omission in sluicing, contrary to Merchant's claim. We also discuss data from Polish, French and Russian. The variable effects of wh-phrase informativity and preposition choice provide an independent account of the observed cross-linguistic variation (without Merchant's generalization). Moreover, English P-stranding begins in the Middle English period but there is a 300-year lag before the first attested instances of P-omission in sluicing. Historical evidence thus provides further evidence supporting our claims.

Miki Obata (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor) **Session 21**
Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor)
Complementizer-alternation in Cape Verdean Creole: New evidence for spec-head agreement

This paper clarifies properties of the complementizer system in Cape Verdean Creole (CVC) and explores their theoretical implications. The complementizer-system in CVC has not been well-studied since Baptista (1993) reported the basic behavior of complementizer "ki." In this paper, we especially focus on the complementizer-alternation between "ki" and "ma" in CVC. We claim that [1] COMP in CVC bears an uninterpretable Q-feature [uQ], which triggers a COMP-alternation, and [2] Q-agreement in CVC supports Chomsky's (1995) spec-head Agreement system (contra. Chomsky's (2000) probe-goal system). Also, we further discuss these theoretical consequences cross-linguistically by comparing CVC with Portuguese and Japanese.

Joshua Abiodun Ogunwale (Obafemi Awolowo University) **Session 78**
An anthropolinguistic analysis of Yoruba proper names

This paper attempts to illustrate the interaction among language structure, its uses, and the people's cultural anthropology using data on Yoruba proper names. Primary and secondary sources were used for the study and found that people's names are too complex to be located within the purview of either morpho-syntax or socio-cultural perspectives alone. Besides, this non-unitary verbal text provides a unique opportunity for the people to externalize their cultural thinking and also stratify the society. Yoruba proper names are, therefore, traditional and aptly record the contents of people's social anthropology in some modestly pithy and succinct phraseology.

Anthony Chukwuemeka Oha (Centre for Onomastic and Semiotic Research, Lagos, Nigeria) **Session 78**
An onomastic review of chieftaincy titles among Igbos of Southeastern Nigeria

Among the Igbos of southeastern Nigeria, chieftaincy titles were highly revered and given to men and women of proven integrity. The king and his cabinet carefully coined these titles to reflect the contributions of recipients to the human and infrastructural developments of their communities, such as Omere Oha, ("he who performs for the people"), Ikemba ("power of the people"), Akajiaku ("the hand that gathers wealth"), Ochiri ozuo ("he who gathers people to train"), etc. Recently, this trend has changed. Chieftaincy titles are now given to people who pay for them, and recipients coin titles to capture their personal aggrandizement and hubristic overtures.

Arika Okrent (Philadelphia, PA) **Session 84**
Loglan: The rise and fall (and rise again) of the "logical language"

In the late fifties, a time of exciting developments in computer programming languages, new approaches to the experimental study of cognition, and fresh attention to the language/thought question, James Cooke Brown created Loglan, an artificial language based on the rules of modern logic and designed to test the "Whorf hypothesis." Though the project got favorable attention at first, a combination of factors -- including refinements in the science of language and cognition and Brown's difficult personality -- led to its demise. It survives today under a different name (a result of legal actions initiated by Brown against his volunteers) and with a different, unscientific though interesting, purpose.

Eve K. Okura (Brigham Young University) **Session 81**
Na Wahi Pana O Hawai'i: Sacred places of Hawai'i

Sacred toponyms of Hawai'i reveal the cultural relationships among humanity, sacred places, and the divine. Two types of sacred toponyms discussed are hieronyms (a term coined for the purposes of this paper to refer to names of sacred manmade edifices, e.g., temples) and oronyms (names of mountains). Three hieronyms and one oronym were selected from each of the four largest islands (Kaua`i, Oahu, Maui, and Hawai`i). An analysis shows that names of both chiefs and gods are used in naming sacred places and that mountains are analogous to temples.

Carolyn O'Meara (University at Buffalo, State University of New York) **Session 107**
The semantics of Seri Ground phrases

In this paper, I look at locative and motion event descriptions in Seri to illustrate some semantic properties of Seri Ground phrases, as well as how path is expressed in the language. Seri Ground phrases (phrases which contain a Ground-denoting nominal) are path-neutral, meaning that path is expressed in the verb. Additionally, Seri Ground phrases can express either a PLACE or a THING function (following Jackendoff 1983), which depends on the presence of the locative definite article hac, whose occurrence indicates that a nominal in a Ground phrase is place-denoting.

Natalie Operstein (University of California, Los Angeles) **Session 110**
Verb classes in Zaniza (Papabuco) Zapotec

This paper presents a classification of the verb system of Zaniza Zapotec, a language from the Papabuco sub-branch of Zapotec spoken in Santa María Zaniza (Sola de Vega, Oaxaca). In addition to documenting the verb morphology of an endangered Zapotecan language, this paper represents the first attempt to apply a historically oriented Zapotec verb classification proposed in Kaufman (1994-2007) to a synchronic verb analysis of a language from the Papabuco sub-branch.

Priscilla A. Ord (McDaniel College) **Session 76**
Naming the halls of ivy

Following a study of how college buildings and designated places were and are now named, students employ six types of expository writing to show what they have learned about their institution's history in general and its buildings in particular. In a final paper, they are to state the process involved in naming new and renovated buildings, classify and divide the campus buildings by function, compare and contrast the patterns of naming buildings in the past and present, exemplify the strategy by which the building they selected was named, describe the building inside and out, and narrate a biography of the person after whom the building has was named.

Rafael Orozco (Louisiana State University) **Session 13**
Subject personal pronoun expression in the Spanish of New York Colombians

This study explores the variable use of subject personal pronouns (SPPs) in the Spanish of New York Colombians. The findings reveal a higher pronominal rate in NYC than in Colombia, perhaps resulting from simultaneous contact with English and dialect leveling. Overt SPPs are affected by one external and six internal constraints—mainly those previously found in Colombia—including continuity of reference, TMA, grammatical person and number of the subject, and speaker's age. Besides telling us how language and dialect contact simultaneously affect the Spanish of New York Colombians, these findings contribute to our understanding of language variation in Spanish.

Iyabo Osiapem (University of Pittsburgh) **Session 91**
Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)
Sentence intonation in Black Bermudian English: A Creole connection?

Black Bermudian English (BBE), typically marginalized in discussions on creoles, has been formally characterized as a non-creole (Osiapem 2005). It is clear though that BBE has 'creole features' similar to Caribbean English Creoles (CEC), e.g. Aspectual *be*, Negative concord, the Ø genitive marker, and serial verb constructions (Osiapem 2005; 2007).
Research on intonation in CECs so far suggests that their prosodic properties vary widely, with only some having linkages to Creole formation (Gooden, Drayton & Beckman, in press). This paper addresses the BBE creole connection by examining morphosyntactic and intonational similarities to CECs.

Roelant Ossewaarde (University at Buffalo, State University of New York) **Session 42**
Discriminating abstract and concrete nouns with LSA

Abstract words (such as *jealousy*) and concrete words (such as *telephone*) can be discriminated based on the verbs with which they co-occur. We used Latent Semantic Analysis to compute the relatedness between direct perception verbs (such as *hear*, *smell*, etc.) and a set of nouns. We then used clustering algorithms to categorize the nouns between `abstract' and `concrete'.

Initial results show that LSA is an adequate instrument to quantify the tightness between nouns and direct perception verbs: the cosine difference between abstract and concrete nouns is large enough to categorize them with general clustering algorithms.

Roelant Ossewaarde (University at Buffalo, State University of New York) **Session 22**
Shakthi Poornima (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)
Length of consecutive PPs

Hawkins (2004) claims that in a sentence with two prepositional phrases, the first PP (PP1) is, on average, shorter than the second PP. Using corpus data, we show that this claim is true more for the written register than for the spoken register, and usually when PP1 is short. The length of PP2 is dependent on PP1; an increase in the length of PP1 results in shorter PP2s. We also present a model that can predict the likelihood of PP-order-rule violations. Our study is an example of how data-based modeling can serve both to verify and to nuance theoretical work.

Bożena Pająk (University of California, San Diego) **Session 11**
Context-dependent perception of geminates

This paper provides evidence that the contextual environment influences the perception of geminate consonants in a way that correlates with typological patterns of geminate distribution. A perception experiment, designed using Moroccan Arabic obstruent geminates/singletons as stimuli, shows that non-native listeners (with at most limited exposure to geminacy contrasts) are better at discriminating between a geminate and a singleton in word-medial than in word-initial position. Additionally, irrespective of the position, the contrast is recognized more easily when the following segment is a vowel than a consonant. These results match the cross-linguistic distribution of geminates (common: medial intervocalic, rare: word-edge, consonant-adjacent).

Maria Palacas (University of Delaware) **Session 81**
Amanda Strickland (Purdue University)
Moving memorials: An onomastic study of memorial car etchings in the United States

This research employs ethnographic methodologies to investigate naming practices in memorial car etchings. A recent phenomenon, these etchings commemorate loved ones through a linguistic display on the back or side window of an automobile, engendering linguistic empathy. We investigate the linguistic structure of more than 500 samples, paying particular attention to the wording of the memorial and what the memorial reveals about the mourned. We provide a theoretical framework for the language of moving memorials, suggesting that the immediacy of the memorial creates a shared linguistic world for the mourner and the public viewer through onomastics.

Indrek Park (Indiana University) **Session 114**
Ergativity in Hidatsa

The Hidatsa nominal suffix –ri / –hiri that has been variously called a demonstrative and a focus marker in the literature is shown to be an ergative case marker used to disambiguate arguments. Ergative case marking is obligatory in transitive constructions where only the agent is present, and in certain other lexically determined constructions. The recognition of ergativity in Hidatsa calls for an overhaul of the received view of Hidatsa morpho-syntax. The coexistence of morphological ergativity and prototypical Siouan split-intransitivity in Hidatsa poses a challenge to the tripartite division of languages into accusative, ergative, and active types.

ʻŌiwi Parker Jones (University of Oxford) **Session 43**
Julien Mayor (University of Oxford)
The Hawaiian passive: A neural network simulation

The passive is arguably the most famous problem in Polynesian linguistics. While most explorations of the passive over the past 40 years have been framed in terms of Hale's (1968) phonological and morphological analyses, we instead frame the Hawaiian passive in terms of a word-based analysis. As Parker Jones (2008) has done for New Zealand Māori, we model passivization in Hawaiian as a mapping from active verbs to passive verbs in a feed-forward neural network. Unlike Māori, the Hawaiian passive exhibits productivity for multiple categories with thematic consonants. By scrutinizing the model, we conclude that passivization in Hawaiian is exemplar-driven.

Doris Payne (University of Oregon) **Session 108**
Kelsey Wilson (Rosetta Stone)
Yagua color terms and their morphosyntactic properties

Yagua basic color terms do not form a coherent morphosyntactic set. Runay 'red' is a noun. It can directly modify another noun with no change in part of speech. Wasunu 'blue+green' is nominal and is derived from sunu which is inherently nominal. The noun wadacu 'black' is derived from the verb dacu 'make black/dark'. Pupa 'white' is somewhat ambiguous in the available data as to its part of speech, and it surfaces in both nominal and verbal word-forms in its color term functions. We explore the morphosyntactic properties of these roots, and their derivational potential as color terms.

Eric Pederson (University of Oregon) **Session 32**
Susan G. Guion (University of Oregon)
Orienting attention during training facilitates learning

Many studies have confirmed the role of attention in SLA. However, the role of consciously-directed attention toward speech input has not been established. This study tested whether consciously-directed attention facilitates learning of novel phonetic information. Instructions manipulated attentional orienting across two participant groups. These instructions oriented attention to different phonetic aspects of *identical* word stimuli during training. Comparison of pre-and post-training test results indicated an effect of attention on learning. Orienting attention during phonetic training facilitated learning of attended classes of stimuli. These results confirm a need for consciously-directed attentional mechanisms to be included in any model of phonetic learning.

Asya Pereltsvaig (Stanford University) **Session 53**
Adjectives in layers and Babby's Puzzle

It has been a matter of debate whether the ordering of attributive adjectives is a direct reflex of the ordering of functional categories that host them, or whether it derives from the ordering of other (independently-motivated) functional categories that host numerals, classifiers, etc. In this paper, I argue in support of the latter view by reconsidering the so-called Babby's Puzzle, involving prequantifiers (i.e., adjectives appearing before numerals and modifying them rather than the noun). I also provide indirect support for the view that Russian noun phrases have a functional architecture similar to that of their Germanic/Romance counterparts.

Gabriela Perez Baez (University at Buffalo, State University of New York) **Session 103**
Exporting language loss

I examine the decline in intergenerational transfer of San Lucas Quiaviní Zapotec (SLQZ) in an immigrant community in Los Angeles, and assess its impact on language vitality in the home community in Oaxaca, Mexico. An analysis of children language production complemented by interview and participant observation data show that the halt in SLQZ transmission in the immigrant community impacts language vitality in San Lucas. Based on the findings, I engage in a critical assessment of current approaches to evaluating language vitality and advocate the study of both the home and the immigrant communities of endangered transnational languages.

John D. Phan (Cornell University) **Session 26**
Sino-Vietnamese evidence for a regional "Annamese" dialect of Middle Chinese

This paper provides evidence for a spoken variant of Middle Chinese as the major donor for the lexical stratum known as "Sino-Vietnamese," contrary to claims that Chinese loans result primarily from literary donations. In this paper, I show that Sino-Vietnamese correspondences for Middle-Chinese palatal affricates 1) do not merge with retroflex affricates, as in the rest of MC; and 2) do not reflect the effects of a "Grassman-like" dissimilation active in MC. Based on this evidence, I argue that Sino-Vietnamese must have resulted from a distinct, spoken variant of MC, that had diverged before these key sound-changes had taken place.

Betty S. Phillips (Indiana State University) **Session 22**
Relative noun-verb token frequency effect on the diatonic stress shift

The splitting of disyllabic homophones such as *con'tract* (n. or v.) into *'contract* (n.) versus *con'tract* (v.), affected, on average, the least frequent words first (Phillips 1984). Sereno and Jongman (1995) showed that the relative frequencies of the noun vs. the verb in such homophones influences the amplitude of their stressed syllable. This poster shows that the token frequency of a word form as a noun relative to its frequency as a verb influences which nouns develop initial stress. This finding supports a model of change where connections between individual words within the lexicon are central to the change.

Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin) **Session 86**
On the contributions of Ernst Ebbinghaus to Gothic studies

Ernst Ebbinghaus (1926-1995) was one of the world's foremost scholars of Gothic. Among other contributions to the field, he prepared four of the later editions of Wilhelm Braune's *Gotische Grammatik*, one of the standard handbooks of the language; continued the *Bibliographica Gotica* originated by Fernand Mossé; and published a wide range of articles on Gothic topics. This paper assesses his place in the history of the field, first briefly reviewing Ebbinghaus' work on Gothic and then examining its reception, with an eye to situating this work in its larger historiographical context.

Acrisio Pires (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor) **Session 7**
Jason Rothman (University of Iowa)
Competence divergence across heritage grammars

We investigate the grammar of Portuguese heritage speakers/HSs raised as bilinguals in the US. Results from a Grammaticality Judgment/Correction experiment and an Interpretation Matching experiment with 16 European Portuguese (EP) HSs show that they have full morphosyntactic and semantic competence of inflected infinitives vs. non-inflected infinitives. We argue that EP HSs, but not BP HSs (Rothman 2007) show proficient knowledge of inflected infinitives because EP colloquial dialects sufficiently instantiate inflected infinitives independently of a standard dialect, but BP HSs lack such knowledge because of insufficient exposure to a standard dialect, the source of productive use of inflected infinitives in BP.

Shakthi Poornima (University at Buffalo, State University of New York) **Session 5**
Robert Painter (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)
Grammaticalization and lexicalization in Hindi light verbs: Using corpus data towards an integrated model

This paper presents corpus-driven evidence that collocations of main verb and light verb in Hindi can either be input for grammaticalization or for lexicalization. We examine the type and token frequencies of twelve verbs which can be identified as 'light' in a random sample taken from the EMILLE corpus and present evidence that these verbs exhibit various degrees of on-going grammaticalization. We also show that certain combinations of main verb and light verb have come to be lexicalized, forming idiomatic phrases. We represent the data using an integrated model of grammaticalization and lexicalization presented in Traugott and Brinton (2005).

Shana Poplack (University of Ottawa) **Session 13**
Lauren Zentz (University of Arizona)
Preposition stranding in French: A candidate for convergence?

Though preposition stranding in French is often attributed to convergence with English, we propose that it is an internal development resulting from extension of a native process: preposition *orphaning.* Adopting a variationist perspective, we determine which factors motivate stranding and whether it is provoked by code-switching in spontaneous Canadian French speech. Three independent results counter a borrowing analysis: stranding occurs at the same low rate and obeys the same variable constraints as native orphaning, while in the presumed source, other considerations are operative. Finally, stranding is independent of propensity to switch, refuting claims that high code-switchers are agents of convergence.

Jorge E. Porras (Sonoma State University) **Session 99**
Noun marking in Philippine Creole Spanish: A comparative approach

Philippine Creole Spanish (PCS), or "Chabacano," is a cover term to refer to all creolized varieties of Spanish in the Philippines. This paper aims to examine the noun marking system of PCS, and its likely relationship with Palenquero and Papiamento, the other two Spanish-based Creoles. PCS exhibits no inflection for determiners or bare nouns; and gender expression is nonexistent, although some variation in use does exist.. Plural, however, may be both Spanish-based and expressed by the polymorphic Austronesian particle 'mga.

Bill Poser (University of British Columbia) **Session 103**
Writing BC native languages: Success by what measure?

At the end of the 19th century Oblate missionaries created two non-Roman writing systems for languages of the interior of British Columbia, the Carrier "syllabics," and the wawa script. They, and subsequent writers, believed the latter to be a success, the former a dead end. In fact, the syllabics were the technically superior writing system. This evaluation is mirrored by indigenous usage. While Carrier people wrote extensively in syllabics, native people used the wawa script only to write Chinook Jargon, rarely to write their own languages.

Terrence M. Potter (Georgetown University) **Session 70**
What's in an Iraqi name?

Recent violence in Iraq points to the power of names. The knowledge of first names and their socio-cultural meanings has enabled groups to identify persons and in some cases commit tragic acts against them. Based upon direct questionnaire and interview data, this paper identifies and describes the knowledge that speakers have as part of the Arab naming system and, in the Iraqi context, the knowledge that can permit identification based upon personal names. The ambiguities and limitations in deciding Sunni, Shi'i, Christian, or Turkmen from one another are described.

Verbie Lovorn Prevost (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga) **Session 71**
What's in a name? Or, an English teacher by any other name

Viewpoints range widely regarding the advantages/disadvantages of having an aptronym. My parents named me Verbie after my maternal grandmother, and an early childhood commitment to a career as an English teacher provided me with an aptronym. This personal story traces my experiences of learning to live with and accept my aptronym while determining never to burden either of my children with one.

Michael Ian Proctor (Yale University) **Session 11**
Towards an articulatory characterization of liquids

Digital ultrasound was used to study liquid articulation in five speakers of Russian. Rhotics /r-r^{j}/ and laterals /l-l^{j}/ were elicited in word-initial, medial and final positions, in vocalic contexts /i-e-a-u/. Sagittal imaging revealed laterals to be produced with a dorsal approximation coordinated with an alveolar coronal gesture. Rhotics were produced as alveolar tongue-tip trills with a more retracted dorsum than was observed for /d/, interpreted as lingual stabilization to facilitate trilling (Kavitskaya et al. 2008). A gestural characterization of Russian liquids is outlined, and their articulatory properties are compared with liquids in Spanish and English.

Anne Pycha (University of Pennsylvania) **Session 8**
Restrictions on boundary lengthening: A test case for the phonetics-phonology interface

Many phonetic and phonological processes resemble one another, and the difference between them has been characterized as one of *degree* (Flemming 2001). I present evidence from Hungarian speech production which suggests that the difference is better characterized as one of *type*. Speakers (n=14) produced near-minimal pairs for phonological lengthening (gemination) and phonetic (pre-boundary) lengthening. Target consonants were adjacent to flanking consonants, a local environment which restricts gemination (Vago 1980). Results show that phonetic lengthening ignores this restriction, displaying no sensitivity to segmental organization of speech. I conclude that phonological and phonetic lengthening differ in ways not reducible to degree.

Ting Qian (University of Rochester) **Session 7**
T. Florian Jaeger (University of Rochester)
Universal efficient language use: Constant entropy in Mandarin Chinese

Recent work proposes that language production is organized to facilitate efficient communication by means of transmitting information at a constant rate (Constant Entropy Rate, Genzel & Charniak, 2002). However, existing evidence has mainly come from English. We present a thorough investigation of this hypothesis applied to Mandarin Chinese. Linear mixed regression is used to analyze both character and phonemic representations of the language for constancy of information rate. The Chinese data support the Constant Entropy Rate hypothesis, indicating efficient language production may hold cross-linguistically. We also discuss some of the consequences of probability-sensitive language production for linguistic theory.

Conor Quinn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology/Endangered Languages Project/ University of Southern Maine) **Session 106**
Semantic packaging and the manner/means constraint on Algonquian verbal stem structure

This paper argues for a semantic-packaging constraint on the Initial-Medial-Final morphological template assumed for Algonquian verb stems. Specifically, Finals are restricted to packaging Manner/Means semantics only. This is demonstrated first by a systematic gap in the attestation of Path-incorporating Finals, which contrasts with the rich attestation of Manner/Means-incorporating Finals. Further evidence for this constraint is shown from its diachronic stability (holding across multiple Algonquian languages), productivity (holding over stem-derived Finals), and extensiveness (holding over transitive and intransitive stems alike), and from a striking parallel found within the Chinese logographic system.

Peter E. Raper (University of the Free State, South Africa) **Session 77**
The etymology of the terms Bushman *and* San

A multi-disciplinary symposium in 1971 recommended that the term *San* be used for biological purposes (race, physical type, etc.) and *Bushman,* for matters relating to the languages of these people. Particularly since the 1994 democratic elections in South Africa, the term *Bushman* is regarded by some as derogatory with *San* being preferred. In certain quarters, however, the term *San* is considered offensive. This presentation investigates the origins and etymologies of the two terms, noting that they are not necessarily synonymous, and that a number of other "Bushman" or San tribes have names meaning "bush people."

Kyle Rawlins (Johns Hopkins University) **Session 52**
A semantics for extreme ignorance questions

Questions involving *-ever* or a *wh*-expletive (e.g.*What on earth happened to Alfonso?*) express extreme speaker ignorance over and above a regular constituent question. This paper gives an account of how to derive the ignorance effect. The proposal is that *-ever* and expletives introduce a presupposition that the context set (the set of possible worlds under consideration) is wide enough to include even very unlikely ways of answering the question. The analysis is designed to handle cases where the set of individuals under consideration stays constant, but such a question still felicitously leads to an ignorance effect.

Jodi Reich (Yale University) **Session 32**
Gender and number in the acquisition of case by Russian-speaking children

Gordishevsky and Schaeffer (2008) observe that plurality causes difficulties in non-nominative Case assignment for young Russian-speaking children. This research tests the influence of Gender and Number on accusative Case assignment. The subjects include 6 children with Specific Language Impairment (6;10-10;11) and 6 typically-developing children (6;9-10;7). Collectively, the children perform worst in the feminine plural condition. Number underspecification alone does not account for the pattern observed. A possible modification of Gordishevsky and Schaeffer's analysis is that Gender is also underspecified.

Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University) **Session 59**
Nisu, sisu, and sauna: The enregistraton of an ethnic dialect

This paper investigates linguistic practices at Finnish-American festivals to demonstrate how features enregister (Agha 2003) dialect with speakers and a region. The paper examines how linguistic features represent Finnish-American identity in the Uppper

Midwest and how these features link identity with place. Relying on the language-ideological approach (Silverstein 2003; Milroy 2000, 2004) to account for the recognition of features as unique to Finnish-Americans, I argue that notions of an ethnic dialect emerge through orders of indexicality, where the articulation of linguistic norms and practices with ethnic identity and geographic region codify what the dialect is and who speaks it.

Margaret Renwick (Cornell University) **Session 41**
The %V ratio: Rhythm class or phonotactics?

Ramus et al. (1999) quantify three rhythm classes – stress-, syllable-, and mora-timed, arguing that they correlate to %V Ratio (vowel vs. consonant duration within an utterance). In three experiments, I investigate what %V Ratio actually measures. An attempt to replicate the original %V results was unsuccessful; two studies of phonetic intensity (dB) contribute to the conclusion that %V is not an indicator of rhythm class but a reflex of the phonotactics and phonemic inventory of a language.

Susan Rizzo (University of Chicago) **Session 41**
Harmonic Grammar and grandfather effects: A new approach to an old problem

Languages differentiate between marked phonological structures present in the input and those generated through derivation, often preserving input structures but correcting derived ones. Such "grandfather effects" (McCarthy, 2003) present a challenge for Optimality Theory (OT). I, therefore, propose to analyze grandfather effects in the framework of Harmonic Grammar (HG; Legrendre, 1990), a weighted constraint model which admits cumulativity, or "gang effects." I support this account with the examples from Mekkan Arabic, Sri Lankan Creole and Walpiri.

Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University) **Session 82**
Naming Shakespeare's sister: Why Woolf chose Judith

Virginia Woolf's 1929 parable about a female Shakespeare explores why historically women composed less fiction than their male counterparts. Critical responses to the tale focus on the constraints that impede women artists, but none critique Woolf's onomastic decision. Why Judith? Historical, biographical, and etymological sources provide insight into Woolf's naming of her character. The double appearance of the name in Shakespeare's circle and the name's popularity are considered. Etymological examination reveals more artistic reasons. Ultimately, Judith is viewed as an amalgamation of reasons, a conduit between the writers' ages, and an unintended pseudonym for Woolf herself.

Rosamond C. Rodman (Mount St. Mary's College) **Session 69**
Naming a place Nicodemus

Nicodemus was one of the first all-black settlements in Kansas and is the sole remaining African American town established west of the Mississippi during the post-Reconstruction years (1877). Its curious name has long been considered by researchers to refer to a legendary slave. In fact, the name has dual valence: On the surface it refers to a legendary slave; but in its coded and biblical deployment, it communicates more subversive meanings for African American settlers who founded this all-black settlement in north-central Kansas.

Hannah Rohde (Northwestern University) **Session 50**
Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)
Grammatical and coherence-driven biases in pronoun interpretation

Previous research posits conflicting theories of pronoun interpretation. Hobbs (1979, 1990) casts pronoun interpretation as a by-product of the inference processes used to establish discourse coherence, appealing to evidence that interpretation varies depending on the operative coherence relation (CR). Alternatively, various researchers have argued that pronoun interpretation exhibits a grammatical subject bias, irrespective of CRs. We present story-continuation results that show that these two factors are interdependent -- whereas CRs impact how pronouns are interpreted, the subject bias introduced by an ambiguous pronoun in turn influences comprehenders' coherence expectations, biasing them towards relations that more readily accommodate subject interpretations.

Hannah Rohde (Northwestern University) **Session 44**
Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)
QUD-driven expectations in discourse interpretation

Roberts (1998) suggests that coherence relations (CRs) can be characterized as question/answer pairs in a Question-Under-Discussion model of discourse coherence. In addition, previous passage-completion experiments (Rohde et al. 2007) have shown that different contexts give rise to different distributions of CRs. Together these observations predict that contexts yielding particular distributions over CRs in monologues (e.g., implicit-causality contexts yield frequent Explanations) should yield correlated distributions over question types in dialogs (e.g. frequent 'Why?' questions in similar contexts). This prediction is confirmed in two monologue- and dialog-continuation experiments, suggesting that contextually-driven biases regarding upcoming CRs extend to explicit questions evoked in dialogs.

Rodrigo Romero Mendez (University at Buffalo, State University of New York) **Session 107**
Spatial relations and path in Ayutla Mixe

In this paper I discuss the syntax-semantics interface for the codification of spatial descriptions in Ayutla Mixe (Mixe-Zoque family, spoken in Southern Mexico). This phenomenon has been studied in other Mesoamerican languages, but it has not been studied in Mixe languages. In this paper, I argue that in Ayutla Mixe the locative phrase does not include information regarding the path; the only place in a sentence where path is encoded is in the verb. This is similar to other Mesoamerican languages even though the syntactic strategy for encoding locative phrases is different from other Mesoamerican languages.

Kem Roper (University of Louisville) **Session 65**
An analysis of distinctive African-American names

This is an examination the naming practices of individuals within certain African-American communities. Drawing on Mailloux's notion of cultural rhetoric as "the political effectivity of various tropes and argument in culture," I argue that the act of naming in many African-American cultures is a response to and mockery of mainstream cultural aesthetics. Some scholars have argued that distinctly "Black" names have detrimental economic effects on African-Americans; however, I extend that conversation by offering a cultural-rhetorical approach that sees names not as arbitrary signs but "symbolic mechanisms" of power and self determination.

Kevin J. Rottet (Indiana University) **Session 59**
On the origins of preposition stranding in Louisiana French

"Orphan prepositions" in Colloquial European French have been claimed not to be true preposition stranding. Some North American French (NAF) varieties permit "true" p-stranding; is this grammatical borrowing from English? In King's analysis of PEI Acadian, she argues that p-stranding emerged when PEI borrowed English prepositions along with their grammar, which was subsequently extended to other PEI prepositions. It turns out that Louisiana French also has "true" p-stranding, but no English-origin prepositions. I will argue that contact with English served as a catalyst for reanalysis of a French pattern, which was then extended to other contexts.

Aynat Rubinstein (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **Session 42**
Between modals and verbs: The dual role of 'must'/'need'

In Hebrew, 'must'/'need' play a dual role as attitude verbs and modals in the synchronic language. I expose a common semantic core for these lexical items - that of a necessity modal, and propose that their verbal entry is in addition a predicate of events. I suggest that modal components contained inside verbs surface by default with event-internal conversational backgrounds - ones that have to do with the circumstances and participants of an event. This is why verbal 'must' cannot receive epistemic or deontic interpretations, although nothing is hard-wired in its lexical entry to exclude these possibilities.

Kevin Ryan (University of California, Los Angeles) **Session 43**
Morphotactic extension: A learning-theoretic explanation of free variation in affix order

I address free variation in affix order, e.g., the optionality in the placement of the Tagalog aspectual reduplicant. I show that this variation can be learned from corpus data by a Maximum Entropy grammar of weighted morphotactic bigrams. I further show that even when all marked variants are withheld from the training data, the resulting (smoothed) maxent grammar nevertheless still properly generates them in approximately the correct proportions. I therefore hypothesize that free variation in affix order is constrained by "morphotactic extension," in which relatively marked variants of an input are supported by relatively unmarked outputs of other inputs.

Kevin Ryan (University of California, Los Angeles) **Session 110**
Released glottal stop and prosodic constituency in Matatlán Zapotec

In Matatlán Zapotec, morpheme-final glottal stop is released if and only if, I argue, ʔ coincides with the right edge of the prosodic word. This analysis explains why enclitic-final ʔ is never released: clitics are outside the p-word (convergent with other evidence for clitichood). It also explains why noun-final ʔ is never released if the noun precedes an adjective: adjectives are obligatorily compounded with the noun within the p-word (as other evidence supports). Release is thus diagnostic of a prosodic domain (the p-word) intermediate to the domain of stress (the clitic group).

Eman Saadah (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Session 22**
"Turn code-switching" between Arabic/English bilingual children

The current paper focuses on "turn code-switching" [TCS], a new and interesting pattern, in the speech of Arabic/English bilingual children. TCS occurs when Speaker B, starting a turn, contrasts A's code with his/her own code, whether for a single word (e.g. particle), phrase, entire sentence, and/or turn. TCSwitches perform strategic sociolinguistic functions in a given interaction, such as shifting stances, negotiating power, and shifting "footing." In sum, TCS presents new empirical generalizations that enhance the framework of bilingual language competence, especially how languages in contact are strategically used to maximize the capital of linguistic functions.

Eyal Sagi (Northwestern University) **Session 5**
Stefan Kaufmann (Northwestern University)
Brady Clark (Northwestern University)
Tracing semantic change with latent semantic analysis

Text corpora are the main source of data in the study of semantic change. Unlike other areas of corpus linguistics, historical semantics depends on careful selection and interpretation of individual occurrences of linguistic forms, a laborious process which resists automatization and thus cannot be easily scaled up to large data sets. This paper introduces a computational method which overcomes this limitation by automatically identifying and tracking semantic changes in large corpora, and demonstrates its utility in a series of case studies on semantic changes (rise of periphrastic 'do', broadening of 'dog', and narrowing of 'deer') in Early through Middle English.

Fabienne Salfner (ZAS Berlin) **Session 25**
Uli Sauerland (Stanford University/ZAS Berlin)
On association with contrastive topic

We compare postposed German *auch* ('also') and *hingegen* ('however') concerning their ability to associate with contrastive topic and focus. We argue that (i) association with contrastive topic exists with *hingegen,* but not with *auch*, (ii) that *hingegen* requires a focus on its right, and (iii) that the associate of *hingegen* must be overt. Thus *hingegen* associates with both focus and topic, whereas postposed *auch* doesn't associate at all, but takes an open predicate as its argument. Furthermore, we provide a lexical entry for *auch* and a stochastic lexical entry for *hingegen*.

Bridget Samuels (Harvard University) **Session 41**
Searching for morphophonological anchors

This paper lends support to the notion that reduplication, affixation, and "non-concatenative" morphology are not substantively different (Marantz 1982, Raimy 2000). All can be captured by a unified mechanism of searching and concatenation which finds parallels elsewhere in phonology (e.g., harmony; Mailhot & Reiss 2007, Samuels 2008).
I establish that affixation and reduplication target the same attachment points, {C, V, X} and a limited set of morphological/prosodic elements. With this typology in hand, I apply Mailhot & Reiss's search mechanism to these morphophonological processes. This string-based theory allows phonological representations to contain less structure than has traditionally been posited.

Nathan Sanders (Williams College) **Session 38**
Jaye Padgett (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Exploring the role of production in predicting vowel inventories

Various researchers have attempted to predict vowel inventories from *auditory* assumptions. Schwartz et al.'s Dispersion-Focalization Theory (DFT) derives vowel systems from two auditory parameters: **dispersion** and **focalization**. This model has considerable strengths, but also some shortcomings, including its inability to derive 'vertical' vowel systems or enough systems with [ə]. We extend DFT to include a production-based parameter that models the *articulatory* cost of vowels. Our results are encouraging. For example, while the revised model still outputs the major attested inventories, three-vowel inventories now include the Kabardian 'vertical' system, and our results for [ə] overall are more diverse and robust.

Ron Schaefer (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville) **Session 98**
Semantic class restrictions on intransitive verbs in series

Verbs in series feature prominently in languages of West Africa and the Caribbean. However, restrictions on their make up remain underdescribed. I thus explore order and co-occurrence constraints affecting intransitive serial verbs in Emai (Edoid, Benue-Congo). I employ Sorace's (2000, 2004) aspectual/thematic (AT) hierarchy of eight verb classes pertaining to transition and process. Three major constraints emerge. Process verbs never combine: they consistently precede transition verbs in series. Change of location transition verbs only precede themselves. And verbs from remaining transition classes are ordered according to AT predictions. I conclude by considering constraints on serial verbs in Caribbean languages.

Kevin Schluter (University of Arizona) **Session 5**
Arabic causative/inchoative verb alternations in their genetic and geographic context

Though the typology of the causative and inchoative verbs has been explored (Haspelmath 1993), the reasons for a language to display a particular preference in deriving causative verbs from inchoatives or vice versa (or some non-directional strategy) remain unknown. Both areal (Haspelmath 1993) and genetic (Comrie 2006) effects have been suggested. This paper collects data from the Semitic languages and, using Arabic as a case study, suggests that genetic factors are more influential than geographic ones in one millennium; geographic factors take longer to influence a language's strategy for deriving causative and inchoative verbs.

Armin Schwegler (University of California, Irvine) **Session 99**
Pidgin Bozal Spanish and African tongues in Cuba: A decade of research — a major step forward

Specialists on Afro-Cuban language and culture have recently discovered that traditional, formerly undecipherable Black ritual speech (gathered in the 19th and early 20th century) contains two clearly identifiable codes: (1) *Bozal* (pidgin) Spanish and (2) restructured Kikongo. This same combination of codes is also found in Palo Monte (Cuba), a contemporary ritual practice.
This paper chronicles how recent advances in Palo Monte studies now make it possible to (1) translate early Afro-Hispanic texts; (2) correct errors of transcription that typically distorted the true nature early texts; and (3) provide compelling etymologies for virtually all of the "African" words therein.

Nicole Scott (University of the West Indies, Mona) **Session 95**
Sandra Evans (University of the West Indies, St. Augustine)
Predicator complementation: A comparative analysis of English and Trinidad French Lexicon Creole

In this work I compare the patterns of predicator complementation in English with those in Trinidad French Lexicon Creole in order to establish areas of similarities and differences in the behaviour of the predicators. From the comparative analysis, I have noted that there are areas of similarities. For instance, predicators in both languages have five major patterns of complementation. One difference in the behaviour of the predicates relates to the permitted word class of the predicative complements. The results illustrate that the similarities in predicator behaviour outweigh the dissimilarities.

Nataliya Semchynska (Purdue University) **Session 84**
Andrij Biletsky's language model

Biletsky's model, developed in 1960s, represents language as a holistic dynamic system consisting hierarchically of the endosystems which in their turn consist of hyposystems. Relative stability of language is provided by intrasystemic and intersystemic connections. The intermediate diasystems do not have their own units, but use the ones of the three main endosystems and provide functional intersystemic connections. The extralingual part of this model includes anti-systems (kinetic, graphic, percussive, etc.). Biletsky's work represents an original linguistic theory which takes into account the complexity and semiotic nature of language, as well as its systematic and asystemic behavior.

Serkan Şener (University of Connecticut*)* **Session 46**
Cross clausal licensing of accusative on subjects

This paper brings supporting evidence for theories that argue for licensing of Case via *Agree* (Chomsky 2001), under which the *edge of a Phase* constitutes the maximal span for Case licensing. It investigates ACC(usative) Case licensing on the subjects of *Finite Complement Clauses* (FCCs) with an *overt* Complementizer in Turkish, and shows that (i) ACC on the subject of an FCC is dependent on the matrix predicate, (ii) ACC-subjects *can* stay inside the embedded CP, and (iii) ACC is only possible when the subject NP is a Topic and interpreted for binding in the highest (=*edge*) position.

Marco Shappeck (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Session 44**
Media Lengua *revisited*

The *Media Lengua* from the central highlands of Ecuador is viewed in the Language Contact literature as a prototypical "mixed" language. Composed of a Quichua grammar and Spanish lexicon, it is argued to have been a new language that had developed through the process of relexification. My recent fieldwork and data on central Ecuadorian Quichua shows that there are more similarities than differences between the source (Quichua) and mixed (Media Lengua) language. Many of the Media Lengua-type sentences that I observed in different speech settings can be accounted for through lexical borrowing and the use of registers.

Michael Shepherd (University of Southern California) **Session 61**
The effect of perceived ethnicity on evaluations of students' spoken responses

Three studies in the 1970s found that when teachers heard equally good work presented orally by Black and White students, they evaluated the Black students' work significantly less favorably. To test the effect of ethnicity on evaluation nearly four decades later, we asked 59 experienced teachers to evaluate responses spoken by Black, White, and Latino second- and third-grade boys and girls. The results show that the same responses were evaluated significantly less favorably when spoken by minority students or White boys than when spoken by White girls. Possible implications of this new stigmatized status of White boys are explored.

Michael Shepherd (University of Southern California) **Session 51**
The effect of perceived gender on evaluations of students' spoken responses

Three studies in the 1970s addressed effects of standardness of student speech on teachers' evaluations of work presented orally. However, none explored the effect of perceived gender on evaluation; to test this effect, we asked 59 experienced teachers to evaluate responses spoken by second and third graders. Teachers evaluated the same responses significantly less favorably when spoken by standard-speaking boys than when spoken by standard-speaking girls—as unfavorably, in fact, as when spoken by non-

standard speakers. Possible implications of these findings and of a significant negative effect of presentation order on evaluations of White boys' responses are discussed.

Eurie Shin (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 28**
A cross-dialect comparison of Seoul and North Kyungsang Korean consonants in perception

Three perception experiments were performed to compare important perceptual cues for consonants in Seoul and North Kyungsang Korean. The results show that (1) both absolute F0 values and slope of F0 fall are important for lax-aspirated stop distinction in word-initial position in both dialects, (2) closure duration is an important perceptual cue for lax-tense distinction for word-medial stops in both dialects, and (3) North Kyungsang Korean speakers perceive the tense-aspirated fricative distinction as Seoul Korean speakers do, although they are more sensitive to voice quality than Seoul Korean speakers.

Dwan Lee Shipley (Western Washington University) **Session 69**
Ghost towns of Colorado: An in-depth analysis of the place names of old mining/pioneer towns of the Centennial State

This paper takes a look at the often idealistic and colorful naming practices of the early pioneers and prospectors in their search for illusive wealth and betterment of life in the mountains of western Colorado. The concentration is mainly on the old towns of western Colorado, namely the regions of Aspen, Crested Butte, and Leadville. A mix of others, however, will be included in order to try to establish a pattern of naming that is unique in the early mining settlements of the West.

Ryan Shosted (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Session 11**
Devoicing or reduction? Vowel loss in São Vicente Creole Portuguese

High vowels are more likely than low vowels to devoice and delete. The reason lies at the confluence of aerodynamics and acoustics, with reduced perceptual salience leading directly to vowel loss. The process of high vowel devoicing occurs in many languages, including Brazilian Portuguese. It is argued that vowel loss in São Vicente (Cape Verdean) Creole Portuguese (SVCP) is independent of superstrate phonology (viz., vowel reduction in Southern European Portuguese). Instead, SVCP is subject to the aerodynamic voicing constraint, a phonetic universal. Vowel deletion in SVCP is not emblematic of decreolization, as has been suggested, but of autonomous phonological development.

Ryan Shosted (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Session 112**
Uvular variation in Q'anjob'al

In this talk I draw on field recordings of Santa Eulalia Q'anjob'al (Mayan) to consider the phonetic characteristics of its pulmonic and glottalic uvulars. I propose hypotheses relating to the sound changes evidenced in the recordings (glottalization, deletion, fricativization, etc.) and descriptions of the other dialects. It is the pulmonic fricative, not the ejective, that tends to undergo lenition or deletion in Q'anjob'al. Q'anjob'al provides an interesting test case for the proposition that there is a typologically common, teleological route for sound changes associated with uvulars

Cara Shousterman (New York University) **Session 58**
Diachrony and AAE: sound change outside of the mainstream

This is a diachronic study of what is known as the 'urr' variable, whereby in some African American communities front vowels centralize when followed by /r/. For example, the words *here* and *hair* can merge with *her*, and are spelled in popular references as "hurr" or "here." Results indicate that the 'urr' variable is a fairly recent innovation in AAE spoken in DC, Maryland, St. Louis, and Memphis. This shows that not only are there regional differences in AAE, but also that African Americans are participating in sound changes separate from those found in "mainstream" European American dialects.

Sylvia Sierra (University of Mary Washington) **Session 51**
Shifting regional identity and /aj/ variation in Fredericksburg, Virginia

The Fredericksburg English Regional Dialect Survey (FREDS) was conducted by linguistics students at the University of Mary Washington and reveals the connection between dialect and regional identity. Fredericksburg, Virginia is on the cusp of the isoglosses of the South, halfway between Washington, DC and Richmond. Speakers' ties to Fredericksburg as a historical rural

town are reflected in their monophthongization of /aj/, whereas ambivalent or positive attitudes towards the growth and integration with DC are associated with the pronunciation of /aj/ as a diphthong. This study provides insights about sound change in relation to shifting regional identity.

Agripino S. Silveira (University of New Mexico) **Session 14**
Construction and frequency effects in the expression of 3sg subjects in Brazilian Portuguese

Brazilian Portuguese variability in subject expression has been attributed to the language's once rich inflectional system, and traditional analysis postulate that the absence of an overt pronoun is the norm, and pronouns only occur when there is a need for emphasis or to disambiguate referents. Contrary to this analysis, the nature of this variability can be best understood through an analysis of subject expression as it occurs in natural discourse. Thus, I propose that frequency and the nature of fixed constructions (prefabs) play an instrumental role in determining the variable (expression vs. non-expression) that emerges in discourse.

Benjamin Slade (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Session 22**
The development of Indo-Aryan compound verbs: A historico-geographic study

This paper investigates the development of Indo-Aryan compound verb [Vv] structures, focussing both on the evidence of earlier texts and on the geographic distribution of subtypes in the modern languages. Thus in addition to purely historical data, I consider the lexical and morphosyntatic differences between Vv constructions in the various modern Indo-Aryan languages. This approach offers a new outlook on the development of the Indo-Aryan Vv construction, specifically pointing to the origin as beginning with the re-analysis of gerund+GIVE.

Peter Slomanson (City University of New York) **Session 93**
Camouflaged diachrony in contact language aspect marking

Linear parallels between a contact language and its morphosyntactic substrate may mask significant diachronic facts and contrasts. In Sri Lankan Malay (SLM), *ambe*, an apparent calque of a progressive aspect suffix in Muslim Tamil (MT), violates an otherwise invariable morphosyntactic rule in SLM, by following the lexical verb in non-finite contexts, rather than preceding it. In keeping with the syntax of temporal complementizers in SLM, *ambe* appears in adjunct clauses and biclausal periphrastic constructions. SLM complementizers are now predominantly left-branching. I will argue that *ambe*, although an apparent calque of an MT aspectual suffix, is nevertheless a syntactically-altered Malay complementizer.

Grant W. Smith (Eastern Washington University) **Session 68**
Names, references, and meaning in Shakespeare's Measure for Measure

Shakespeare's names and references reinforce occupational themes of *Measure for Measure*, especially the duties of a ruler, such as the Duke says at the beginning of the play. References to the Duke suggest the Latin meaning of the word *Duke*, i.e., "ruler," and it is the duty of a Christian ruler to balance justice with mercy. This meaning parallels descriptions of a ruler's duties recently published by King James. Similarly, characters with common status bear occupational labels, such as *Overdone*, *Keepdown*, and the *Provost*. Shakespeare also uses an unusual number of tag names for the sake of word play and sight gags.

Neal Snider (University of Rochester) **Session 44**
Accessibility and passive choice

How does accessibility influence speakers' choice of different word orders? Previous work has suggested that accessibility-related factors of the arguments like givenness, animacy, definiteness, pronominality, person, and length affect word order choice. However, these factors are highly correlated, and most empirical investigations are monofactorial: their statistical analyses considered each factor in isolation. To try to determine the primary factors driving accessibility, a corpus study was undertaken of construction choice in the agentless passive using a multifactorial statistical model. The results indicate that accessibility's effect on word order is primarily due to previous mention (givenness) and animacy of the arguments.

Nicholas Sobin (University of Texas at El Paso) **Session 21**
Echo question syntax

English echo questions present numerous challenges to the analysis of interrogatives, including (i) simple *wh*-in-situ ('*You saw who?*'); (ii) apparent Superiority violations ('*What did who see?*'); (iii) apparent verb movement without *wh* movement ('*Has Mary seen what?*'); and (iv) requisite wide scope only for EQ-introduced *wh*-phrases (underlined in these examples--only who in '*What did who see?*' is being asked about). Such apparently contrary features may be explained in terms of independently necessary scope assignment mechanisms and a complementizer which subordinates the utterance being echoed and 'freezes' its CP structure. No norms of question formation are violated.

Usama Soltan (Middlebury College) **Session 25**
On wh-in-situ and wh-clefts in Egyptian Arabic

A wh-phrase in Egyptian Arabic (EA) questions may surface either *in-situ* in its argument position, or *ex-situ* in a clause-initial position associated with a resumptive pronoun. In this paper, I provide an analysis of both types of wh-questions, and discuss their implications for the typology of wh-questions in general. Specifically, I argue that wh-in-situ questions do not involve movement; rather, wh-phrases are base-generated in their surface position and licensed via unselective binding. Ex-situ wh-questions are, however, analyzed as cleft structures. Finally, I discuss wh-questions introduced by the Q-particle *huwwa*, and their implication for the typology of wh-questions in human language.

Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago) **Session 8**
Rhyme graphs, sound change, and perceptual similarity

Linguists use rhyming verse both diachronically, for reconstruction and inferring pronunciation, and synchronically, to relate half-rhymes to perceptual similarity and feature organization. Because individual rhymes are unreliable, interest is often in what can be inferred from a *corpus* of rhymes about its source language's phonology. We introduce rhyme graphs, where words are nodes and rhymes are edges, as a tool for analyzing rhyming corpora, using a corpus of >50k rhymes from English poetry from 1600-1900. The meet/meat merger is used to illustrate the general finding that graph structure closely reflects phonological structure and change.

Morgan Sonderegger (University of Chicago) **Session 28**
Alan Yu (University of Chicago)
A rational account of perceptual compensation for coarticulation

A rational model is presented that explains perceptual compensation for context as a consequence of listeners optimally categorizing speech sounds given contextual variation. In using Bayes' rule to pick the most likely category, listeners' perception of speech sounds, which is biased toward the means of phonetic categories (Feldman & Griffiths 2007), is conditioned by contextual variation. The effect on the resulting identification curves of varying category frequencies and variances is discussed. A simulation case study of compensation for vowel-to-vowel coarticulation shows the predictions of the model closely correspond to human data.

Aaron Sonnenschein (California State University, Los Angeles) **Session 110**
Number systems in Colonial Sierra Zapotec

In this paper I present previously undescribed number systems in Colonial Sierra Zapotec (CSV) based on a CSV phrase book (Martín 1697) and on Sierra Zapotec texts (Oudyk n.d.). This paper advances research presented in an unpublished paper by Munro and Sonnenschein (2007), which was inspired by Comrie and Munro (2005). The basic number system found in Martin uses aspectual prefixes in a going-on vigesimal system, as found elsewhere in Mesoamerica. I present these systems, place them in context with modern Zapotec languages and Otomanguean and Mesoamerican languages, and examine implications for contact and the historical development of these systems.

Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York) **Session 90**
African American English (AAE) auxiliaries: The Neocreolist Hypothesis

This paper elaborates the Neocreolist Hypothesis (NCH): AAE-creole similarities today imply the existence of more creoles historically in the U.S. My focus is on "AAE auxiliaries" (Labov 1998). The NCH holds that earlier creolist hypotheses made overly strong claims about the early history of AAE and particularly decreolization, and they failed to explain AAE's not having more creole features. Crucially, the NCH considers an expanded list of AAE creole features and the important focal vs. nonfocal grammatical feature distinction, viz. features that have received much attention vs. those that haven't.

Laura Spinu (University of Delaware) **Session 28**
Irene Vogel (University of Delaware)
Acoustic and perceptual study of Romanian palatalization: Challenge to a cross-linguistic generalization

Typological studies (Kochetov 2002) propose that Secondary Palatalization with labials is cross-linguistically more marked than with coronals. Recent studies of Romanian (Spinu 2007, to appear), however, show that listeners are more sensitive to labial and not coronal palatalization. We report on additional production and perception experiments, and present findings that further support the greater salience of Secondary Palatalization among labials in Romanian. Possible explanations for this difference are discussed, including the phonemic status of palatalization in Romanian (i.e. surface but not underlying contrast), and the presence of Secondary Palatalization in Romanian only in the more marked coda position.

Eleni Staraki (University of Chicago) **Session 11**
Turkish loanwords in Greek: A new framework of loanword theory

Based on a analysis of a corpus of 1278 loanword adaptations from Turkish to Greek I will show evidence indicating that Greek loanword adaptation is phonetic in nature. In contrast with the previous frameworks and taking in account studies showing the important role of perception, I put forward the primacy of the phonetic nature of loanword adaptation which will later trigger a phonetic or a phonological adaptation. Our analysis reconciles the seemingly incompatible aspects of fragmented theories.

Rebecca L. Starr (Stanford University) **Session 22**
Phonological variation among Mandarin-speaking teachers in a dual-immersion school

Teachers who speak nonstandard language varieties face particular challenges in dual-immersion classrooms, where some students may challenge their language use and other students rely on them as the primary source of a language they do not speak at home. Observation of nonstandard-Mandarin-speaking primary school teachers in a Mandarin-English dual immersion program suggests that teachers in this setting may systematically employ more standard phonological features in "instructional" contexts and fewer in "classroom management" contexts, thus providing cues for students still developing their knowledge of language and social meaning.

Susan Steele (University of California, Santa Cruz) **Session 108**
Luiseño stem classes

Steele (Lexical Categories and the Luiseño Absolutive) 1988 proposes a four-way division among Luiseño stems based on their combinatory potential relative to the possessive and absolutive affixes. Steele's analysis is tilted towards the distinctions among stems referring to entities; it also struggles with complex stems including temporal affixes. This paper argues that the intersection of subcategorization properties with the combinatory options relative to the absolutive and possessive provides a more balanced and comprehensive picture of the semantic classification of Luiseño stems.

Helen Stickney (University of Pittsburgh) **Session 53**
Inter-speaker variation in the syntax of the partitive

This study looks at inter-speaker variation in the interpretation of adjectival modification in partitives such as (1).
(1) A spiky pot of John's beetles
An adjective preceding the partitive modifies only the first noun. The intervening DP prevents the adjective from modifying the second noun. For some English speakers, however, DP is not always a barrier in this context. Data from roughly 100 English

speakers show that type of determiner affects whether adjectival modification is blocked, but speakers differ on which types of determiners will block modification. This is consistent with diachronic theories of grammaticalized partitives (i.e. pseudopartitives).

Thea Strand (University of Arizona) **Session 51**
Leveling the linguistic marketplace: Revaluation of the local dialect in rural Valdres, Norway

The winner of a national dialect popularity contest in 2005, the rural Valdres valley has recently experienced a revaluation of the local dialect. Dialect use among Valdres youth declined in the 1990s, but this trend has turned around, as the local dialect is now viewed as desirable and cool. While many distinctive, ultra-local linguistic features from individual villages in Valdres have disappeared, they have given way to a more uniform, leveled dialect among younger speakers. At the same time, however, several distinctive features appear to be undergoing a revival among youth after several decades of shift toward normative, urban-based forms.

Yunju Suh (Stony Brook University) **Session 38**
Place asymmetries in the distribution of CG combinations

Languages exhibit asymmetric distribution of consonant + glide combinations: Velars combine with /w/ more often than labials or coronals do; presence of contrastive palatalization on labials implies that on coronals in Slavic and Celtic languages. These patterns are difficult to capture within OCP (place) analysis, since feature sharing is both preferred (dorsal in k+w and coronal in t+j) and disfavored (labial in p+w). Following the Dispersion Theory (Flemming 2002), in which phonotactic restrictions arise from the consideration of the contrast salience, I attribute the preference of kw and tj to the robust acoustic/perceptual cues distinguishing them from their plain counterparts.

Karen Sullivan (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 31**
Processing metaphoric and non-metaphoric polysemous verbs

This study compares the processing of polysemies that arose through metaphoric and inference-based extensions, and additionally examines extensions that can be analyzed as either metaphor or inferencing.
Both metaphoric and inference-based extended senses of verbs were found to prime their central senses, but metaphoric extensions generated larger and more significant priming effects. This suggests that understanding metaphoric words involves activating their central meanings, a finding that is consistent with the conceptual view of metaphor.
No priming effects were found for polysemies that could be explained either as metaphor or as inferencing, suggesting that these may not actively involve conceptual metaphor.

Kenneth Sumbuk (University of Papua New Guinea) **Session 89**
More on functions and origin of Tok Pisin 'na'

Tok Pisin na is recognised as a coordinator 'and' but its actual origin is still obscure despite attempts by Vehaar (1991), Tom Dutton and John Lynch (1994) for superstrate influence. I will add to this debate by expounding on the functions of na, especially its increasing use as a serial marker. I will however divert from the existing view on the origin of na by point to substrate influence for its origin.

Meghan Sumner (Stanford University) **Session 28**
Perceptual learning, bad maps, and the subtle nature of category shifts

Much attention has been paid to the well-established adjustment of listeners to perceptually ambiguous sounds (Norris et al., 2003). Not all sounds, though, are ambiguous between two categories. Rather, many sounds in accented speech are unambiguously mapped to the wrong sound; they are *bad maps*. I examine the adjustment to these bad maps in a perceptual learning paradigm and distinguish between subtle and gross category adjustments. I propose that gross category shifts are ultimately made through a series of subtle shifts and show that variation is a cue listeners rely on to make multiple subtle perceptual adjustments over time.

Laurel A. Sutton (Catchword/University of California at Berkeley) **Session 74**
Green is the new black

The word *green* was inescapable in 2008, as every company with a marketing budget attempted to capitalize on the terrible reality of global climate change. The color green has always been associated with nature and growing things, but the word *green* has now expanded its semantic field to include concepts of earth-friendly, organic, sustainability, and even corporate responsibility. *Green* has even become a verb. Trademark filings of product and company names including the word *green* jumped 143% between 2006 and 2007 and continued to increase throughout 2008. There is a real danger, however, of the word being misused or overused to the point where it becomes meaningless.

John Sylak (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 41**
Lak reduplication: Neither phonological nor morphological fixed segmentism

Reduplication in some Lak (NE Caucasian, Daghestanian) durative verb forms poses a challenge to Alderete et al.'s (1999) OT theory of fixed segmentism because the explanation for the post-reduplicant fixed /i/ falls outside the two main categories of fixed segmentism: phonological and morphological. Lak's fixed /i/ cannot be designated phonological like Yoruba's fixed /i/ since REDUCE cannot be shown to apply in Lak (Alderete et al. 1999:335-6). Lak's fixed /i/ also cannot be swapped with another morpheme to produce contrasts, and it does not exhibit other properties listed in Alderete et al. (1999:357) that apply to morphological fixed segments.

Kristen Syrett (Rutgers University) **Session 16**
Roger Schwarzschild (Rutgers University)
The representation and processing of measure phrases in four-year-olds

We investigate when children begin to appreciate the difference in the syntax-semantics mapping between pseudopartitive and attributive measure phrases (*3 pounds of strawberries* vs. *3-pound strawberries*). We present a set of experiments with four-year-olds (M 4;2) using the visual world paradigm and questions involving subtraction of objects in a set. Results demonstrate that while children interpret the pseudopartitive MP correctly, their ability to correctly parse the attributive MP is still fragile and subject to competition from compound N syntax (*2-cup cards* vs. *2 cup-cards*) and pressure to associate a number word with the enumeration of discrete objects in a set.

Uri Tadmor (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology) **Session 82**
The unique personal names of the Onya Darat of Borneo

The Onya Darat are an ethnic group of Indonesian Borneo who speaks an Austronesian language of the Land Dayak group. Since the area was opened for development in the 1980s, their culture has been eroding, including traditional naming. Formerly, Onya Darat personal names were created on the basis of euphony and uniqueness: A name could not, to the best of the parents' knowledge, have ever been used as a name before. There was also "onomastic license" to block the application of otherwise regular phonological rules and phonotactic constraints.

Uri Tadmor (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology) **Session 14**
Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)
Measuring the borrowability of word meanings

In our paper we present preliminary results of the Loanword Typology project, which has gathered extensive lexical databases on 40 languages world-wide, based on a list of 1,462 meanings, contributed by language experts. One result is a ranking of the meanings by borrowability (how often the counterparts in the 40 languages are loanwords). Our data allow us to go beyond intuitive definitions of stable meanings. For example, we show that our top 200 meanings are significantly more borrowing-resistant than those on the Swadesh list. We also show which ontological categories and semantic fields are more prone to borrowing.

Susan Tamasi (Emory University) **Session 63**
The misinterpretation of AAE in medical examinations

In this paper, I investigate the use of three features of AAE in the context of a medical examination. I show that in cross-dialectal interactions, patients' statements are often not fully understood by the physician, thus affecting the patients' overall health care. I first analyze the use and frequency of habitual *be*, remote past *BEEN*, and completive *done* in clinic visits of eighty-four patients at a public hospital located in the urban South. Using individual interactions, I then show that patients often give more detailed information in their medical history than the health practitioner recognizes.

Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University) **Session 111**
What are Takelma's closest relatives?

Sapir first extended the "Penutian" group of California languages into Oregon on the basis of resemblances between Takelma and Yokuts (ref), but his observations were never systematized. Here Takelma is compared with the recently accepted Yok-Utian group (Callaghan 1997) comprising Yokuts, Miwok and Costanoan, and also with more northern members of the "Penutian phylum," especially Alsea and Tsimshianic. Similarities between these languages are not immediately evident but concern the most archaic layers of their morphology, especially the structure of the verb, and also involve unusual but systematic phonological correspondences between items belonging to the same semantic clusters.

Laura Tejada (University of Southern California) **Session 110**
Vowel phonation in San Miguel Cajonos Zapotec

This study focuses on San Miguel Cajonos Zapotec (SMCZ), an Otomanguean language of Oaxaca, Mexico, which has not been the subject of any prior documentary or phonetic work. This study proposes that modal, breathy, and creaky voice are phonemic in vowels, and will describe the acoustic parameters that define them. Native speakers were recorded producing words in isolation and in a sentence frame. Phonation categories were determined via the acoustic measurements H1-H2, H1-A1, H1-A2 and cepstral peak prominence.

Marina Terkourafi (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **Session 54**
Borrowed politeness just isn't

This paper investigates the semantic/interactional import of 'thank you', 'sorry,' and 'please,' when these are borrowed from English into other languages. Focusing on spoken corpus data from Cypriot Greek, it is proposed that, borrowed into the recipient language, these terms lose much of their speech act potential, functioning primarily to signpost locally relevant dimensions of variation, such as discourse-, gender-, class-, or ethnicity-based variation. In this way, they do not supplant native (inherited) terms for expressing the speech acts of thanking, apologizing and requesting respectively, but rather function complementarily with them to verbalize a more shaded range of these behaviors.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College) **Session 87**
Names and pseudonyms in linguistic case studies: A historical overview

This presentation explores conventions for the use of pseudonyms in linguistic case studies during the 19-20th centuries. Data derive from research on feral children; typically developing child language learners; adults and children with unusual language profiles; and animal language learning. The analysis uncovers instances of birth names replacing pseudonyms and vice versa; birth names and pseudonyms alternating to preserve meaningful distinctions; "pseudo-birth names" and "real-life pseudonyms"; birth names achieving the character of pseudonyms and vice versa. Linguists employ names and pseudonyms in case studies to subtly and strategically define their positions vis-à-vis both their objects of inquiry and their readers.

Tim Thornes (University of Central Arkansas) **Session 104**
Detransitivity and relative clause formation in Northern Paiute

This paper explores the morpho-syntactic properties of relative clauses in Northern Paiute (Western Numic; Uto-Aztecan), and their interaction with detransitive (voice) morphology. Northern Paiute employs a strategy of nominalization in forming relative clauses, with different nominalizing suffixes distinguishing subject from non-subject relative clauses. Given that voice is widely

understood as a device for adjusting the relative topicality of participants, one of the aims of this paper is to explore how topicality interacts with the discourse functions of relative clauses.

Rosalind Thornton (Macquarie University) **Session 27**
Idan Landau (Ben Gurion University)
Kids'n control

The development of Control and Raising to Object (RtO) structures with the verb *want* is documented using diary data from one child between 1;6 and 2;6. Infinitival *to* is frequently missing from control structures (*I want do it*) and later from RtO structures also. Using Landau's (2004) theory of control, we propose that the child initially hypothesizes that *want* takes a subjunctive clause, resulting in lack of *to*, the bare verb and nominative case in *I want Daddy/he do it*. Positive evidence soon brings adult-like control, but adult RtO is delayed until the child truncates the CP complement to IP.

Ela Thurgood (California State University, Chico) **Session 15**
Tone, phonation, and vowel quality in Hainan Cham

The paper presents a study of Hainan Cham tonal pitches, phonation and F0 of high and low vowels. It shows that the F0 differences between high and low vowels in nonmodal phonations are considerably beyond what mechanics of speech production automatically produce pointing to a non-mechanical enhancement. Specifically, an association with falsetto results in an exaggerated F0 of a high vowel, and consequently, an exaggerated F0 difference between high and low vowels for high tones. An association with a laryngealized phonation enhances F0 difference by lowering the F0 of a low vowel found in Hainan Cham low and mid tones.

Sam Tilsen (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 36**
Evidence for covariability of intergestural and rhythmic timing

Articulographic evidence is presented that variability in gestural timing and variability in rhythmic timing are positively correlated. Speakers repeated the phrase "take on a spa" to metronome patterns of varying rhythmic difficultly, which have previously been associated with greater variability in rhythmic timing. Variance in the timing of gestures associated with [s] and [p] in "spa" was greater in the more difficult rhythmic conditions. A model of multifrequency coupled oscillators corresponding to gestural and rhythmic systems (i.e. feet, phrases, syllables, and consonantal and vocalic gestures) can account for the observed covariability.

Maziar Toosarvandani (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 3**
Adversative 'but' involves gapping not in Farsi but in English

Gapping—deletion of everything in the second half of a coordination structure except for one or more focussed constituents—has long interested researchers in the generative tradition (starting with Ross 1967), though most have concentrated on coordination structures with *and* and *or*. More recently, gapping has been argued also to derive the fragments in correlative coordinations, e.g. *either…or* (Schwarz 1999), and phrasal comparatives (Lechner 2004). I explore whether gapping is active in structures with adversative *but* (Horn 1989:402-413, McCawley 1991), e.g. *Max doesn't play CHESS* ***but*** *(*he plays) CHECKERS*. Drawing on data from the parallel Farsi expression, *balke*, I argue that the fragment following *but* in English sentences like this one is produced by gapping.

Lidiya Tornyova (Graduate Center of the City University of New York) **Session 27**
Virginia Valian (Hunter College/Graduate Center of the City University of New York)
Productivity of auxiliary use in children's wh-questions

English-speaking children commit two major types of errors when producing *wh*-questions: auxiliary omission and failure to invert the auxiliary. Current investigations focus on children's error rates or correct usage rates. An important additional indicator of subject-auxiliary competence is productivity with auxiliaries in controlled experimental settings. We examine auxiliary productivity through elicited imitation of *wh*-questions by 29 English-speaking children aged 2;6 to 3;2. The results show that auxiliary substitution patterns reflect inversion patterns with the corresponding targets and offer independent evidence

that children know the equivalence class of auxiliaries and understand inversion. Children's errors appear to be morphological rather than syntactic.

Gunnel Tottie (University of Zurich) **Session 52**
Sebastian Hoffmann (Lancaster University)
The pragmatics of tag questions in English: A diachronic study

Tag questions with reversed or constant polarity are a prominent feature of spoken Present-Day English. They can seek confirmation, express speaker attitude, involve an interlocutor in conversation, function as directives or challenge an interlocutor. We seek to explain the uses of tag questions in PDE by exploring their pragmatic functions over time.
We have analyzed 600 tag questions in drama from 1500 to 1900 and show their development from more epistemic (information-seeking) to more subjective. We relate changes in their use to changes in norms of politeness and discuss possibilities and limitations of drama for the study of historical pragmatics.

Bethany Townsend (Eastern Michigan University) **Session 22**
Susan Smith (Wayne State University)
MultiTree - a digital library of language relationships

The study of language relationships provides insight into the historical movements and interactions of different populations. MultiTree is an online, NSF-funded research project that will include all scholarly hypotheses about these relationships, represented as trees. Innovative features of MultiTree include an interface with a hyperbolic viewer, and node codes that give a lect a constant identity, allowing for the comparison of different hypotheses. With such an accessible overview of language classification, new discussions will be stimulated and new hypotheses generated.

Celina Troutman (Northwestern University) **Session 50**
Brady Clark (Northwestern University)
Person, pragmatics, and Principle B

According to Principle B (Chomsky 1981), non-reflexive pronouns may not be bound in their local domain (e.g. **Justin*$_1$ *saw him*$_1$). Some researchers (Ward 1983; Horn to appear) have observed that there is an asymmetry between 1st and 3rd person pronouns with respect to Principle B. However, certain binding theories (e.g. Reinhart 1983) do not recognize a person distinction. We used self-paced reading and acceptability judgment tasks to test readers' reactions to Principle B violations involving 1st or 3rd person pronouns. Participants had more difficulty reading 3rd person violations and found them less acceptable than 1st person violations.

D. Kenneth Tucker (Carleton University) **Session 67**
The number of surnames in Reaney's 1958 Dictionary of British Surnames

In Reaney's 1958 *Dictionary of British Surnames*, he does not tell us how many surnames it contains but does tell us how many he deleted from the first draft. After Reaney died, the second and third editions were authored by Wilson who changed the title to *Dictionary of English Surnames*. Wilson tells us how many surnames he added in each case but leaves us without knowledge of the total number of surnames in the editions. The publisher, however, makes a claim on the dust cover of the third edition. This paper establishes the number of surnames in each edition, demonstrates that the claims made by the publishers were wildly inaccurate, and identifies exactly what they were counting.

Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska, Fairbanks) **Session 105**
Acoustic correlates of stress in the Inland dialect of Dena'ina Athabascan

The stress system of Inland Dena'ina (Alaskan Athabascan) is described by Kari (1977: 283-4) as marking stems and full vowels with raised pitch. Acoustic analysis of 953 syllables from elicitation and text in this dialect shows raised F0 on word-initial full vowels, with stems showing increased intensity or length, variable by speaker. Athabascan languages are reported to have indeterminate left-hand word boundaries (McDonough 2003, Tuttle 2008), a pattern reflecting stem-finality and stem prominence. The development of left-hand boundary marking would facilitate word recognition. While delimitative F0 and stem prominence still co-exist, a shift in prosodic systems may be taking place.

Christina Yinchieh Tzeng (Columbia University) **Session 32**
Alexandra Suppes (Columbia University)
Laura Galguera García (University of Oviedo)
Robert M. Krauss (Columbia University)
A comparison of gesture use in L1 and L2: Evidence from Spanish language learners

Co-speech gestures have been found to aid lexical retrieval (Butterworth & Hadar, 1989). This paper examines differences in gesture type and frequency between first-language production (L1) and second-language production (L2). In a lexical retrieval task, English-native speakers with varying levels of Spanish proficiency described apartment layouts in L1 and L2. Distinguishing between iconic, deictic, metaphoric, and beat gestures (McNeill, 1992), we found that talkers produced comparatively more iconic gestures in L1, and more beat gestures in L2. These findings suggest that the functional role of co-speech gesture differs in L1 and L2 production during a task requiring spatial-memory.

Jonathan Udoff (San Diego State University/University of California, San Diego) **Session 24**
Karen Emmorey (San Diego State University)
Put your hands together: Phonological constraints on handshape mapping in ASL

We investigated how American Sign Language users alter their articulation when a "hand block" confines the hand and fingers to a specific handshape, analogous to bite block experiments for speech. Here, we focus on the non-dominant hand to explore whether phonological constraints are maintained during manual compensatory articulation. The findings show that signers violate the Selected Finger Constraint more often when the features of the target handshape conflict with those of the "block" handshape. We argue that signers re-map one handshape onto another in order to maintain the phonological system at the expense of the phonetic system.

Cherlon Ussery (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **Session 21**
Case at syntax, agreement at PF: Evidence from Icelandic

Case and agreement are traditionally taken to be part of syntax. However, recent proposals have challenged this assumption. McFadden (2004, 2006) argues that case is determined post-syntactically. Utilizing facts which suggest that agreement tracks case, Bobaljik (2007) argues that agreement is also post-syntactic. Following Bobaljik's proposal, I present new evidence from Icelandic which suggests that agreement occurs after copy deletion at PF. However, I argue against the idea that case is post-syntactic. I propose that we can account for the fact that agreement is dependent on case if we retain the standard view that case is part of syntax.

Albert Valdman (Indiana University) **Session 93**
Anne-José Villeneuve (Indiana University)
Morphophonological variation in Haitian Creole: the case of 3PRO

Haitian Creole has a high degree of standardization, with a written norm, Standard Haitian Creole (SHC), based on the speech of Port-au-Prince monolingual speakers. To evaluate the diffusion of SHC, we conducted a sociolinguistic study of Northern Haitian Creole (NHC) in the Cape Haitian region, whose speech diverges most from SHC. In our presentation, we deal with the most frequent variable, third person singular pronoun (3PRO), which alternates between SHC *li/l*, and NHC *i/y*, to show that SHC has yet to replace NHC. Our data also indicate that 3PRO is affected by both linguistic and social factors.

Pilar Valenzuela (Chapman University) **Session 114**
Pragmatic ergative marking in Shiwilu (Kawapanan, Peru)

Shiwilu (Jebero) is a nearly-extinct Kawapanan language from Peruvian Amazonia. Obligatory crossreferencing of arguments is nominative-accusative. At the NP level, arguments are usually unmarked; however, the postposition =ler may attach to transitive subjects, and therefore has an ergative distribution. Differently from languages with syntacticized ergative-absolutive systems, absence of =ler does not affect the grammaticality or representational meaning of a transitive clause. This presentation analyzes the distribution of =ler in a corpus of narratives and elicited sentences; it argues that =ler has chiefly pragmatic functions, and that Shiwilu exhibits "optional"/"pragmatic" marking of the ergative.

Pilar Valenzuela (Chapman University) **Session 109**
Lindsay Butler (University of Arizona)
Argument encoding and valence-changing in Kawapanan

Shiwilu and Shawi are the only extant members of the Kawapanan family of Peruvian Amazonia. This presentation analyzes central aspects of Shiwilu grammar and compares them with equivalent constructions in Shawi. First, Kawapanan languages exhibit obligatory cross-referencing of arguments in the verb. It is shown that this system is predominantly nominative-accusative, and that a previous active-inactive analysis is not adequate. Secondly, this presentation deals with valence-changing operations: causative, applicative, reflexive and reciprocal. A comparison of Shiwilu and Shawi demonstrates that though all the corresponding affixes are cognate, their functions may differ in significant ways.

Hein van der Voort (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen) **Session 107**
Areal diffusion of fictive interaction: Future tense in Aikanã (isolate, Brazil)

The future tense in Aikanã (isolate, 200 speakers in Rondônia, Brazil) is expressed by the combination of the future tense suffix -re- and a seemingly redundant first person subject marker. This construction probably originates in the quotation of speech, with a volitional or intentional connotation. Since the grammaticalization of quoted speech constructions with temporal and modal functions is also attested in other unrelated languages of the region, and since it is furthermore subject to areal diffusion elsewhere, Aikanã may have acquired it as an areal feature.

Toon Van Hal (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven) **Session 87**
Terminology in early "precomparative" linguistics

This paper will concentrate on the linguistic terminology used in Early Modern treatises on historical and comparative linguistics. In the first part, a survey of terms designating (linguistic) *similarity*, *derivation*, *stability,* and *change* will be carried out. From these data, general conclusions will be drawn in the second part. The paper will discuss to what extent the humanists exactly defined the terminology applied in their works, and it will trace its often geographical origin. Finally, it will focus upon some recurrent metaphors and will formulate further research questions.

Gerard Van Herk (Memorial University of Newfoundland) **Session 90**
Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University)
A different island: Newfoundland English as a testing ground for dialect contributions to earlier African American English

A controversial question in sociolinguistics is the relative contribution of donor language varieties to the formation of New World Englishes, especially African American English (AAE). In this paper, we seek clues to processes of dialect retention and convergence in earlier stages of AAE, through investigation of vernacular Newfoundland English (NE). NE shares input English dialects with AAE, but lacks significant contributions from other languages/language varieties. Thus, contemporary NE can help identify which input features were robust and salient enough to be adopted into AAE, directly or via Caribbean varieties, and which factors may have operated in its earliest development.

Janneke Van Hofwegen (North Carolina State University) **Session 57**
On the ethnic marking of /l/ in Chicano English: A generational study

This study examines acoustically the word-initial lateral /l/ across three generations of Mexican-American speakers from a predominantly Mexican-American community in Southwest Texas. It further provides comparisons with both native Mexican Spanish and comparable regional European-American varieties. The results show that a relatively light /l/ predominates in this community, no doubt influenced by Spanish substrate. The three generations of speakers, however, exhibit a v-shaped pattern, with the lightest /l/s occurring in the first and third generations. Women of all generations showed significantly lighter /l/s than men. These results suggest that light /l/ may be an emerging, ethnically- and gender-marked variable.

Janneke Van Hofwegen (North Carolina State University) **Session 13**
Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)
The longitudinal development of African American English: From childhood through adolescence

This longitudinal study examines the trajectory of development and change in the childhood and adolescent use of vernacular AAE for 8 speakers through the first 17 years of their lives. Primary hypotheses include the "childhood basilectal hypothesis" (Stewart 1965, Dillard 1972), the "preschool optimization hypothesis" (Craig and Washington 2006), and the "adolescent peer hypothesis" (Labov 1965, Labov et al. 1968). Using a token-based Dialect Density Measure (Renn 2006), a type-based vernacular diversity index, and frequency-based variation analyses, we uncover a variety of trajectories in vernacular AAE optimization: a) stable use; b) regressive use; c) curvilinear use; and d) cyclic use.

Maura Velazquez-Castillo (Colorado State University) **Session 114**
The place of evidentiality in Guaraní grammar

This paper examines the evidential system of Guaraní, and proposes a two-way distinction based on direct and mediated evidence. The data exhibit polysemy that is not limited to the much debated semantic and paradigmatic intersections with epistemic modality and mirativity. The modal-temporal integration is such that Guaraní evidentials have long been described as tense markers. I propose that the evidential system is a deictic category, and that the added temporal and epistemic modality values found in these evidentials are natural ramifications of the deictic nature of proximal and distal relations that hold between the information source and the speaker.

Joshua Viau (Johns Hopkins University/University of Delaware) **Session 27**
Barbara Landau (Johns Hopkins University)
Differential encoding of recipients and locations in children's descriptions of transfer events

Using an elicited production task, we probe the extent to which child language collapses across the conceptual domains of possession and location in encoding recipients/spatial goals in transfer events. Two English constructions in particular are examined: double-object datives (give Kai the ball) and prepositional datives (give the ball to Kai). Our results reveal that the distribution of subjects' verbs and dative frames across event categories is asymmetric, suggesting (a) that datives map differently to the possessive and locative domains and (b) that directness of transfer and goal animacy are grammatically relevant aspects of event structure underlying the distinction between them.

Alejandra Vidal (CONICET/UNAF) **Session 109**
Reciprocals in Pilagá

This paper considers reciprocals in Pilagá, a Guaykuruan language spoken in the Chaco region of Argentina. Its purpose is double: a) describe the strategy for encoding a reciprocal in (and how is this grammaticalized into Pilagá morphosyntax) and b) explain it as a valency-reducing strategy in a semantically-aligned language. Switching from transitive to intransitive in association with a reciprocal marking is widespread. Thus the question that raises is how a switch to inactive marking relates to 'valency'/'reciprocity'. Here we will discuss the fact that in Pilagá it is the adaptation of a very common valency-increasing method to an active/inactive language.

Ricard Viñas-de-Puig (Purdue University) **Session 21**
Catalan and Mayangna experiencer verbs: Evidence for a UG experiencer verb structure?

Using Catalan and Mayangna data as evidence, and building on recent related literature, I propose a UG structure for experiencer predicates consisting of light verb constructions. According to this analysis, the experience is merged with the verb and creates a predication with the theme, while the experiencer is projected by a higher projection, v_{EXP}P. Also, evidence shows that a subset of these experiencer verbs allows an agentive reading, resulting from the projection of an agentive v_{AG}P merged above v_{EXP}P. This agentive structure provides evidence in support of the different types of *v* and their co-occurrence.

Irene Vogel (University of Delaware) **Session 41**
Linda Wheeldon (University of Birmingham)
Units of speech production and response latencies

It has been argued, based on Dutch response latency data, that the basic unit of phonological encoding for speech is a prosodic constituent, the Phonological Word (cf. Wheeldon & Lahiri 1997, 2002). We briefly present some comparable findings for English and then discuss a similar study conducted on a Romance language, with rather different prosodic properties - Italian. While the response patterns are similar to Dutch, we suggest that there are some problems with the claim that the Phonological Word is the unit for phonological encoding, and present an alternative analysis involving the Composite Group (cf. Vogel in press 2008).

Marine Vuillermet (CNRS UMR 5596 / Université Lyon 2) **Session 109**
Double perspective on the Ese Ejja absolutive construction: Historical reconstruction and synchronic readjustment

Ese Ejja (Tacana) is an endangered language spoken by around 1000 people in Amazonia. The object of the paper is a transitive construction with double absolutive, for both A and P arguments. Careful examination of all occurrences could not provide proofs of neither Agent-demotion or Patient-promotion, nor any sensitivity to an animacy hierarchy, nor trace of a voice system (in spite of the presence of the auxiliary).
I analysed it as the result of a historical process of unification of two separate events; I will provide data (from speakers of different ages) showing current readjustments to support my analysis.

Margaret Wade-Lewis (State University of New York at New Paltz) **Session 90**
The role of Beryl Loftman Bailey in advancing Creole linguistics

While Beryl Loftman Bailey is respected in Creole linguistics, too little research has explored her life, the forces that led to her contribution, or her place in the galaxy of Creole linguists. The purpose of this analysis is to contextualize Bailey's relevance as the first native Creole speaker to become a linguist, the first to write a syntactic analysis of Jamaican Creole, the first to utilize the Noam Chomsky syntactic structures paradigm to construct a grammar, and among the first to clearly and strongly advocate—after Schuchardt (1914) and Bloomfield (1933)—that African American Vernacular English (AAVE) has creole roots (1965).

Don E. Walicek (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras) **Session 94**
Sociolinguistic diversity in Samaná English: When is it significant?

This paper discusses Samaná English, a language of the Dominican Republic. It draws attention to archives (e.g., Hazard 1873, Garcia 1893, Truedly 1916) that assist in documenting the roles that religion and education have played in shaping and reflecting linguistic variation, a topic addressed by Poplack and Sankoff (1987) as well as Singler (2007). I suggest that archival data support Singler's critique, especially when they are seen within the rubric of "third-wave" sociolinguistic approaches to variation and meaning-making. Le Page and Tabouret-Keller's (1980) "acts of identity" and responses to 'abstract objectivism,' including Voloshinov (1973), will be discussed.

Abby Walker (The Ohio State University/University of Canterbury) **Session 7**
A case for or against the auditory presentation of GJ stimuli?

Kitagawa and Fodor (2006) argue that grammaticality judgments (GJs) should be elicited via auditory stimuli due to the Implicit Prosody Hypothesis (Fodor 2002). They do not, however, consider other methodological complications that can arise from spoken stimuli. This paper reports on an experiment that tested whether speaker information and socially salient phonetic detail affected the GJs given to recorded sentences. While the positive results might deter some from using auditory stimuli, I argue that auditory stimuli may in fact be the best way to control for such effects.

Neil Walker (University of California, Santa Barbara) **Session 114**
Southern Pomo dependent clause markers

This paper investigates the use of Southern Pomo dependent clause markers as used in monologic narrative texts. Whereas the function of similar markers in neighboring Kashaya Pomo and Central Pomo have been previously investigated, the Southern

Pomo system has never been described in detail. The data show that these markers indicate temporal ordering and realis/irrealis distinctions, as do their cognates in neighboring Kashaya and Central Pomo. However, the Southern Pomo markers also track same or different subject across clauses, not agent or event as has been found in Kashaya and Central Pomo.

Rachel Walker (University of Southern California) **Session 17**
Similarity-sensitive blocking and transparency in Menominee

Menominee shows [+ATR] harmony among non-low vowels; low [-ATR] vowels are transparent: [apiːsaːkamiw] 'it is a black liquid' (Archangeli & Pulleyblank 1994). Low [+ATR] vowels block: [piːhtəhkiːʔ taw] 'he sticks his head in.' A common basis of (dis)similarity emerges under Agreement by Correspondence (Hansson 2001, 2007, Rose & Walker 2004). For harmony, CORR-V[+hi]V[+hi] (output high vowels correspond) and IDENT-VV(+ATR) dominate IDENT-IO(-ATR). Dissimilarity of low [-ATR] vowels and high triggers causes transparency by lack of correspondence (IDENT-IO(-ATR) >> CORR-VV(anyF)). For blocking, triggers and blockers correspond (both are [+ATR]), but not dissimilar blockers and targets (CORR-V[+ATR]V[+ATR] >> IDENT-VV(high) >> CORR-V[+hi]V[+hi]).

Cathleen Waters (University of Toronto) **Session 62**
The case of actually *in North American English*

While many pragmatic studies of the adverb *actually* have been undertaken, I present a sociolinguistic analysis, using a 1.2 million word corpus of spoken North American English, stratified by sex and age. Results demonstrate that the use of *actually* is dependent on age, with younger speakers showing a (statistically significant) greater use. Furthermore, as *actually* progresses along its path of grammaticalization, it is interacting with its most common variant, *really*, as each continues to specialize both in function and the syntactic constraints that govern use.

Tanyia Joy Wilkins (Mico University College) **Session 91**
The rhythmic patterns of Jamaican English

English, in general, has been described as a stress-timed language. Standard Jamaican English (SJE), 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 SJE 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 SJE based on acoustic evidence. The Pairwaise Variability method which uses vowel duration as its basis for classifying the rhythm of languages was used to calculate an index.

Donald Winford (The Ohio State University) **Session 102**
Processes of creole formation and related contact-induced language change.

The processes of change involved in creole formation are also found in other outcomes of language contact, particularly natural second language acquisition and language attrition. All of these situations are characterized by processes of 'substratum influence' or 'transfer,' which are best explained in terms of mechanisms of imposition. Two current models that have been proposed for creole formation, namely, Lefebvre's (1998) Relexification hypothesis, and Myers-Scotton's (2002) Abstract Level Structure model, are compatible with the view of imposition proposed here, and can profitably be interpreted in terms of psycholinguistic models of bilingual speech production.

Elizabeth Grace Winkler (Western Kentucky University) **Session 96**
Questions of gender in Limonese Creole English

Previously, I noted the usage of tag questions by Afro-Costa Rican creole speakers differs by gender. Earlier research was conducted primarily on middle/upper middle class speakers in predominantly white countries. The consensus was that differences in usage may be attributed to gender. Because the sample was so limited, it is important to test whether findings extend to culturally different groups. Furthermore, the assumption that gender is the explanation may be flawed because power and gender are matched in European and Euro-American cultures; it is unknown how people in cultures in which power rests with women use these structures.

Matthew Wolf (Georgetown University) **Session 6**
Local ordering in phonology/morphology interleaving: Evidence for OT-CC

In Tigrinya, the plural and third person masculine singular possessive suffixes have different allomorphs after V-final vs. C-final bases. Selection of their allomorphs are ordered differently with respect to a rule of vowel epenthesis after stem-final clusters. Plural affixation happens after epenthesis and possessive affixation before. However, possessive markers are external to plural markers, implying the opposite order. Thus there is a paradox here for Lexical Phonology (shown by Buckley 1994) and by extension for Stratal OT. I show that interleaving phonology and morphology in OT-CC (McCarthy 2007) permits the paradox to be resolved.

Saundra K. Wright (California State University, Chico) **Session 76**
Address forms influence course ratings

When evaluating courses based on their descriptions, students take into account address forms of course instructors. Seventy college students rated the desirability of courses based on their syllabus descriptions. Syllabi differed only in the presentation of the instructors with seven variations in their address listings: Dr., Professor, Mr., Ms., Mrs., Miss, or No Title. Results indicate that instructor presentation had a significant effect on course ratings, with courses with the instructor labeled "Professor" or "Dr." receiving the highest ratings. This suggests college students are predisposed to certain attitudes about a course merely by the ways in which instructors present themselves.

Fuyun Wu (University of Southern California) **Session 31**
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)
Animacy effects in Chinese relative clause processing

Prior research on Mandarin relative clause (RC) processing has lead to conflicting results regarding ease of processing subject-extracted vs. object-extracted RCs (e.g., Hsiao & Gibson 2003 vs. Lin & Bever 2005), and has often used animacy configurations that are rare in corpora. We explored the role of animacy in Chinese RCs by corpus analysis and three self-paced reading studies. Put together, the results suggest that (i) animate referents prefer subject position, and inanimate entities object position, (ii) animacy of the RC subject has a significant effect on reading times, and (iii) subject-extracted RCs are processed faster than object-extracted RCs.

Fuyun Wu (University of Southern California) **Session 37**
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)
Elaine Andersen (University of Southern California)
The effect of classifiers in predicting Chinese relative clauses

Reading-time studies (Hsu et al. 2006) on Chinese classifiers as cues for relative clauses (RCs) found no facilitory effects except in supportive discourse-contexts. Our corpus analysis shows pre-RC classifiers tend to occur in subject-gapped RCs; post-RC classifiers in object-gapped RCs. We attribute this to two interacting principles: *Early Occurrence Strategy* (classifiers occur early—pre-RC—to signal upcoming RC) and *Semantic Clash Avoidance* (pre-RC classifiers in object-gapped RCs trigger semantic clash between classifier and following noun). Two self-paced-reading experiments showed (i)pre-RC classifiers facilitate subject-gapped RCs more than object-gapped RCs, (ii)mismatching pre-RC classifiers result in transient disruption but ultimately facilitate object-gapped RCs.

Zhiguo Xie (Cornell University) **Session 52**
Semantic sensitivity of 'know' in Banda Acehnese and concealed questions

The Banda Acehnese word for 'know', *t(e)u-*, obligatorily combines with a varying interrogative morpheme X. When *t(e)u-X* takes an interrogative clause complement, X is either the default *peue* 'what' or (roughly) identical to the surface highest wh-phrase in the complement clause. When *t(e)u-X* takes a concealed question DP, X is optionally sensitive to the nature of proposition expressed by the CQ complement. Against such observations I compare two analyses of the interpretation of CQ: 'Question-in-Disguise' and 'Individual Concept'. I argue that the former approach better captures the interpretation of CQ. Ensuing complications can be readily handled with some plausible assumptions.

Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona) **Session 13**
Tyler Kendall (Duke University)
Paul Foulkes (York University, UK)
Dominic Watt (York University, UK)
Phil Harrison (York University, UK)
Colleen Kavanagh (York University, UK)
Jillian Oddie (York University, UK)
Trained listener judgments of rhoticity in English: What R we hearing?

Recent ultrasound analyses have improved our understanding of articulation of rhoticity (Lawson *et al* 2008) but unfortunately, neither acoustic nor perceptual studies permit systematic agreement. The present study takes advantage of a new tool for collecting online listener judgments to evaluate sources of variation in perception. The tool will be described and results of recent studies of trained listeners' perceptions carried out using it. We conclude that even trained phoneticians are influenced by their linguistic experience and expectations. We will evaluate apparent influences on perception and propose steps to maximize accuracy in future analyses.

Yao Yao (University of California, Berkeley) **Session 55**
To learn or not to learn: The growing path of children's phonological neighborhoods

In this study, two children's speech data are examined for the development of phonological neighborhoods in the third year of life. The analysis shows that neighborhood density in the early lexicon increases over time, but it is not necessary the case that children acquire words from dense neighborhoods in adult lexicon first. Moreover, in the initial stage of acquisition, words that are added to the lexicon are from denser neighborhoods than words that are already acquired. After a certain stage, as the backbone of the lexicon is formed, the trend is reversed.

Kristine Yu (University of California, Los Angeles) **Session 36**
The sound of ergativity: Syntax-prosody mapping in Samoan

There is a long-standing debate on how much syntactic information gets passed to prosody: are syntactic category labels erased? Does syntax only determine relative ranks of prosodic boundaries? Also, there is little research on the prosody of ergative languages. We present production data from Samoan, a Polynesian language with ergative-absolutive and absolutive-oblique case-marking. We found correlates between intonational events and case-marking: a high boundary tone occurs at the left edge of an absolutive argument. The data implies the syntactic information passed to prosody is richer than assumed in Wagner (2005) or traditional prosodic phonology.

Aleksandra Zaba (University of Hamburg) **Session 17**
Frequency and learnability of harmony directionalities

The cross-linguistic frequency of patterns is commonly linked to their learnability (e.g., Chomsky & Halle 1968; Prince & Smolensky 1993). The present (AG) experiment investigated whether the cross-linguistic frequency scale suggested in Hansson (2001), progressive nasal consonant harmony (PH)>>regressive nasal consonant harmony (RH), corresponds to the same learnability scale. Adult participants were randomly assigned to the PH or the RH condition and auditorily exposed to words that contained the respective pattern. Subsequently, participants were tested on their knowledge of the pattern. Some evidence was provided for the learning scale more>>less frequent harmony directionality. Implications for theory are discussed.

Henry Zenk (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Oregon) **Session 101**
Jedd Schrock (University of Oregon)
Tony Johnson (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Oregon)
Chinook Jargon (Chinuk Wawa) etymologies—a progress report

This contribution reports on an ongoing project to document the sources of lexical items used as Chinook Jargon (CJ, or Chinuk Wawa), especially in its lower Columbia River "cradle." The previous compilation of CJ etymologies most often cited was published in 1863. Since this far predates modern descriptive studies of the lower Columbia River languages contributing at least

half of CJ's basic lexicon, an updated presentation is clearly overdue. In particular, these modern studies permit a much more nuanced picture of the lower Columbia sources of CJ's regional lexicon than previously possible.

Xinting Zhang (University of Michigan) **Session 47**
Lexical decision in Standard Chinese: Factors influencing speed and accuracy

The study addressed the issue of gradient phonological well-formedness by investigating the effects of lexical statistics and phonological principles in lexical decision in Standard Chinese. The results showed reaction times and error rates in lexical decision correlated with lexical statistics only and no effect of grammar was found. In addition, tonal information was found to play a different role in determining reaction times and error rate than segmental information. All these are assumed to be an effect of the phonotactic and lexical properties of Standard Chinese, suggesting a role of language specificity in phonological processing.

Yuan Zhao (Stanford University) **Session 55**
Statistical inference in the learning of novel phonetic categories

A crucial unsolved problem for phonetic learning is how we update our previous knowledge about a phonetic category as we hear new exemplars? One model of learning is Bayesian Inference, which captures how previous knowledge interacts with the new evidence coming in. Through two learning experiments, this study demonstrated the potential use of Bayesian model in understanding phonetic category learning. The results support the probabilistic nature of phonetic category learning and extend previous work on distributional learning by showing both how it fits into a Bayesian framework and the key need for modeling individual differences in utilizing distributional cues.

Xiaoju Zheng (Northwestern University) **Session 11**
Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)
The effects of metrical prominence and position on duration perception

This study addresses how higher-level metrical structure affects speech perception. The stimuli were meaningful six syllable sentences of three metrical patterns: SWWSWW, SWSWSW, WSWSWS, with target syllables in 3rd, 4th, or 5th position lengthened by five equal steps from 7% to 42%. Subjects made forced-choice comparisons in an AX task with the lengthened stimulus in the A position. Results showed that subjects detected lengthening significantly better on strong syllables than weak ones and low-level speech perception is sensitive not only to acoustic cues per se, but also to the modulation of attention produced by prosodic structure.

Peng Zhou (Macquarie University) **Session 16**
Stephen Crain (Macquarie University)
Focus identification in child Mandarin

This study investigated how Mandarin-speaking children and adults interpret focus structures like *Zhiyou Yuehan chi-le pingguo* 'Only John ate an apple'. We found that children consistently associated the focus operator *zhiyou* with VP, whereas adults associated *zhiyou* with the subject NP. To explain the difference, we propose that children initially treat *zhiyou* as adverbial. To assess our proposal, we examined children's understanding of *zhiyou*-constructions with negation like *Zhiyou Yuehan meiyou chi pingguo* 'Only John didn't eat an apple'. As anticipated, negation assisted children in accessing the adult interpretation, according to which *zhiyou* is associated with the subject NP.

Lal Zimman (University of Colorado, Boulder) **Session 13**
One of these things is not like the other: Why power matters for the study of gay-sounding voices

Why are some speakers perceived as "gay-sounding"? This question has received increasing attention in recent years from linguists interested in language and sexuality. However, the fact that many studies on this topic have been more heavily weighted toward phonetic, rather than sociolinguistic, analysis has meant that opportunities have sometimes been missed to draw on the insights of sociolinguistic theory. In this paper, I make use of developments by language and gender theorists, especially surrounding the issue of power, to unify the sometimes contradictory findings on gay- and lesbian-sounding voices, including my own research on the voices of female-to-male transsexuals.

Fernando Zuniga (University of Zurich) **Session 109**

The applicatives of Mapudungun

This paper presents a comprehensive account of the applicative suffixes -tu, -ye, -(l)el and -(ñ)ma of Mapudungun, a language isolate of South America. The former two are transparently related to full verbs (e.g. tun 'take' and yen 'carry') while the latter two are not. Some predicates (e.g. ayen 'laugh') occur with only one of them while others (e.g. ngillan 'buy, ask') select different applicatives on functional grounds and yet others (e.g. rukan 'build a house') allow more than one without any apparent functional correlate. Particular attention is given to the heterogenous semantic and syntactic behavior of -tu (also a telicizer), -(l)el (also a causative) and -(ñ)ma.



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- 2009 Linguistic Institute, Berkeley, CA: July 6 – August 13
- 2010 Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD: January 7-10
- 2011 Annual Meeting, Pittsburgh, PA: January 6-9
- 2011 Linguistic Institute, Boulder, CO: TBA
- 2012 Annual Meeting, Portland, OR: January 5-8
- 2013 Annual Meeting, location tbd: January 3-6
- 2014 Annual Meeting, Minneapolis, MN: January 2-5

Upcoming Deadlines

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- February 2009: Fellowship applications, 2009 Institute
- March 2009: Organized session proposals, 2010 Meeting
- Summer 2009: Abstract submission, 2010 Meeting

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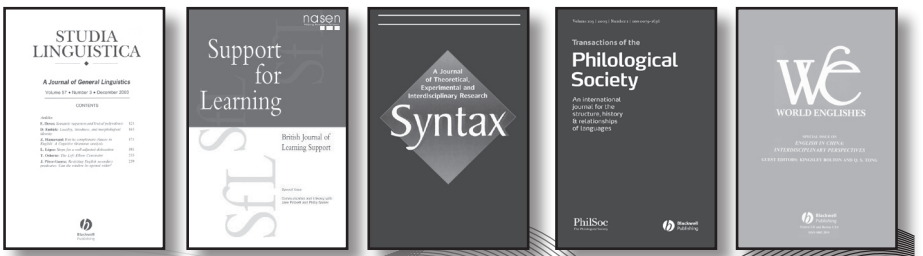
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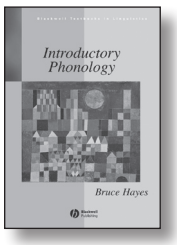
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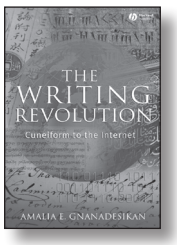
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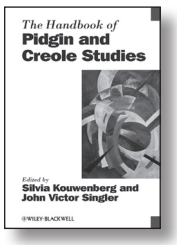
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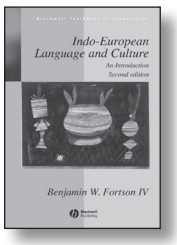
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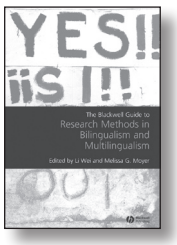
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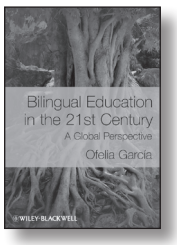


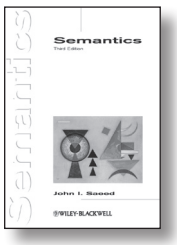












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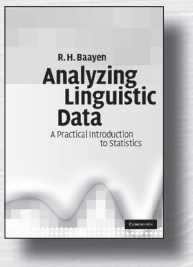
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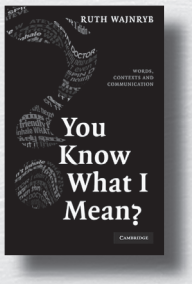
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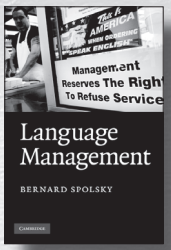


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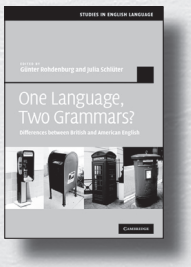
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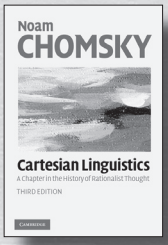
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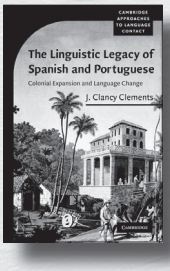
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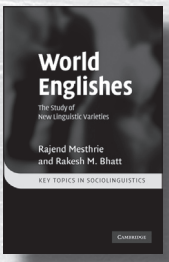


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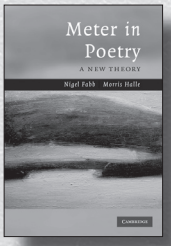
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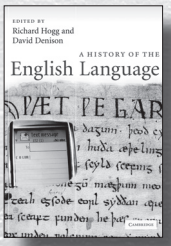
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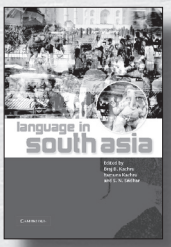
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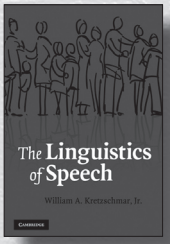
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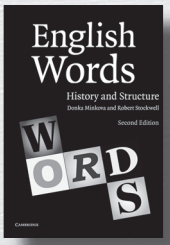


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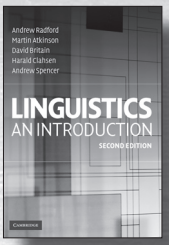
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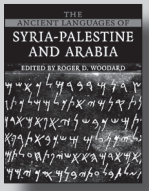
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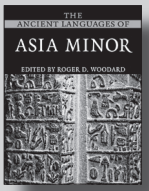
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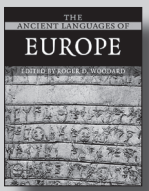
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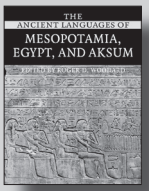




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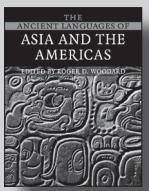
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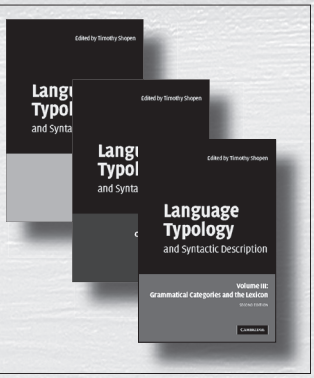
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