Meeting Handbook

Linguistic Society of America

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

Hilton New Orleans Riverside
New Orleans, Louisiana
January 2-5, 2020

94th Annual Meeting

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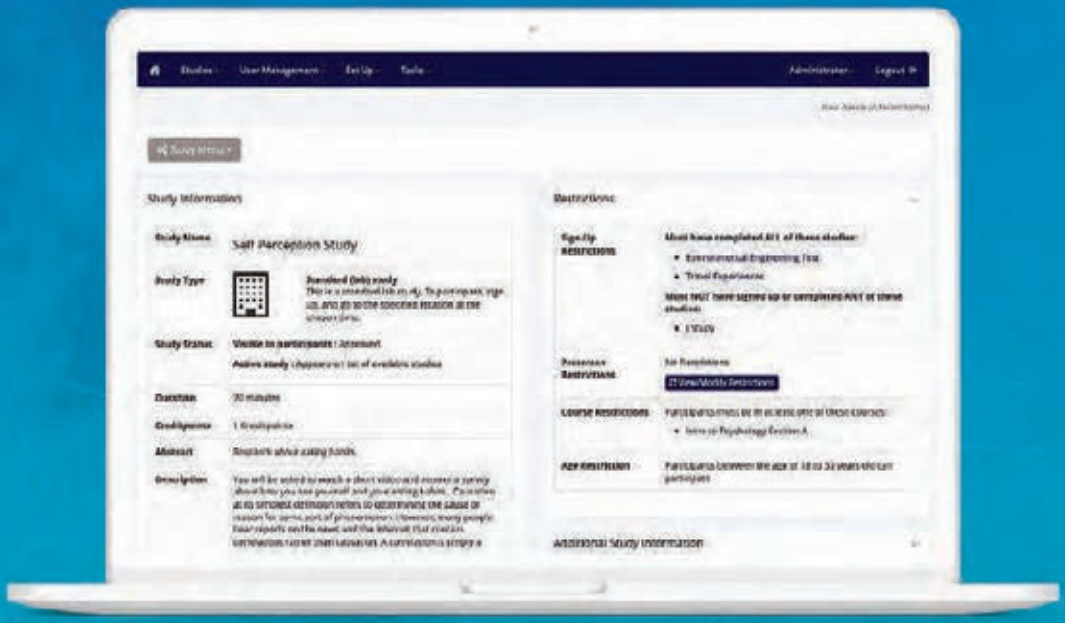

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Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 94th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, the Handbook is the official program for the 2020 Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the American Name Society (ANS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), the North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics (NARNiHS), the Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL), the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee: Co-chairs Khalil Iskarous and Jelena Krivokapic and members Natasha Abner, Diane Brentari, Ashwini Deo, Argyro Katsika, Sonja Lanehart, Ruth Kramer, Emily Manetta, Alicia Parrish (student member), Joseph Sabbagh, Ivy Sichel, Lauren Squires, and Juliet Stanton.

This year, the Program Committee received 17 proposals for organized sessions, 14 of which were accepted for presentation. The Committee received 533 individual abstracts, of which 168 were accepted for presentation as 20-minute papers and 225 for presentation as posters. All individual abstracts were reviewed anonymously. This year, each abstract was reviewed by the Program Committee and at least two additional reviewers drawn from a panel of 215 subfield experts. The LSA Secretariat and Program Committee extend sincere thanks to these external reviewers, who are listed beginning on p. 298.

We are also grateful to Kathryn Remlinger (ADS), David Boe (NAAHoLS), Martin Kohlberger (SSILA), Mark Lauersdorf (NARNiHS), Joe Pater (SCiL), Dorothy Dodge Robbins (ANS), and Nicole Scott (SPCL). We appreciate the help given by LSA Intern Tess Rademacher, who assisted with preparation of this Handbook. Thanks are also due to the staff of the LSA Secretariat—retired Executive Assistant Rita Lewis, Administrative Assistant Beth Riebe, Director of Membership and Meetings David Robinson, and Executive Director Alyson Reed—for their work in organizing the 2020 Meeting.

LSA Executive Committee
January, 2020
New Orleans, LA

Contents

Overview of This Handbook....4
Civility Policy....5
Exhibit Hall Floor Plan....7
Meeting Room Floor Plans....10
General Meeting Information....12
Special Events at the LSA Meeting....13
Especially for Students....15
List of ASL-Interpreted Sessions....18

Meetings at a Glance
- Thursday....20
- Friday....22
- Saturday....24
- Sunday....26

Programs
- Thursday
  - Afternoon....31
  - Evening....35
- Friday
  - Morning....40
  - Afternoon....50
  - Evening....57
- Saturday
  - Morning....71
  - Afternoon....78
  - Evening....88
- Sunday
  - Morning....89

Abstracts
- LSA Plenary Addresses....97
- LSA and Sister Society Organized Sessions....105
- LSA and Sister Society Paper and Poster Abstracts....151

Overview of This Handbook

This Handbook has been prepared with the intention of assisting attendees at the 94th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America and the meetings of its Sister Societies: the American Dialect Society (ADS), American Name Society (ANS), North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics (NARNiHS), Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL), Society 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.

On page 5 is the LSA's Civility Policy, which we ask all attendees to review and abide by. It is meant to promote a safe and welcoming conference environment, protecting our community's rich diversity of age, ethnicity, gender, disability, professional status, religion, sexual orientation and socioeconomic status.

Page 7 contains a diagram of the Exhibit Hall, in the St. James Ballroom. We encourage attendees to visit our exhibitors and to view the poster presentations on display in the nearby Jefferson on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the Exhibit Hall on Friday and Saturday at 10:00 AM and 2:00 PM and on Sunday at 8:30 AM. Pages 11 and 12 contain diagrams of the meeting rooms at the Hilton New Orleans Riverside. Please note that:

- Most LSA sessions will take place on the third floor of the main building: plenary sessions in the St. Charles Ballroom, poster sessions in the Jefferson Ballroom, and concurrent sessions in the Commerce, Canal, Camp, Jackson, Magazine, and Royal Rooms. The Exhibit Hall will be in the St. James Ballroom, the Student Lounge in the Fulton Room, and committee meetings in the Ascot, Durham, Warwick, and Windsor Rooms. The Trafalgar Room is set up as a nursing room, with a small refrigerator. The Presidential Reception will be held in The District (the foyer space between the St. James, St. Charles, and Jefferson Ballrooms).
- LSA Organized Sessions and Sister Society sessions will take place in rooms on the Riverside Complex, reached through the breezeway from the second floor of the hotel. LSA Organized Session will be in Chart 1 and Chart 2, and Sister Society meetings in Compass (ADS), Steering and Bridge (ANS), Pelican (NAAHoLS), Chart 3 (NARNiHS), Kabacoff (SCiL), Port and Starboard (SPCL), and Quarterdeck A, B, and C (SSILA). A variety of special events, including a round-table discussion for scholars of color, a Wikipedia Edit-a-Thon, and the ADS luncheon, will be held in the River Room.

Page 12 contains general meeting information, including basic information about exhibit hours and the job information desk. Pages 13 through 15 list the times and locations of open committee meetings and office hours held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting, and descriptions, of special LSA events which take place at the Meeting. Page 16 contains a list of events designed especially for the one-third of attendees who are students, and page 17 contains information special events organized by the Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics and the Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group. Page 18 contains a list of sessions which will be interpreted into ASL. Pages 20 through 27 contain "Meeting-at-a-Glance" tables for each day of the meeting, which will allow attendees to view LSA and Sister Society schedules by time and location. Each set of facing pages contains LSA and Sister Society information for one day of the meeting. Be sure to check the full program listings for exact times.

The full programs of the LSA and the Sister Societies are listed beginning on page 29. These programs list, in chronological order, all public events taking place as part of the LSA and Sister Society Meetings. Plenary, organized, concurrent, and poster sessions are listed along with the themes of the concurrent sessions, the names and affiliations of presenters, and the titles of their presentations. Each organized, concurrent and poster session is assigned a session number, indicated in large type to the right of the session title; session numbers are cross-referenced with the list of abstracts of regular papers and posters beginning on page 151. Reports from the Executive Director, Secretary-Treasurer, Program Committee, the Directors of the 2019 Linguistic Institute, and the Editors of *Language, Semantics and Pragmatics*, and *Phonological Data and Analysis* accompany the Friday evening portion of the program, when the LSA business meeting takes place.

Finally, abstracts for all presentations are listed beginning on page 97. Abstracts for LSA plenary presentations are listed first in chronological order, then abstracts for organized sessions (with session abstracts as well as abstracts of individual presentations), also in chronological order. Abstracts for individual posters and papers for the LSA and Sister Society meetings are listed alphabetically by first author beginning on page 151 Each abstract is identified with a session number, appearing to the right of the presenter's name, which will enable you to locate it in the session of which it is a part. An index of first authors at the end of the Handbook will facilitate navigation within the list of abstracts of plenary talks, organized sessions, and paper and poster abstracts.

LSA Civility Policy

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

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

1. **Purpose**

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

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

2. Expected Behavior

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

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

3. Unacceptable Behavior

Unacceptable behaviors include:

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

Adopted by the LSA Executive Committee, December 18, 2017

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

LSA Safety and Responsibility

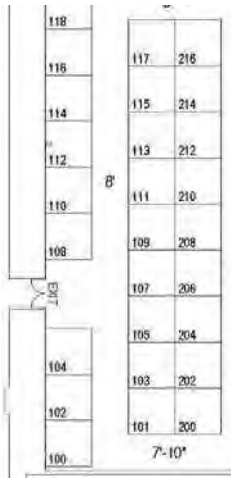
Responsible Drinking: At some LSA networking events both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages are served. The LSA expects participants at our events to drink responsibly.

Personal Safety and Security: The LSA works diligently to provide a safe and secure environment at its meetings and events by working with venue staff to make sure meeting participants are safe. We ask that all attendees report any questionable or concerning activity to LSA staff so that they can take immediate action. No concern is too small, if you see something, say something.

- Be aware of your surroundings at all times. Avoid wearing headphones or looking at electronic devices while walking, especially outside the conference hotel.
- Use the buddy system when walking to and from the host hotel or other event locations during early or late hours. If you are alone, consider using a taxi or ride-share service. When using public transit, plan your route in advance from a safe space. When traveling off-site, let someone know where you are going, when you expect to be back, and how to reach you.
- Don’t wear your meeting badge on the street. Take it off as soon as you leave the hotel/venue.
- Don’t carry a lot of cash or credit cards. Leave these in your hotel room safe.
- Don’t leave personal property unattended anywhere, anytime.
- Use the dead-bolt lock on your hotel room door when inside; do not leave it ajar if you are expecting visitors/guests.

If it is an emergency or if you need immediate assistance, ask any LSA staff member or on-site security personnel to help you, or call 911.

Exhibit Hall Floor Plan



We thank our 2020 Annual Meeting exhibitors for their support. Please stop by the Exhibit Hall in the St. James Ballroom to visit their representatives on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 AM to 5:30 PM and on Sunday from 8:30 to 11:00 AM.

Exhibitor	Booth(s)	Exhibitor	Booth(s)
Brill	110	North American Computational Linguistics Olympiad	216
Cambridge University Press	107, 109	Oxford University Press	113, 115
Duke University Press	103	Recovering Languages & Literacies of the Americas	108
Edinburgh University Press	104	Routledge, Taylor & Francis	112, 114
Equinox	117	SIL International	100, 102
Gallaudet University Press	116	South Asia Summer Language Institute	105
The Language Conservancy	118	Wiley	111
Linguistic Society of America	210, 212		
MIT Press	101		
Modern Language Association	214		

Join us for complimentary hot beverages in the Exhibit Hall
on Friday and Saturday at 10:00 AM and 2:00 PM and on Sunday at 8:30 AM

Visit each exhibitor to complete the "LSA Passport" included in your registration packet and spin the prize wheel at the LSA Booth for a chance to win prizes, including complimentary LSA membership, complimentary registration for the 2021 Annual Meeting in San Francisco, LSA merchandise, and more!

Mark Your Calendars!

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

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

Summer 2021: Linguistic Institute, Amherst, MA

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

January 5-8, 2023, LSA Annual Meeting, Denver, CO

January 4-7, 2024, LSA Annual Meeting, New York, NY

LSA LEADERSHIP CIRCLE 2019

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

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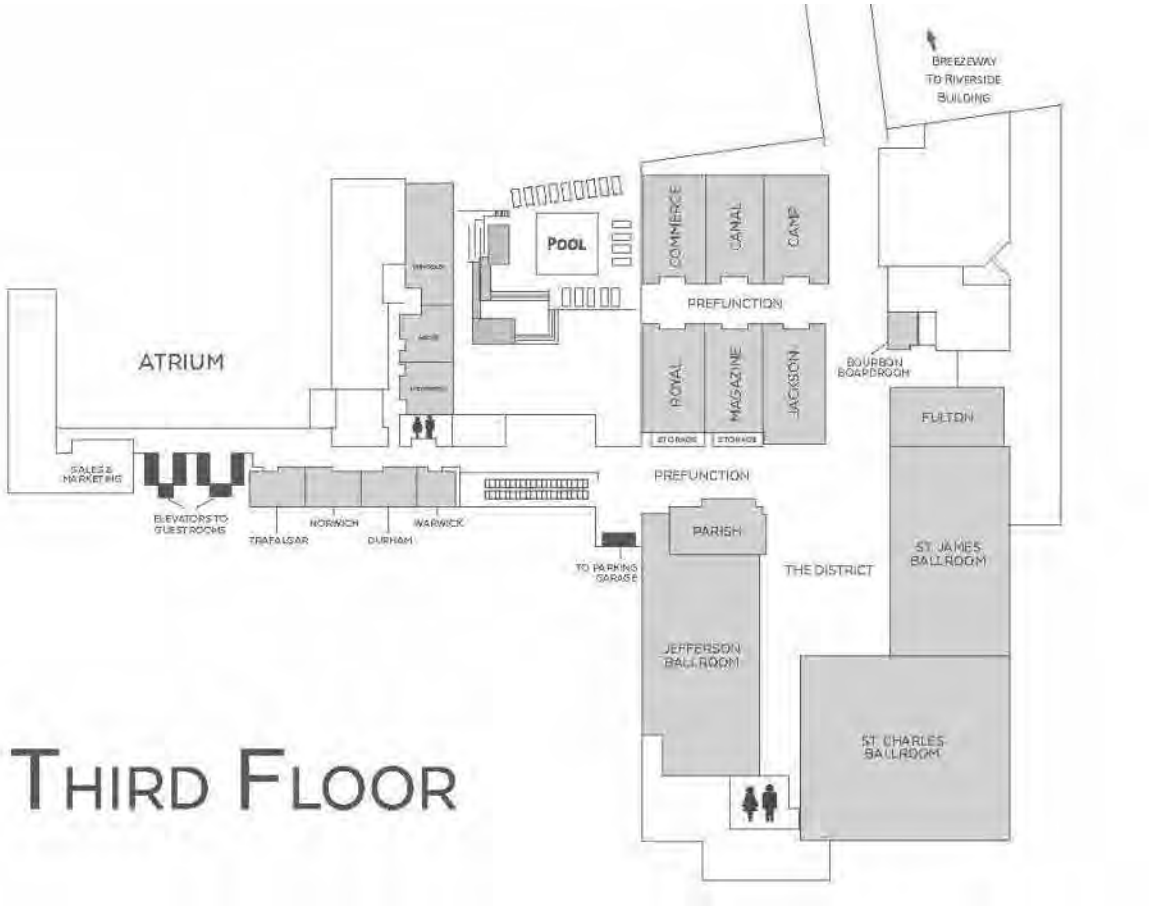
Kristen Syrett,
Bernard Tranel
Margaret Winters
Anthony Woodbury

*Reflects contributions made from November 29, 2018 through November 26, 2019

About the Leadership Circle

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

Third Floor Meeting Space



LSA Concurrent Sessions: Commerce, Canal, Camp, Jackson, Magazine, Royal
Plenary Sessions: St. Charles Ballroom
Poster Sessions: Jefferson Ballroom
Presidential Reception: The District
Exhibit Hall: St. James Ballroom
Nursing Room: Trafalgar
Student Lounge: Fulton
Committee Meetings: Ascot, Durham, Warwick, Windsor

The two restrooms across from the Durham Room have been designated Gender-Neutral Restrooms.

Riverside Complex Meeting Space

LSA Organized Sessions: Chart 1, Chart 2
ADS Sessions: Compass
ANS Sessions: Bridge, Steering
NAAHoLS Sessions: Pelican
NARNiHS Sessions: Chart 3
SCiL Sessions: Kabacoff
SPCL Sessions: Port, Starboard
SSILA Sessions: Quarterdeck A, Quarterdeck B, Quarterdeck C

Round Table for Scholars of Color, Department Chairs Round Table, Deeper Dive, ADS Luncheon, Wikipedia Edit-a-Thon: River

General Meeting Information

Registration

Registration for the LSA and Sister Society meetings will take place in The District on the third floor of the hotel during the following hours:

Thursday, January 2	1:00 – 7:00 PM
Friday, January 3	8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
Saturday, January 4	8:00 AM – 7:00 PM
Sunday, January 5	8:30 – 11:00 AM

Exhibit Hall

The Exhibit Hall, including the Joint Book Exhibit, is located in the St. James Ballroom. Complimentary hot beverages will be served in the Exhibit Hall at 10:00 AM and 2:00 PM on Friday and Saturday and at 8:30 AM Sunday. The Exhibit Hall will be open on Friday and Saturday from 10:00 AM – 5:30 PM and on Sunday from 8:30 – 11:00 AM.

Child Care/Nursing

The Hilton New Orleans Riverside recommends www.care.com for child care. LSA members who are presenting their research at the Annual Meeting can be reimbursed for up to $100 in child care expenses; contact lsa@lsadc.org for details.

Attendees are welcome to breastfeed children at any time and anywhere during the Annual Meeting. The Trafalgar Room on the third floor is also set up as a nursing room, with comfortable furniture and a small refrigerator. Please ask any LSA staff member or volunteer if you have questions about the nursing room.

Gender Neutral Restrooms

The two restrooms across from the Durham Room (on the 3rd floor, near the guest room elevators) have been designated gender neutral restrooms for the duration of the Annual Meeting.

Job Information Desk

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

Civility Policy and Safety Policy

We ask all attendees to review and abide by the LSA Civility Policy found on p. 5 of this handbook. It is meant to promote a safe and welcoming conference environment, protecting our community's rich diversity of age, ethnicity, gender, disability, professional status, religion, sexual orientation and socioeconomic status. A Safety and Security Policy is on p. 6.

Open Committee and Special Interest Group Meetings

- Committee on AP Linguistics (APLC): Saturday, Windsor, 8:45 – 10:00 AM
- Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELxJ): Sunday, Durham, 8:30 – 9:30 AM
- Committee for Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP): Saturday, Windsor, 7:30 – 8:45 AM
- Ethics Committee: Saturday, Ascot, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- Ethics Committee: Open Discussion of Revised Ethics Statement: Sunday, Durham, 10:30 – 11:00 AM
- Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL): Saturday, Ascot, 7:30 – 9:00 AM
- Committee on LGBTQ+ Issues in Linguistics (COZIL): Friday, Windsor, 7:30 – 8:30 AM
- Committee for Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE): Saturday, Durham, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Linguistics in the School Curriculum Committee (LiSC): Friday, Durham, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Natives4Linguistics Special Interest Group: Sunday, Warwick, 8:30 – 10:00 AM
- Committee on Public Policy (CoPP): Friday, Ascot, 8:00 -9:00 AM
- Program Committee: Sunday, Ascot, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- Scholarship of Teaching and Learning Special Interest Group Organizational Meeting: Saturday, Ascot, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL): Sunday, Ascot, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC): Saturday, Warwick, 8:30 – 9:30 AM

Office Hours

- CoLang 2020: Saturday, Ascot, 4:00 – 5:00 PM
- Endangered Language Fund
  Business Meeting: Friday, Warwick, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
  Office Hours: Friday, Warwick, 9:00 – 10:00 AM
- *Language/Phonological Data and Analysis; Teaching Linguistics*: Saturday, Durham, 10:00 – 11:00 AM
- Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group: Sunday, Windsor, 8:00 – 11:00 AM
- Natives4Linguistics Special Interest Group: Friday, Ascot, 7:00 – 8:00 AM
- National Science Foundation: Saturday, Jefferson Ballroom (Poster Board #96), 12:00 – 1:30 PM
- *Subtitle* (LSA Podcast): Saturday, Jefferson Ballroom (Poster Board 97), 12:00 – 1:30 PM

Special Events

Thursday, January 2

- LSA Executive Committee Meeting: Bridge, 8:30 AM – 3:45 PM
- Conversations with Student and Faculty Scholars of Color on Success in Navigating and Thriving in the Academy: River, 12:30 – 2:00 PM
- ADS Executive Council Meeting: Compass, 1:00 – 3:00 PM
- ADS Annual Business Meeting: Compass, 3:00 – 3:30 PM
- How to LSA: The Annual Meeting for First-Timers: Commerce, 3:00 – 3:45 PM
- ANS Executive Council Meeting: Steering, 3:00 – 6:00 PM
- SCIL Tutorial: Finite-State Text Processing: Kabacoff, 2:00 – 3:00 PM
- ADS Words of the Year and Word of the Decade Nominations: Compass, 6:15 – 7:15 PM
- LSA Welcome, Land Acknowledgment, and Annual Report: St. Charles Ballroom, 7:00 – 7:30 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: St. Charles Ballroom, 7:30 – 8:30 PM. jessie little doe baird (Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project), "Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project: Nine Years On from We Still Live Here: Âs Nutayuneân"
- Special Film Screening: Signing Black in America; The Story of Black ASL: Chart B, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
- International Year of Indigenous Languages Closing Event: River Room, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
- Sister Society Meet-and-Greet Reception: Spirits Bar & Lounge (First floor lobby), 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, January 3

- ANS Names of the Year Selection: Steering, 11:30 – 12:30 PM
- SSILA In Memoriam**:** Michael Krauss, Wally Chafe, Catherine Callaghan and Eric Hamp: Quarterdeck B, 12:00 – 1:00 PM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: St. Charles Ballroom, 12:45 – 1:45 PM. Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh), "Creole Language Prosody in the 21st Century"

- Wikipedia Edit-a-Thon: River Room, 2:00 – 5:00 PM
- Linguistics Beyond Academia Panel: Parish, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- LSA Round Table for Department Chairs and Program Heads: River Room, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- ADS/ANS Word of the Year/Name of the Year/Word of the Decade Vote: St. Charles Ballroom, 5:00 – 6:30 PM
- LSA Business Meeting and Induction of 2020 Class of LSA Fellows: Chart A, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
- SCiL Business Meeting: Kabacoff, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
- "The Five-minute Linguist" Plenary: St. Charles Ballroom, 7:00 – 8:30 PM
- Student Mixer**:** River Room, 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Saturday, January 4

- LSA Deeper Dive: Aligning Linguistic Research Incentives and Open Scholarship: River Room, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- LSA Invited Plenary Address: St. Charles Ballroom, 10:30 – 11:30 AM. Anne Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara), "Fostering a Culture of Racial Inclusion in Linguistics: For the Children of the 9th Ward Circa 2005"
- SSILA Business Meeting: Quarterdeck B, 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM
- ADS Annual Luncheon: River Room, 12:15 – 1:45 PM. Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona), "Unapologetically Black Language, Linguists, and Linguistics"
- ANS Keynote Address: Steering Room, 2:00 – 3:00 PM. Nick Spitzer
- Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group Career Mixer: Parish, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- NAAHoLS Business Meeting: Pelican, 3:00 – 4:00 PM
- NARNiHS General Meeting: Chart C, 4:30 – 5:30 PM
- ANS Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation: Steering, 5:00 – 6:00 PM
- LSA Student Panel on Preparing to Change Roles (from student to employee, from individual contributor to manager of a lab or project or product team): Chart A, 5:00 – 6:30 PM
- LSA Awards Ceremony: St. Charles Ballroom, 6:30 – 7:00 PM
- LSA Presidential Address: St. Charles Ballroom, 7:00 – 8:00 PM. Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University), "What is Time (and why should linguists care about it):"
- ANS Conference Dinner: Grand Isle Restaurant, 575 Convention Center Blvd., 7:00 PM
- SPCL Conference Dinner: TBA, 7:30 PM
- LSA Presidential Reception: The District, 8:00 – 10:00 PM

Sunday, January 5

- ANS Executive Council Meeting: Steering, 8:00 – 9:00 AM
- LSA Minicourse: Digitizing your Analog Course: A mini-course for instructors interested in designing online linguistics courses. Quarterdeck C, 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Mobile Apps for Endangered Language Revitalization and Documentation. Port, 12:30 – 5:30 PM
- LSA Minicourse: Introduction to the Sociophonetics of Intonation. Pelican, 12:30 – 5:30 PM

Special Events at the LSA Meeting

***How to LSA: The Annual Meeting for First-timers*:** Thursday, 2 January, 3:00 – 3:45 PM
Not sure how the Annual Meeting works? What to do? Join student representative to the Program Committee Alicia Parrish (New York University), Laura Wagner (The Ohio State University), seasoned Annual Meeting pros, and other newcomers to get answers to your FAQ.

International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYIL) Closing Celebration: Thursday, 2 January, 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Join representatives of the LSA's Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP), members of the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA), and Indigenous language speakers, heritage language speakers, academic scholars, educators, and others for a review of events that took place under LSA auspices and elsewhere in celebration of the United Nations' declaration of 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages.

Round Table for Department Chairs and Program Heads: Friday, 3 January, 9:00 – 10-:30 AM
This session for administrators of linguistics departments and programs will feature presentations on Aligning Linguistic Research Incentives and Open Scholarship, and on Challenges Associated with Collecting and Reporting Demographic Data about Linguistics Students, Faculty and Alumni. The session also includes opportunities to informally network and compare practices with colleagues at other programs and departments. This session is open to all faculty attendees, who are especially encouraged to participate if their department/program leader is unable to attend.

LSA Business Meeting: Friday, 3 January, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
This Handbook contains written reports, beginning on page 59, from the LSA Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Director, Program Committee, editors of *Language, Phonological Data and Analysis,* and *Semantics and Pragmatics*, and the Directors of the 2019 Linguistic Institute. The 2019 LSA Fellows will be inducted, and Honorary Members proposed, during this meeting.

Induction of the 2020 LSA Fellows: At the LSA Business Meeting, Friday, 3 January, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
The following members of the Society will be inducted as LSA Fellows in recognition of their distinguished contributions to the discipline:

Raul Aranovich (University of California, Davis), Juliette Blevins (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Claire Bowern (Yale University), Mary Bucholtz (University of California, Santa Barbara), Ives Goddard (Smithsonian Institution), Nina Hyams (University of California, Los Angeles), Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley), Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Miriam Meyerhoff (Victoria University of Wellington), Rena Torres Cacoullos (The Pennsylvania State University), Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis)

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

***The Five-minute Linguist*:** Friday, 3 January, 7:00 – 8:30 PM
The Five-Minute Linguist is a high-profile event during which selected speakers will be judged on their ability to present their research in a brief but informative way. See p. 101 for more details.

Awards Ceremony: Saturday, 4 January, 6:30 – 7:00 PM
LSA awards—the C.L. Baker Award, the Best Paper in Language 2019 Award, the Leonard Bloomfield Book Award, the CEDL Travel Grant Awards, the Elizabeth Dayton Award, the Early Career Award, the Excellence in Community Linguistics Award, the Kenneth L. Hale Award, the Linguistics, Language, and the Public Award, the Mentoring Award, and the Student Abstract Awards—will be presented immediately before the Presidential Address.

Presidential Reception: Saturday, 4 January, 8:00 – 10:00 PM
Join the LSA for light refreshments, complimentary nonalcoholic beverages and a cash bar to celebrate the accomplishments of the past year, catch up with old friends and make new ones.

Especially for Students

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

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

***Student Lounge*:** Fulton Room
The Student Lounge will operate from 7:00 AM to 6:00 PM on Friday and Saturday and on Sunday from 8:00 to 11:00 AM as a space for students to meet, discuss, and socialize. Beverage service and snacks will be provided on Friday and Saturday

Pop-Up Mentoring Meet-Up: Friday and Saturday, 12:00 – 12:45 PM, Parish Room
If you have been matched with a mentor or mentee, please meet your mentoring partner in the Parish Room and proceed to lunch on your own.

***Student Mixer**:* Friday, 8:30 PM – 10:00 PM, River Room
Join your fellow students for a complimentary beverage and a few hours of R&R, courtesy of the LSA's Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC).

***Student Panel on Preparing to Change Roles (from student to employee, from individual contributor to manager of a lab or project or product team)*:** Saturday, 5:00 – 6:30 PM, Chart A
Sponsored by COSIAC (Committee on Student Issues and Concerns)

Join our panelists for a discussion of managing collaborative relationships, an essential set of skills for professional colleagues and co-workers whether in academia, industry, non-profits, or government. Topics to be covered include:
- Taking (and giving) credit; when are individuals recognized and when is a team recognized?
- Having difficult conversations, about ethics, about behavior, or other potentially charged topics
- Providing constructive feedback, whether positive or negative
- Power, authority and responsibility in the face of bullying and harassment

***Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) Meeting*:** Saturday, 8:30 – 9:30 AM, Warwick
Make your voice heard at the meeting of COSIAC, which is charged with addressing the issues and concerns of student members; reviewing services currently provided to student members with an eye to expanding and improving them; and making recommendations to the Executive Committee on ways to increase student participation and involvement in LSA activities. Student members of the LSA may serve on this or any of the LSA's other open committees.

Special Events Organized by the Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group (SIG)

Panel: Linguistics in the Workplace
Friday, Parish, 3:30 – 5:00 PM

This panel features linguists from an array of professions beyond the professoriate (ie., "Career Linguists"), as well as representatives from the companies who hire them. Our career linguists will tell all about their journeys from degree to the workplace, what motivated them to make the shift to the private sector, and the advantages (and sometimes disadvantages) of working outside of academia. To give a fuller picture of what life is like for career linguists, we will also hear from those who hire linguists to better understand what make a linguist a great candidate for numerous professional roles. Panelists hail from a variety of professional sectors, including language engineering, user experience research, nonprofit/program development, and diversity technology, to name a few. An audience Q&A will follow our panel discussion. Hosted by the LSA special interest group Linguists Beyond Academia, "Linguists in the Workplace" is for anyone interested in better understanding the array of options open to linguists as they navigate their careers post-degree.

Linguistics Career Mixer
Saturday, Parish, 3:30 – 5:00 PM

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

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

Anyone who is interested in being radically curious about career is most welcome to participate including students at all stages of their educational and professional development, professors, grads and any and all career-minded linguists. Those wearing a "Career Linguist" name tag indicate that they have come ready to be asked questions and to share their experiences.

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

Special Event Organized by the Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)

Conversations with Student and Faculty Scholars of Color on Success in Navigating and Thriving in the Academy
Thursday, River Room, 12:30 – 2:00 PM
Organizer: Fabiola Henri (University of Kentucky)

The Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL) will host its 3rd Scholars of Color Mentoring Roundtables event to discuss topics related to advancing the research and professional development of Linguists of Color in higher education. As research and blog posts have shown, academia can be a hostile, unwelcoming environment for scholars of color. With inadequate numbers of role models and mentors of color at all ranks, successfully navigating degree programs, tenure, and promotion can be very daunting and lonely. This LSA CEDL event will provide a space for student and faculty scholars of color to connect and engage in candid conversations on issues relevant to their success in navigating and thriving in the academy.

This year's roundtable topics will include: Addressing Micro-Aggressions, Navigating the Tenure-track Race, Considering Administration and Leadership, Politics of Critique and Mold-breaking, Public Scholarship at the Graduate Level, Navigating the Peer Review Process in Publishing Journal Articles and Books, Coping Strategies for Challenging Situations, and more.

ASL Interpretation at the Annual Meeting

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

Thursday, January 2

- Bilingualism I: Magazine, 4:00 – 5:30 PM
- Plenary Poster Session: Jefferson Ballroom, 5:30 – 7:00 PM
- Welcome, Land Acknowledgment and LSA Annual Report: St. Charles Ballroom, 7:00 – 7:30 PM
- Plenary Address (jessie little doe baird): St. Charles Ballroom, 7:30 – 8:30 PM
- Screening of Signing Black in America: Chart B, 8:30 – 10:00 PM

Friday, January 3

- The Intellectual Merit of Language Documentation Research: Chart A, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- Sociolinguistics II: African American Languages: Royal, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- Plenary Poster Session: Jefferson Ballroom, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
- Invited Plenary Address (Shelome Gooden): St. Charles Ballroom, 12:45 – 1:45 PM
- Black Becoming for Language and Linguistics Researchers: Chart A, 2:00 – 5:00 PM
- Linguistics Beyond Academia Panel: Linguistics in the Workplace: Parish, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- LSA Business Meeting: Chart A, 6:00 – 7:00 PM
- The Five-Minute Linguist: St. Charles Ballroom, 7:00 – 8:30 PM

Saturday, January 4

- Phonology and Language Acquisition: Camp, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- Sociolinguistics IV: Issues in Teaching Linguistics: Royal, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- Invited Plenary Address (Anne Charity Hudley): St. Charles Ballroom, 10:30 – 11:30 AM
- Plenary Poster Session: Jefferson Ballroom, 12:00 – 1:30 PM
- Queer and Trans Digital Modalities: Chart A, 2:00 – 3:30 PM
- Bilingualism II: Jackson, 2:00 – 4:00 PM
- Toward an Intersectional Linguistics: Chart A, 3:30 – 5:00 PM
- Typology: Jackson, 4:00 – 5:00 PM
- LSA Awards Ceremony: St. Charles Ballroom, 6:30 – 7:00 PM
- Presidential Address (Brian D. Joseph): St. Charles Ballroom, 7:00 – 8:00 PM
- Presidential Reception: The District, 8:00 – 10:00 PM

Sunday, January 5, 2020

- Experimental Semantics: Canal, 9:00 – 10:30 AM
- The Responsibilities, and the Benefits, of Language Documentation Research to Broader Populations: Chart B, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

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LSA at a Glance
Thursday, January 2

	St. Charles Ballroom	Jefferson Ballroom	Chart A	Chart B	Commerce	Canal	Camp	Jackson	Magazine	Royal
8:00										
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2:00										
2:30			Careers for Linguists/ Linguists for Careers	Contact, Structure, Change						
3:00					How to LSA					
3:30										
4:00					Semantics I	Syntax I: Pronouns	Phonetics I	Psycho-linguistics I	Bilingualism I	Socio-linguistics I
4:30										
5:00										
5:30		Plenary Poster Session								
6:00										
6:30										
7:00	Welcome									
7:30	Plenary: jessie little doe baird									
8:00										
8:30				Signing Black in America						
9:00										
9:30										

Sister Societies at a Glance
Thursday, January 2

	ADS	ANS		NAAHoLS	NARNiHS	SCiL	SPCL		SSILA		
	Compass	**Steering**	**Bridge**	**Pelican**	**Chart C**	**Kabacoff**	**Port**	**Starboard**	**Quarter-deck A**	**Quarter-deck B**	**Quarter-deckC**
8:00											
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9:00											
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11:00											
11:30											
12:00											
12:30											
1:00	Executive Council Meeting										
1:30											
2:00						Finite-State Text Processing					
2:30											
3:00	Business Mtg	Executive Committee Meeting				Formal Language Theory					
3:30											
4:00	Dialect & Identity Alignment					Session I			Digital Tools for Lexico-graphy	Historical Linguistics 1	
4:30											
5:00											
5:30						Poster Session I (Jefferson BR, #70-90)			Syntax 1	Revitali-zation 1	
6:00	WOTY/WOTD Nominations										
6:30											
7:00											
7:30											
8:00											
8:30	Sister Society Meet-and Greet (Spirits Bar & Lounge/1st Floor Lobby)										
9:00											
9:30	International Year of Indigenous Languages Closing Event (River Room)										

LSA at a Glance
Friday, January 3

	St. Charles Ballroom	Jefferson Ballroom	Chart A	Chart B	Commerce	Canal	Camp	Jackson	Magazine	Royal
8:00										
8:30										
9:00			The Intellectual Merit of Lang. Doc. Research	Teaching Large General Linguistics Classes	Semantics II	Syntax II: Valency	Phonetics II: Articulation	Text/Corpus Linguistics	Phonetics & Psycholinguistics	Socio-linguistics II
9:30										
10:00										
10:30		Plenary Poster Session								
11:00										
11:30										
12:00										
12:30	Plenary Address: Shelome Gooden									
1:00										
1:30										
2:00			Black Becoming for Linguistics Researchers	Reduplication-Phonology Interactions	Syntax-Semantics Interface I	Syntax III	Prosody	Phonology I	Historical Syntax/ Semantics	Socio-linguistics III
2:30										
3:00										
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5:00										
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6:00			LSA Business Meeting							
6:30										
7:00	The Five-Minute Linguist									
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Sister Societies at a Glance
Friday, January 3

	ADS	ANS		NAAHoLS	NARNiHS	SCiL	SPCL		SSILA		
	Compass	**Steering**	**Bridge**	**Pelican**	**Chart C**	**Kabacoff**	**Port**	**Starboard**	**Quarter-deck A**	**Quarter-deck B**	**Quarter-deckC**
8:00		Names in Graphic, Comic & YA Fiction	Name Brand Entertain-ment								
8:30	Ethnolinguistics Practices & Perceptions										
9:00				Language and Nat'l Identity		Session II	Morph-syntax		Syntax 2	Historical Linguistics 2	Semantics 1
9:30											
10:00		Literary Names & Semantics	Place Names	Linguists & Their Activities		Invited Talk: C Potts					
10:30											
11:00	Discourses & Dialects					Invited Talk: E. Pavlick		Language Acquisition & Typology			
11:30		Names of the Year Selection									
12:00										In Memoriam	
12:30											
1:00	New Words										
1:30		Literary Names: Irish & Caribbean	J Names!								
2:00				Linguistic Backgrounds & Origins		Session III	Language Planning	Phonetics, Phonology & Semantics	Reclaiming & Expanding Early Work …	Phonology	Semantics 2
2:30											
3:00	The Legacy of Michael Montgomery	Politics, Culture & Names	Trends in Naming Children								
3:30											
4:00											
4:30											Archiving
5:00	Word of the Year Vote (St. Charles BR)					Business Meeting					
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LSA at a Glance
Saturday, January 4

	St. Charles Ballroom	Jefferson Ballroom	Chart A	Chart B	Commerce	Canal	Camp	Jackson	Magazine	Royal
8:00										
8:30										
9:00			Meeting Teachers Where They Are	Accessing English Dialect Syntax	Syntax IV: Movement	Syntax-Pragmatics Interface	Phonology & Language Acquisition	Phonology II	Socio-Syntax	Socio-linguistics IV
9:30										
10:00										
10:30	Plenary: Anne Charity Hudley									
11:00										
11:30										
12:00		Plenary Poster Session								
12:30										
1:00										
1:30										
2:00			Queer & Trans Digital Modalities	Perspectives on Negation	Semantics III	Morphology and Its Interfaces	Phonology III	Bilingualism II	Hate Speech	Socio-linguistics V
2:30										
3:00									Language Documen-tation	
3:30			Toward an Intersectional Linguistics							Language Variation
4:00								Typology		
4:30										
5:00		Student Panel: Project Management								
5:30										
6:00										
6:30	LSA Awards									
7:00	Presidential Address: Brian Joseph									
7:30										
8:00	Presidential Reception (The District)									
8:30										
9:00										
9:30										

Sister Societies at a Glance
Saturday, January 4

	ADS	ANS		NAAHoLS	NARNiHS	SCiL	SPCL		SSILA		
	Compass	**Steering**	**Bridge**	**Pelican**	**Chart C**	**Kabacoff**	**Port**	**Starboard**	**Quarter-deck A**	**Quarter-deck B**	**Quarter-deckC**
8:00											
8:30	Variation & Representation	Family Names	French, Spanish & Louisianan Names								
9:00				Native American Languages and Linguistics		Session IV	Tribute to Louisiana		Revitali-zation 2	Morpho-logy 1	Syntax 3
9:30					Language Contact & Multi-lingualism						
10:00		Lyrical Names	African Place Names								
10:30	Pedagogy & Perceptions										
11:00							Historical Linguistics & Corpus Linguistics	Socio-linguistics I		Business Meeting	
11:30											
12:00	Annual Luncheon (S. Lanehart) (River Room)	Names & The Law	Names & the Medical Field		Poster Session (Jefferson BR, #73-75)	Poster Session (Jefferson BR #77-95)					
12:30											
1:00											
1:30					New Insights from New Data						
2:00	Reflections on Identity	Keynote: N. Spitzer		Linguistics & Public Life		Session V		Socio-linguistics II	Language Acquisition	Morpho-logy 2	Socio-linguistics
2:30											
3:00		Names in British Literature	Names in Translation	Business Meeting						Phonetics	Language Contact
3:30					Lineage & Leading Edge				Revitali-zation 3		
4:00											
4:30					General Meeting						
5:00		Business Mtg. & Awards									
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LSA at a Glance
Sunday, January 5

	St. Charles Ballroom	Chart A	Chart B	Chart C	Commerce	Canal	Camp	Jackson	Magazine	Royal
8:00										
8:30										
9:00		Formal Approaches to Grammati-calization	The Responsibilities, and the Benefits, of Language Documentation	Louisiana's Multilingual Past	Syntax-Semantics Interface II	Experimental Semantics	Syntax and Prosody	Psycho-linguistics II	Historical Linguistics	Socio-linguistics VI
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Sister Societies at a Glance
Sunday, January 5

	ADS	ANS		NAAHoLS	NARNiHS	SCiL	SPCL		SSILA		
	Compass	**Steering**	**Bridge**	**Pelican**	**Chart C**	**Kabacoff**	**Port**	**Starboard**	**Quarter-deck A**	**Quarter-deck B**	**Quarter-deckC**
8:00		Exec. Council									
8:30	Syntactic Variation & Change										
9:00						Keynote: J. Heinz			Sociolin-guistics 3	Morpho-phonology	
9:30											
10:00									Revitali-zation 4		
10:30										Syntax 4	
11:00	Perceptions, Attitudes, & Identity					Formal Language Theory Panel					
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2:00						Tutorial: A. Aksenova					
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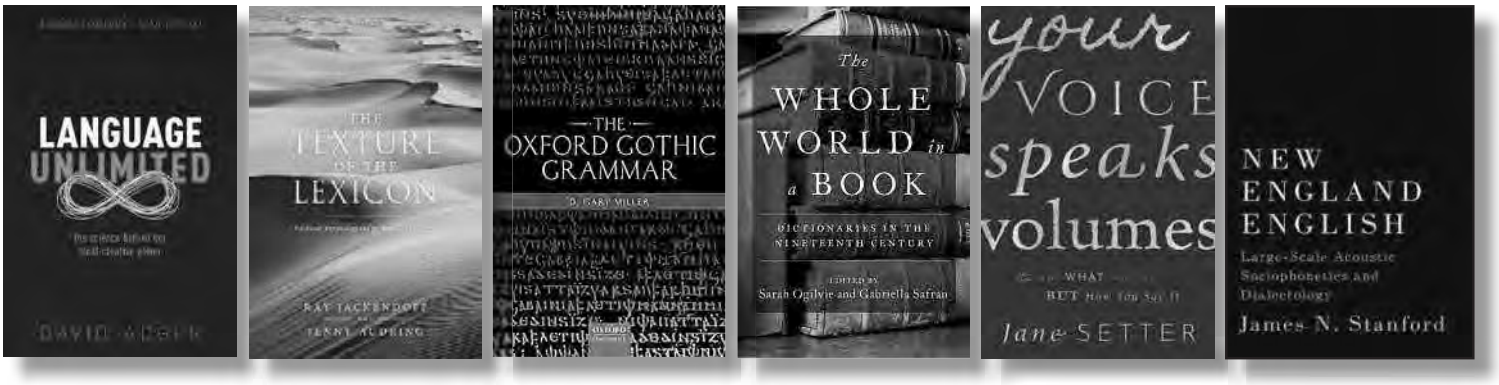

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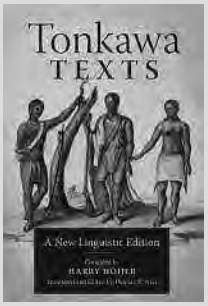

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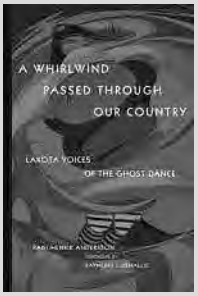

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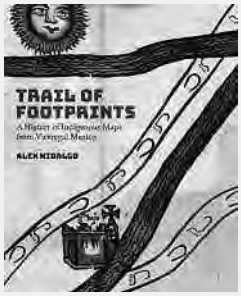

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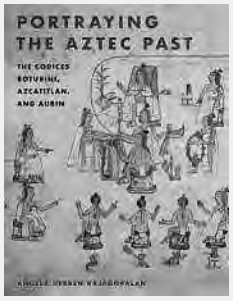

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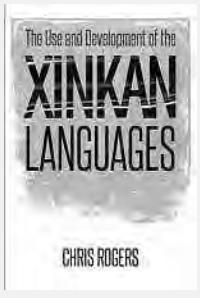

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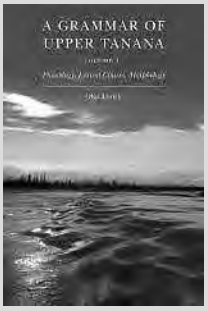

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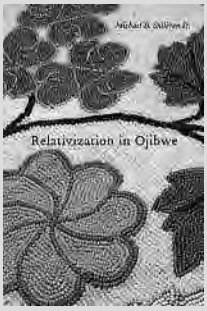

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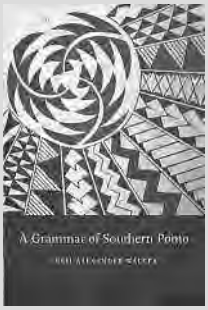

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www.RecoveringLanguages.org

Thursday, 2 January
Afternoon
Linguistic Society of America

Conversations with Student and Faculty Scholars of Color on Success in Navigating and Thriving in the Academy

Room: River
Organizer: Fabiola Henri (University of Kentucky)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)
Time: 12:30 – 2:00 PM

The Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL) will host its 3rd Scholars of Color Mentoring Roundtables event to discuss topics related to advancing the research and professional development of Linguists of Color in higher education. As research and blog posts have shown, academia can be a hostile, unwelcoming environment for scholars of color. With inadequate numbers of role models and mentors of color at all ranks, successfully navigating degree programs, tenure, and promotion can be very daunting and lonely. This LSA CEDL event will provide a space for student and faculty scholars of color to connect and engage in candid conversations on issues relevant to their success in navigating and thriving in the academy.

This year's roundtable topics will include: Addressing Micro-Aggressions, Navigating the Tenure-track Race, Considering Administration and Leadership, Politics of Critique and Mold-breaking, Public Scholarship at the Graduate Level, Navigating the Peer Review Process in Publishing Journal Articles and Books, Coping Strategies for Challenging Situations, and more.

Symposium: Careers for Linguists/Linguists for Careers **OS1**

Room: Chart A
Organizers: Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)
Emily Pace (Expert System USA)
Sponsor: LSA Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group (SIG)

2:30 *Alexandra Johnston (Georgetown University)*, *Emily Pace (Expert Systems USA)*: Sub-Session 1: Careers outside academia: Undergraduate/graduate advisor workshop
3:30 *Nancy Frishberg (Fishbird)*: Sub-Session 2: The future of career linguists and LSA history
4:30 *Anna Marie Trester (Career Linguist), Alexandra Johnston (Georgetown University)*: Sub-Session 3: Critical deconstructions of job titles and job ads

Contact, Structure, Change: A Symposium in Honor of Sarah G. Thomason **OS2**

Room: Chart B
Organizers: Anna M. Babel (The Ohio State University)
Mark A. Sicoli (University of Virginia)

2:30 *Robin M. Queen (University of Michigan)*, *Patrice Beddor (University of Michigan)*: Opening remarks
2:40 *Mark A. Sicoli (University of Virginia)*: Deliberate decisions and unintended consequences: Ratifying non-speakers through code alternation in child directed speech
2:55 *Carmel O'Shannessy (Australian National University)*: Code-switching as a way of talking – from language shift to language maintenance
3:10 *Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)*: Defining the notion of "similarity" in Hugo Schuchardt's *Kreolische Studien* (1882)
3:25 *Anna M. Babel (The Ohio State University)*: The "why" of social motivations for language contact
3:40 *Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Contact and explanation
3:55 *Nico Baier (University of British Columbia)*: What's an oblique? Case marking and agreement in Montana Salish
4:10 *Lyle Campbell (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: Lexical suffixes in Nivaclé and their implications
4:25 *Eric W. Campbell (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: On proto-Zapotecan glottal stop, and where (not) to reconstruct it

4:50 *Anna M. Babel (The Ohio State University)*, *Mark A. Sicoli (University of Virginia)*: Discussants
5:20 *Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)*: Closing remarks

How to LSA: The LSA Annual Meeting for First-Timers

Room: Commerce
Time: 3:00 – 3:45 PM

Not sure how the Annual Meeting works? What to do? Join student representative to the Program Committee Alicia Parrish (New York University), former Public Relations Committee chair Laura Wagner (The Ohio State University), seasoned Annual Meeting pros, and other newcomers to get answers to your FAQ.

Semantics I 1

Room: Commerce
Chair: Sumiyo Nishiguchi (Otaru University of Commerce)

4:00 *Jon Nissenbaum (Brooklyn College)*: Decompositional ALMOST and its scopal interaction in Danish state passives
4:30 *Jianrong Yu (University of Arizona), Josep Ausensi (Pompeu Fabra University), Ryan Smith (University of Arizona)*: Repetitive presuppositions with 'again': Un-severing the external argument
5:00 *Danfeng Wu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: 'Whether' can pied-pipe

Syntax I: Pronouns 2

Room: Canal
Chair: Peter Kosta (University of Potsdam)

4:00 *Kirby Conrod (University of Washington)*: Predicative pronouns
4:30 *Bryn Hauk (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: Shifty clusivity in Tsova-Tush
5:00 *Jina Song (University of Southern California), Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)*: Effects of discourse factors on the interpretation of Korean null pronouns in subject and object position

Phonetics I 3

Room: Camp
Chair: Ela Thurgood (California State University, Chico)

4:00 *Lisa Davidson (New York University)*: Effects of word position and vowel quality on the implementation of glottal stops in Hawaiian
4:30 *Ivy Hauser (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Intraspeaker variation and cue weight in Mandarin sibilants
5:00 *Nicholas Aoki (University of Chicago), Jacob Phillips (University of Chicago), Daniel Chen (University of Colorado Boulder), Alan Yu (University of Chicago)*: Convergence of the *lot-thought* merger in the U.S. Supreme Court

Psycholinguistics I 4

Room: Jackson
Chair: Ann Bunger (Indiana University Bloomington)

4:00 *Zuzanna Fuchs (University of Iowa)*: Hierarchical structure of Polish gender: Evidence from eye-tracking
4:30 *Philip Miller (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot), Geoffrey Pullum (University of Edinburgh), Barbara Hemforth (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot)*: Disentangling the effects of discourse conditions and mismatch on the acceptability of VP ellipsis
5:00 *Marju Kaps (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Closest conjunct agreement in replacives: Experimental evidence from Estonian

Bilingualism I 5

Room: Magazine
Chair: Lynn Santelmann (Portland State University)

4:00 *Alice Shen (University of California, Berkeley)*: Asymmetry in the perception of Mandarin-English code-switches: Evidence from eye-tracking
4:30 *Holman Tse (St. Catherine University)*: Functional load, token frequency, and contact-induced change in Toronto Heritage Cantonese vowels
5:00 *Anna Tsiola (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Kiel Christianson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: Scanpaths indicate overlap in L1-L2 reading behavior

Sociolinguistics I: Language Attitudes and Ideologies 6

Room: Royal
Chair: Misha Becker (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill)

4:00 *Carlos de Cuba (Kingsborough Community College of the City University of New York), Poppy Slocum (LaGuardia Community College)*: Standard language ideology is alive and well in public speaking textbooks
4:30 *Erez Levon (Queen Mary, University of London), Devyani Sharma (Queen Mary, University of London), Amanda Cardoso (University of York), Yang Ye (Queen Mary, University of London), Dominic Watt (University of York)*: Attitudes to accents in Britain: Ideologies, phonetic detail and the reproduction of accent bias
5:00 *Ruthanne Hughes (University of South Carolina)*: Worse for the wear: Effects of raciolinguistic ideologies, gender ideologies, and clothing on ESL pronunciation perception

American Dialect Society (ADS)

Executive Council Meeting

Room: Compass
Chair: ADS President Michael Adams (Indiana University Bloomington)
Time: 1:00 – 3:00 PM
Open meeting; all members welcome.

Annual Business Meeting

Room: Compass
Chair: ADS President Michael Adams (Indiana University Bloomington)
Time: 3:00 – 3:30 PM

ADS Session 1: Dialect and Identity Alignment and Choices ADS1

Room: Compass
Chair: Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University)

4:00 *Bryce McCleary (Oklahoma State University)*: Polyphonous bricolage: Oklahoma drag and stylistic variation
4:30 *Matthew J. Gordon (University of Missouri)*: Working the indexical fields of Missouri
5:00 *Nicole Holliday (Pomona College), Emelia Benson Meyer (Scripps College)*: Black alignment and political stance: Intonational variation in the debate speech of Cory Booker and Kamala Harris
5:30 *Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University), Audra Slocum (West Virginia University), Caroline Toler (West Virginia University), Mary Werner (West Virginia University), Maddi Moore (West Virginia University)*: Receding Southern features embroiled in northern Appalachian identity choices

American Name Society

Executive Committee Meeting

Room: Steering
Time: 3:00-6:00 PM

Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL)

Tutorial: Finite-State Text Processing

Room: Kabacoff
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM
Chair: *Kyle Gorman (CUNY)*

Formal Language Theory in Linguistics Works in Progress SCiL0

Room: Kabacoff
Time: 3:00 – 4:00 PM

Shiori Ikawa (Rutgers University), Akane Ohtaka (Rutgers University), Adam Jardine (Rutgers University): Quantifier-free tree transductions
Marina Ermolaeva (University of Chicago): Induction of Minimalist Grammars over morphemes
Phillip Burness (University of Ottawa), Kevin McMullin (University of Ottawa): Modelling non-local maps as Strictly Piecewise functions
Eric Meinhardt (University of California, San Diego), Anna Mai (University of California, San Diego), Eric Baković (University of California, San Diego), Adam McCollum (Rutgers University): Questioning to resolve transduction problems
Huteng Dai (Rutgers University), Richard Futrell (University of California, Irvine): Information-theoretic characterization of the subregular hierarchy

Session I SCiL1

Room: Kabacoff

4:00 *Adam Liter (University of Maryland), Naomi H. Feldman (University of Maryland)*: Modeling the learning of the Person Case Constraint
4:30 *Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)*: Evolving constraints and rules in Harmonic Grammar.
5:00 *Uriel Cohen Priva (Brown University), Shiying Yang (Brown University), Emily Strand (Brown University)*: The stability of segmental properties across genre and corpus types in low-resource languages

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

Digital Tools for Lexicography and Orthography SSILA1

Room: Quarterdeck A
Chair: Tania Granadillo (University of Western Ontario)

4:00 *Peter Wilson (Carleton University), David Wilson (University of Waterloo):* Parsing Kwakwala orthographies for schools, communities, and linguistic research in Kwakwala (ISO kwk)
4:30 *Bill Poser (Yinka Dene Language Institute)*: Some innovative features of electronic dictionaries
5:00 *John Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Paula Margarita Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Danny Arellano (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Rene Cabrera (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Luis Castillo (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Luis Closner (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley), Kimberly Grimaldo (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)*: Lessons from talking dictionaries for communities, language learners, and academics: A case study of the Macuiltianguis Zapotec Talking Dictionary

Historical Linguistics 1 SSILA2

Room: Quarterdeck B
Chair: Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution)

4:00 *George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida):* The history of accusative case in Copala Triqui
4:30 *J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin)*: A sketch of Tututepec Mixtec based on 20th century historical sources

Syntax 1 SSILA3

Room: Quarterdeck A
Chair: Jeffrey Punske (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

5:30 *Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College):* On lexical and syntactic categories in Omaha-Ponca (Siouan)
6:00 *Matthew Tyler (Yale University):* The status of implicit agents in Choctaw non-active verbs

Revitalization I SSILA4

Room: Quarterdeck B
Chair: Mary Jill Brody (Louisiana State University)

5:30 *Uboye Gaba (Waorani):* Los efectos inesperados de la documentación: Responsabilidad política, cambio social y métodos de comunicación

Thursday, 2 January
Evening
Linguistic Society of America

Thursday Evening Plenary Poster Session P1

Room: Jefferson Ballroom
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM

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

(1) C*hristopher Hammerly (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Obviative agreement and word order in Ojibwe
(2) *Madeline Bossi (University of California, Berkeley)*: Evidence for person licensing: Omnivorous agreement and *local > local in Kipsigis ditransitives
(3) *Keith Tse (University of York)*: Differential object marking: Nominal and verbal parameters
(4) Shiloh Drake (Bucknell University): Validating Distributed Morphology feature geometry in the acquisition of copular *to be*
(5) *Soo-Hwan Lee (New York University)*: Prosody and EPP in Swahili
(6) *Gísli Rúnar Harðarson (University of Iceland)*: A unified approach to domains in word- and phrase level phonology
(7) *Sara Loss (Oklahoma State University), Mark Wicklund (Humboldt State University)*: Two deviant "which"es
(8) *Justin Colley (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Itai Bassi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Don't leave me behind, I lean on you! A condition on ellipsis, and a case for conjunction reduction
(9) *Hitomi Minamida (Cornell University)*: Prosody and wh-scope in Osaka Japanese
(10) *Keunhyung Park (University of South Carolina), Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)*: The effects of focus on scope relations between quantifiers and negation in Korean
(11) *Ken Hiraiwa (Meiji Gakuin University), Kimiko Nakanishi (Ochanomizu University)*: Bare indeterminates in unconditionals
(12) *Ryan Walter Smith (University of Arizona), Jianrong Yu (University of Arizona)*: Restitutive readings, quantificational objects, and the structure of VPs
(13) *Anna Melnikova (Stony Brook University)*: The aspectual distribution and modal licensing in Russian infinitival constructions
(14) *Ahmad Alqassas (Georgetown University)*: Revisiting negative concord as syntactic agreement: Evidence from true negative indefinites
(15) *Kenyon Branan (National University of Singapore), Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore)*: Anti-pied-piping
(16) *Bettina Spreng (University of Saskatchewan)*: v-Asp feature inheritance: Some insights from Inuktitut and Swabian (Alemannic)
(17) *Yenan Sun (University of Chicago)*: Where does Mandarin *zhiyou* 'only' move? Not to CaiP!

(18) *Jinwoo Jo (University of Delaware), Yuki Seo (University of Delaware)*: Japanese *rare*-constructions and the nature of the passive
(19) *Margaret Crabtree (Purdue University), Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue University)*: #ALL versus ALL in American Sign Language (ASL)
(20) *Chun Zheng (Purdue University), Jiahui Huang (University of Washington)*: An analysis on motion events in Chaoshuan Hua (Southern Min)
(21) *Michael Donovan (University of Delaware)*: Pronouncing command fragments in a theory of clause types
(22) *Maya Barzilai (Georgetown University)*: Stem-syllable alignment in Nobiin
(23) *Alexander Jarnow (University of Minnesota)*: Making questions with tone: Polar question formation in Kinyarwanda
(24) *Maxime Papillon (University of Maryland)*: Harmony & word-tone in precedence-relation-oriented phonology
(25) *Andrew Lamont (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Jonathan North Washington (Swarthmore College)*: Stem identity in Kazakh
(26) *Yuhan Zhang (Harvard University)*: Stress shift is proportional and vowel reduction is not deterministic -- a corpus case study of English *-tion* nominalization
(27) *Seung-Eun Chang (Georgia Institute of Technology), Samuel Weiss-Cowie (Georgia Institute of Technology)*: Hyper-articulation in Korean glides by heritage speakers
(28) *Anya Lunden (College of William and Mary), Megan Rouch (College of William and Mary), Diana Worthen (College of William and Mary), Luca Pauselli (Columbia University), Michael Compton (Columbia University)*: Vowel space reduction in patients with schizophrenia
(29) *Amanda Eads (Pennsylvania State University)*: Lebanese Arabic emphatic and guttural consonant articulation: An ultrasound study
(30) *Oksana Tkachman (University of British Columbia), Carla Hudson Kam (University of British Columbia)*: Eye-gaze as a sublexical component of signs in novel created signed lexicons
(31) *Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University), Alicia Parrish (New York University)*: Evidence against phonological feature priming
(32) *Feier Gao (Indiana University Bloomington), Siqi Lyu (Beihang University), Chien-Jer Charles Lin (Indiana University Bloomington)*: Processing Mandarin Tone 3 sandhi in reduplications and lexical compounds
(33) *Amy LaCross (Arizona State University), Jordan Sandoval (Western Washington University), Julie Liss (Arizona State University)*: The effects of word size and tonal sequence probability on Mandarin speakers' segmentation and well-formedness ratings
(34) *Margaret (Meg) Cychosz (University of California, Berkeley)*: Coarticulation as a lens into children's lexical planning
(35) *Emily Atkinson (University of Michigan), Karen Clothier (Johns Hopkins University)*: Making wh-questions bounded: Artificial language learning of a novel grammatical marker
(36) *Jiang Liu (University of South Carolina), Seth Wiener (Carnegie Mellon University)*: Homophone density effect on mental lexicon development: A case study of the early stage of spoken word learning in L2 Mandarin Chinese
(37) *Donovan Grose (Hang Seng University of Hong Kong), Charles Lam (Hang Seng University of Hong Kong)*: A templatic analysis of gestural expressions of events: Evidence from Cantonese co-speech gestures
(38) *James Law (University of Texas at Austin)*: Revealing the secret of a French valency pattern alternation
(39) *Lelia Glass (Georgia Institute of Technology)*: Verbs describing routines facilitate object omission
(40) *Emily Drummond (University of California, Berkeley)*: Semantics, not syntax: A compositional semantic analysis of participant number
(41) *José Fernández Guerrero (University of California, San Diego)*: *¡Cómo corre!* The flexibility of wh-exclamatives
(42) *Maria Esipova (Princeton University)*: Towards a uniform cross-modal typology of composition and projection
(43) *Sadhwi Srinivas (Johns Hopkins University), Najoung Kim (Johns Hopkins University), Kyle Rawlins (Johns Hopkins University)*: Maximize presupposition and the Korean demonstrative *ku*
(44) *Jeong Hwa Cho (University of Michigan)*: Aspect and desirability in Korean possibility modal *-ul-swu-iss*: An experimental study
(45) *Lilia Rissman (Radboud University Nijmegen), Asifa Majid (University of York)*: Diversity of thematic role categories across three Germanic languages
(46) *Benjamin Rozonoyer (Brandeis University)*: Aguaruna speculative clause: Evidentiality meets focus
(47) *Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College), Amy V. Margaris (Oberlin College)*: Faculty placements into Linguistics PhD programs across the US and Canada: Market share and gender distribution
(48) *Karen Tsai (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: "Washi, Momo": Nontraditional use of washi 'I' by female Kansai Japanese speaker
(49) *Eric Chambers (City University of New York)*: Negotiating authentication and illegitimation: The case of hypnotic trances on a male erotic hypnosis messageboard

(50) *Evan D. Bradley (Pennsylvania State University), Maxwell Hope Schmid (University of Delaware)*: Variation in grammaticality ratings of reflexive singular *they*
(51) *Drew Crosby (University of South Carolina), Amanda Dalola (University of South Carolina)*: Begging for bags: BAG-raising and prescriptive ideologies in Spokane, Washington
(52) *Ildikó Emese Szabó (New York University)*: Non-gendered accommodation in English: Experimental VOT data with a female model talker
(53) *Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Christian Go (National University of Singapore), Tianxiao Wang (National University of Singapore)*: The multimodal construction of affective stance in Chinese ASMR performances
(54) *Martha Austen (The Ohio State University)*: Mismatches between linguistic and sociolinguistic perception
(55) *Emily Remirez (University of California, Berkeley)*: Interacting phonetic and syntactic cues in perception
(56) *Sarah Schwartz (University of Texas at Austin)*: Global cultural flows and the indexical field: The overlapping indexes of [tʃ] in France, Morocco, and Egypt
(57) *Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University), Anna Mae Bower (Eastern Michigan University), Rachael Crain (Eastern Michigan University), Veronica Grondona (Eastern Michigan University), Janet Leppala (Eastern Michigan University), Shelby Taylor (Eastern Michigan University)*: Socially motivated movement toward a supra-regional vowel system in Metro Detroit: Evidence from style-shifting among Jewish women
(58) *Shontael Elward (The Ohio State University)*: A change in progress: Unstressed vowel reduction in Mexican Spanish
(59) *Katherine He (Palos Verdes Peninsula High School)*: Long-term sociolinguistics trends and phonological patterns of American names
(60) *Valentyna Filimonova (Indiana University Bloomington)*: Social deixis and social reality of Mexico City: Variable perception and production of polite leísmo
(61) *Evan D. Bradley (Penn State Brandywine), Julia Salkind (Penn State Brandywine)*: Confusability of unfamiliar languages and linguistic bias
(62) *Salvatore Callesano (University of Texas at Austin)*: Perceived production: Dialect contact and the effect of rootedness
(63) *Ethan Kutlu (University of Florida), Caroline Wiltshire (University of Florida)*: Where do negative stereotypes come from? The case of Indian English
(64) *Kim Kurz (RIT-National Technical Institute for the Deaf), Kellie Mullaney (RIT-National Technical Institute for the Deaf), Carmen Bowman (Rochester Institute of Technology)*: An analysis of constructed action in American Sign Language narratives: Comparing native signers and second language learners in a second modality
(65) *Angelina Rubina (University of South Carolina)*: The role of L2 proficiency in simultaneous attention to form and meaning in L2 German
(66) *Vishal Sunil Arvindam (University of California, Santa Cruz), Maxime Tulling (New York University), Ailís Cournane (New York University)*: Do 2-year-olds understand epistemic *maybe*? Maybe!
(67) *Emma Nguyen (University of Connecticut)*: The predictive power of lexical semantics on the passive behavior in young children
(68) *Kaitlyn Harrigan (College of William and Mary*: Finite complements trigger reality responses in attitude verb acquisition
(69) *André Eliatamby (The Graduate Center, CUNY)*: Negative auxiliaries in Early Child English bear tense

Welcome, Land Acknowledgment, and LSA Annual Report **P2**

Room: St. Charles Ballroom
Time: 7:00 PM

Welcome: Brian D. Joseph, President, Linguistic Society of America
Land Acknowledgment: Angela Comeaux (Mvskoke (Creek), Aniyunwiya (Cherokee), and Chahta (Choctaw))
LSA Annual Report: Alyson W. Reed, Executive Director, Linguistic Society of America

Invited Plenary Address **P3**

Room: St. Charles Ballroom
Time: 7:30 PM
Chair: Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Alberta)

jessie little doe baird (Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project)
The Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project: Nine Years On from We Still Live Here: Âs Nutayuneân

International Year of Indigenous Languages Closing Event

Room: River
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Sponsors: LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

Special Screening: Signing Black in America; The Story of Black ASL

Room: Chart B
Time: 8:30 PM – 10:00 PM
Chair: Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)

Signing Black in America is the first documentary to highlight the development and the status of Black American Sign Language (ASL). Based on extensive interviews with Black signers, linguistic experts, interpreters, natural conversations, and artistic performances by Black ASL users, it documents the development and description of this unique ethnic variety of ASL. Many of the same conditions that gave rise to the development of spoken African American language affected the trajectory of Black ASL—residential, educational, and social segregation along with the internal development of an autonomous cultural community indexing black identity. At the same time, deaf African Americans had contact with the spoken African American language community, borrowing sign language analogs of unique spoken-language African American expressions.

Different uses of space, hand use, directional movement, and facial expression are exemplified by Black ASL users, including an expanded perimeter for hand movement, the differential placement of hands and their directional trajectory, the use of two-handed vs. one-handed signs, and facial expressions, leading to a variety of ASL that is an analog of the variety used in spoken African American Language. There is also an indication that the Black Deaf Community is embracing the notion of Black ASL as a symbol of solidarity and agency in constructing ethnolinguistic identity. Linguistic experts, interpreters, and educators experts discuss the important implications for reliable interpreting and miscommunication, as well as the need to understand and account for ethnically based variation on ASL.

Following the presentation of the documentary, a panel discussion of the film will include co-producers Joseph Hill, Ceil Lucas, Carolyn McGaskill, and Danica Cullinan, along with executive producer Walt Wolfram

American Dialect Society (ADS)

Words of the Year and Word of the Decade Nominations

Room: Compass
Chair: Ben Zimmer (Chair of ADS New Words Committee)
Time: 6:15 – 7:15 PM

Open meeting of the New Words Committee; ADS members and friends welcome. This meeting reviews nominations for Words of the Year 2019 and Word of the Decade 2010-2020. Final candidates will be identified in preparation for the vote at 5:00 p.m. Friday.

Sister Society Meet and Greet Reception

Room: Spirits Bar & Lounge (First Floor Lobby)
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM

International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYIL) Closing Event

Room: River
Time: 8:30 PM – 10:00 PM

Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL)

Poster Session I — SCiL Poster I

Room: Jefferson Ballroom
Time: 5:30 – 7:00 PM

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

(70) *Jillian K. DaCosta (University at Buffalo), Rui P. Chaves (University at Buffalo)*: Assessing the ability of Transformer-based neural models to represent structurally unbounded dependencies
(71) *Hannah Forsythe (University of California, Irvine) Lisa Pearl (University of California, Irvine)*: Immature representation or immature deployment? Modeling child pronoun resolution
(72) *Gasper Begus (University of Washington)*: Modeling unsupervised phonetic and phonological learning in Generative Adversarial Phonology
(73) Natalia Talmina (Johns Hopkins University), Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University): Neural network learning of the Russian genitive of negation: Optionality and structure sensitivity
(74) *Aniello De Santo (Stony Brook University)*: MG parsing as a model of gradient acceptability in syntactic islands
(75) *Andrew Potter (University of North Alabama)*: The rhetorical structure of modus tollens: An exploration in logic-mining
(76) *Debanjan Ghosh (Educational Testing Service), Elena Musi (University of Liverpool), Kartikeya Upasani (Facebook), Smaranda Muresan (Columbia University)*: Interpreting verbal irony: Linguistic strategies and the connection to the type of semantic incongruity
(77) *Michael Hahn (Stanford University), Richard Futrell (University of California, Irvine)*: Crosslinguistic word orders enable an efficient tradeoff of memory and surprisal
(78) *Yuhong Zhu (The Ohio State University)*: Extending the Autosegmental Input Strictly Local Framework: Metrical dominance and floating tones
(79) *Robin Lemke (Saarland University), Lisa Schäfer (Saarland University), Heiner Drenhaus (Saarland University), Ingo Reich (Saarland University)*: Script knowledge constrains ellipses in fragments – Evidence from production data and language modeling
(80) *Jonathan Rawski (Stony Brook University), Hossep Dolatian (Stony Brook University)*: Multi-input strictly local functions for tonal phonology
(81) *Gregory Kobele (University of Leipzig), Linyang He (Fudan University/Toyota Technological Institute at Chicago), Ming Xiang (University of Chicago):* The role of information theory in gap-filler dependencies
(82) *Brandon Waldon (Stanford University) Judith Degen (Stanford University)*: Modeling behavior in Truth Value Judgment Task experiments
(83) *Mitchell Abrams (Advanced Resource Technologies, Inc.), Claire Bonial (U.S. Army Research Labs), Lucia Donatelli (Saarland University)*: Graph-to-graph meaning representation transformations for human-robot dialogue
(84) R. Thomas McCoy (Johns Hopkins University), Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University), Ewan Dunbar (Université Paris Diderot – Sorbonne Paris Cité), Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins University): Tensor product decomposition networks: Uncovering representations of structure learned by neural networks
(85) Connor Mayer (University of California, Los Angeles), Max Nelson (University of Massachusetts Amherst): Phonotactic learning with neural language models
(86) Shiori Ikawa (Rutgers University), Akane Ohtaka (Rutgers University), Adam Jardine (Rutgers University): Quantifier-free tree transductions
(87) Marina Ermolaeva (University of Chicago): Induction of Minimalist Grammars over morphemes
(88) Phillip Burness (University of Ottawa), Kevin McMullin (University of Ottawa): Modelling non-local maps as Strictly Piecewise functions
(89) Eric Meinhardt (University of California, San Diego), Anna Mai (University of California, San Diego), Eric Baković (University of California, San Diego), Adam McCollum (Rutgers University): Questioning to resolve transduction problems
(90) *Huteng Dai (Rutgers University), Richard Futrell (University of California, Irvine)*: Information-theoretic characterization of the subregular hierarchy

Friday, 3 January
Morning
Linguistic Society of America

Special Interest Group Office Hours: Natives4Linguistics
Room: Ascot
Time: 7:00 – 8:00 AM

Committee Meeting: Committee on LGBTQ+ Issues in Linguistics (COZIL)
Room: Windsor
Time: 7:30 – 8:30 AM

Committee Meeting: Committee on Public Policy (CoPP)
Room: Ascot
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Committee Meeting: Linguistics in the School Curriculum (LiSC)
Room: Durham
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Endangered Language Fund Business Meeting
Room: Warwick
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

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

Symposium: The Intellectual Merit of Language Documentation Research OS3
Room: Chart A
Organizers: Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
April Laktonen Counceller (Alutiiq Museum)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)

9:00 *Keren Rice (University of Toronto)*: A brief introduction to DEL: Reflections on the intellectual merit of language documentation
9:15 *Laura McPherson (Dartmouth College)*: Speaking through music: The role of balafon surrogate speech in documentation and analysis of Seenku
9:30 *Christian DiCanio (University at Buffalo)*: Phonetics and DEL: Experimental methods and tools for endangered language corpora
9:45 *Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)*: Experimental methods in documenting multilingualism and change
10:00 *Gary Holton (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: What is DEL and what is it good for?
10:15 *Keren Rice (University of Toronto)*: Discussant

Symposium: Teaching Large General Linguistics Classes OS4
Room: Chart B
Organizers: Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University)
Lori Repetti (Stony Brook University)

9:00 *Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University), Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University), Paola Cepeda (Stony Brook University), Aniello de Santo (Stony Brook University), Lori Repetti (Stony Brook University)*: The world turned upside-down: Filling the classroom in a large linguistics lecture course

9:15 *Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin), Todd B. Krause (University of Texas at Austin)*: Only *mostly* dead: Keeping ancient languages *slightly* alive online
9:30 *Elizabeth M. Riddle (Ball State University)*: Teaching linguistics with small group case studies
9:45 *Marjorie Pak (Emory University)*: Focusing on evidence in introductory linguistics classes
10:00 *Christina Tortora (The Graduate Center, CUNY/College of Staten Island)*: Introducing linguistics through hands-on research
10:15 *Richard K. Larson (Stony Brook University)*: Discussant

Semantics II 7

Room: Commerce
Chair: Sam Alxatib (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

9:00 *Sadhwi Srinivas (Johns Hopkins University), Kyle Rawlins (Johns Hopkins University)*: Definiteness and the bare nominal in Kannada
9:30 *Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University), Mary Moroney (Cornell University), Justin Royer (McGill University)*: Classifying classifiers: Two kinds of numeral classifiers across languages
10:00 *Scott Schwenter (The Ohio State University), Kendra V. Dickinson (The Ohio State University)*: A distinct aspectual account of Brazilian Portuguese predicative possession

Syntax II: Valency 8

Room: Canal
Chair: Jeffrey Punske (Southern Illinois University)

9:00 *Alison Biggs (Georgetown University)*: The syntax of a phrasal stative passive: Implications for voice in adjectival passives
9:30 *David Basilico (University of Alabama at Birmingham)*: Antipassive/applicative syncretism in Central Alaskan Yup'ik
10:00 *Matthew Tyler (Yale University)*: Applied arguments and A-movement: An insight into nominal licensing from Choctaw

Phonetics II: Articulation 9

Room: Camp
Chair: Yoonjeong Lee (University of California, Los Angeles)

9:00 *Susan Lin (University of California, Berkeley), Myriam Lapierre (University of California, Berkeley)*: Articulatory patterns in contrasting nasal-stop sequences in Panará
9:30 *Suyuan Liu (University of California, Los Angeles), Matthew Faytak (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Articulation and perception of Mandarin coda nasals by Shanghainese-Mandarin bilinguals
10:00 *Christopher Geissler (Yale University), Jason Shaw (Yale University), Fang Hu (Chinese Academy of Social Science), Mark Tiede (Haskins Laboratories)*: Consistent C-V timing across speakers of Diaspora Tibetan with and without lexical tone contrasts

Text/Corpus Linguistics 10

Room: Jackson
Chair: Stanley Legum (Westat)

9:00 *Robin Melnick (Pomona College), Evan Chuu (Pomona College), Daniela Hinojosa Sada (Pomona College), Meghan Joyce (Pomona College), Baiyu Li (Pomona College), Franco Liu (Pomona College)*: Reassessing the role of processing in preposition stranding
9:30 *Jordan Kodner (University of Pennsylvania)*: Synchronic and diachronic implications of learning the Latin past participles
10:00 *Emily Williams (University of Texas at Arlington)*: Pragmatic extension in Computer-Mediated Communication: The case of ™ and #

Phonetics and Psycholinguistics 11

Room: Magazine
Chair: Andries Coetzee (University of Michigan)

9:00 *Aleese Block (University of California, Davis), Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis), Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis)*: California listeners' patterns of partial compensation for coarticulatory /u/-fronting is influenced by the apparent age of the speaker
9:30 *Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis), Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis), Tyler Kline (University of California, Davis), Bruno Ferenc Segedin (University of California, Davis)*: Conversational role influences speech alignment toward digital assistant and human voices

Sociolinguistics II: African American Languages 12

Room: Royal
Chair: Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona)

9:00 *Rachel Elizabeth Weissler (University of Michigan), Jonathan R. Brennan (University of Michigan)*: Depending on speaker identity: Varied ERP responses to two American English varieties
9:30 *Jessica Kalbfeld (New York University), Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania), Ryan Hancock (Willig, Williams & Davidson), Robin Clark (University of Pennsylvania)*: African American English in the judicial linguistic marketplace: Do Black court reporters transcribe AAE better than their nonblack counterparts?
10:00 *John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis)*: Black and blue perspectives on "The Talk"

Friday Morning Plenary Poster Session P4

Room: Jefferson Ballroom
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

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

(1) *Suzana Fong (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: The syntax of number marking: The view from bare nouns in Wolof
(2) *Jianrong Yu (University of Arizona), Yosuke Sato (Seisen University)*: VP-ellipsis and lexical decomposition in syntax
(3) *Karlos Arregi (University of Chicago), Asia Pietraszko (University of Rochester)*: Periphrasis is not failure of word building
(4) *Yushi Sugimoto (University of Michigan)*: A dynamic process in forming structural backbone of creole languages
(5) *Ksenia Ershova (Stanford University)*: The role of voice in establishing control: Evidence from a syntactically ergative language
(6) *Moonhyun Sung (Sogang University)*: Korean *ke* compounds as novel evidence for phrase-to-word compounding in the syntax
(7) *Tatiana Bondarenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Stanislao Zompì (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Leftover Agreement across Kartvelian languages
(8) *Carolina Fraga (The Graduate Center, CUNY)*: Completive *todo* in Rioplatense Spanish
(9) *Faruk Akkus (University of Pennsylvania)*: A'-movement feeds licensing: A view from causatives
(10) *Michaela Socolof (McGill University)*: Cyclic Spell-out and impoverishment in Georgian
(11) *Travis Major (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Uyghur accusative subjects: Is Dependent Case Theory necessary?
(12) *Shiloh Drake (Bucknell University), Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)*: Distributed Morphology as a model of language in disordered populations
(13) *Duk-Ho Jung (University of California, San Diego), Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego)*: A wh-dependency that does not obey islands: Remnants and correlates in backward sprouting
(14) *Yuhong Zhu (The Ohio State University)*: A metrical analysis of light-initial tone sandhi in Suzhou
(15) *Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)*: Contact with English and the history of /pf/ in Texas German
(16) *Teigo Onishi (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Emergence of uniformity: Latin vowel height alternation is restructured to increase the predictability of paradigm cells
(17) *Julia Sturm (Harvard University)*: Ancient Greek nasal-suffix presents in *-nnū-mi*

(18) *Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University), Piotr Gąsiorowski (Adam Mickiewicz University)*: Gender and numeral classifiers in Modern Nepali and their Proto-Indo-European analogues
(19) *Caitlin Richter (University of Pennsylvania)*: Menominee high back vowel split as a consequence of alternation-sensitive phoneme learning
(20) *Uriel Cohen Priva (Brown University)*: American English vowels do not reduce to schwa: A corpus study
(21) *Aaron Freeman (University of Pennsylvania)*: Phonetic variability and representational ambiguity: Rhotic 'emphasis' in Moroccan Arabic
(22) *Justin Bland (The Ohio State University)*: Onset cluster repair in English loanwords in Luso-American Portuguese: An OT analysis
(23) *Youngah Do (University of Hong Kong), Jonathan Havenhill (University of Hong Kong), Robert Marcelo Sevilla (University of Hong Kong)*: Production vs. perception in implicit learning of phonological alternations
(24) *Aleese Block (University of California, Davis)*: Acoustic cues in the production and perception of Norwegian vowel quantity
(25) *Yuchau Hsiao (National Chengchi University)*: The competition between syntax and rhythm in iGeneration Taiwanese
(26) *Alexander Smith (University of North Texas)*: Reduplication and root-internal syllabification in Ilokano: No root-internal codas and extra-syllabic root-final consonants
(27) *Hyunah Baek (Stony Brook University)*: Prosodic disambiguation in L1 and L2 production
(28) *Alex Hong-Lun Yeung (Stony Brook University), Hyunah Baek (Stony Brook University), Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University), Stephen Buttner (Stony Brook University), Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University), Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University)*: Too little, too late: A longitudinal study of English corrective focus by Mandarin speakers
(29) *Rachel M. Olsen (University of Georgia)*: Processing our feelings: An acoustic analysis of emotional prosody in naturalistic speech
(30) *Bjoern Koehnlein (The Ohio State University), Ian S. Cameron (The Ohio State University)*: Interactions of tone, consonant voicing, and foot structure in tone-accent systems
(31) *Eduardo Garcia-Fernandez (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Intonational form and function of Asturian vocatives
(32) *Erik Henriksson (University of Helsinki)*: On the headedness of metrical constituents: Evidence from Classical Greek poetry
(33) *Amber B. Camp (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa), Amy J. Schafer (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: Representing Thai High and Falling tones across intonational contexts
(34) *Samantha Laporte (University of California, Santa Barbara), Tove Larsson (Northern Arizona University)*: Testing the Principle of No Synonymy across levels of abstraction: A constructional account of subject extraposition
(35) *David Ruskin (University of Guam)*: Sentimental importance of place in oppressed voices
(36) *Minhee Kim (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: Disciplinary variation in knowledge making: A corpus-based investigation on nominalization in research articles
(37) *Oksana Laleko (State University of New York at New Paltz)*: The effects of information status, weight, and verb type on word order in Heritage Russian
(38) *Ryan Lepic (University of Chicago)*: English compound translations in American Sign Language
(39) *Emily Sabo (University of Michigan)*: "They said embarrassed, but I think they meant pregnant:" An N400 study testing the effect of speaker accent and bilingual listener knowledge on the processing of false cognates (from Spanish into English)
(40) *Shinobu Mizuguchi (Kobe University), Koichi Tateishi (Kobe College)*: Why is L1 not easy to hear?
(41) *Sarah F. Phillips (New York University)*: Using more than just grammars during offline and online tasks by Spanish-English bilinguals
(42) *Jessica Cox (Franklin & Marshall College), Ashley LaBoda (George Washington University), Linned "Lulu" Gomez (Other), Lilian Rodriguez (Other)*: "In both, en inglés y español": Sociopragmatic and psycholinguistic motivations for doubling in autobiographical memory narratives
(43) *Elise Newman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: The future perfect since Stump
(44) *Mary Moroney (Cornell University)*: Taking the measure of the Shan plural morpheme
(45) *Robert Pasternak (Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)*: Composing copies without trace conversion
(46) *Narges Nematollahi (University of Arizona)*: Mood selection of epistemic MUST in Persian and its implications for the general theory of modality
(47) *Ivana Durovic (The Graduate Center, CUNY)*: Neg-raising asymmetry in SerBo-Croatian
(48) *Filipe Hisao de Salles Kobayashi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Reciprocity can be compositionally built: Scattered Reciprocals in Brazilian Portuguese

(49) *Patricia Irwin (Swarthmore College), Itamar Kastner (Humboldt University)*: Type theoretic lexical semantics and the roots of verbs in syntax
(50) *Anyssa Murphy (University of South Carolina), Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina), Mark Beck (University of South Carolina)*: Semantic and syntactic demarcations of Classical Greek object cases: An object(ive) study
(51) *Hamideh Sadat Bagherzadeh (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Aqil Izadysadr (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)*: The implication of the lexicon contrastive analysis of colors in Persian & English in translation of colors
(52) *Margaret (Meg) Cychosz (University of California, Berkeley), Erik Tracy (University of North Carolina at Pembroke)*: Response time judgments indicate linguistic bias to bilingual speech
(53) *Jonathan Gutmann (Tulane University)*: Determining word length through context: A cross-linguistic information-theoretic approach
(54) *Alexander Göbel (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Representing context: Focus alternatives, common ground and the QUD
(55) *Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California), Catherine Wang (University of Southern California)*: Distinguishing fact from opinion: Effects of linguistic packaging
(56) *So Young Lee (Stony Brook University), Jiwon Yun (Stony Brook University)*: When are wh-island effects enhanced?
(57) *Yu-Yin Hsu (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*: Interpreting and priming covert structures? Some lexical and structural issues
(58) *Sea Hee Choi (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Nayoung Kim (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), James Yoon (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: Predictive processing of Korean verbs in sentence comprehension: An eye-tracking study
(59) *Vladimir Kulikov (University of Qatar), Fatemeh Mohsenzadeh (University of Qatar), Rawand Syam (University of Qatar)*: Effects of emphasis spread on coronal stop articulation in Qatari Arabic
(60) *Christian Brickhouse (Stanford University), Kate Lindsey (Boston University)*: Investigating the phonetics-phonology interface with field data: Assessing phonological specification through acoustic trajectories
(61) *Jonathan Jibson (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: Variability of formant values at different time points of vowels
(62) *Lisa Davidson (New York University), Benjamin Lang (New York University Abu Dhabi), Haidee Paterson (New York University Abu Dhabi), Osama Abdullah (New York University Abu Dhabi), Alec Marantz (New York University Abu Dhabi)*: Covert contrast in the articulatory implementation of glottal variants of coda /t/ in American English
(63) *Chelsea Sanker (Yale University)*: Lexical ambiguity and acoustic distance in discrimination
(64) *Nancy Hall (California State University, Long Beach), Bianca Godinez (California State University, Long Beach), Megan Walsh (California State University, Long Beach), Sarah Garcia (California State University, Long Beach), Araceli Carmona (California State University, Long Beach)*: Perceptual dissimilation of /l/ and /n/
(65) *Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University), Shigeto Kawahara (Keio University)*: Perception of fine-grained duration distinctions: Evidence from English pragmatic emphasis
(66) *Matthew Faytak (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Articulatory, but not acoustic, target uniformity in Suzhou Chinese
(67) *Christina Bjorndahl (Carnegie Mellon University), Mark Gibson (Universidad de Navarra), Kade Stewart (Carnegie Mellon University)*: Manner matters: Fricatives block V-to-V coarticulation more than oral and nasal stops
(68) *Chloe Brotherton (University of California, Davis), Aleese Block (University of California, Davis)*: Soft-d in Danish: Its acoustic characteristics and issues in transcription
(69) *Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University)*: Your perception changes how you say it! - discrimination ability as a predicting factor of L1 phonetic drift
(70) *Sarah Bakst (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Susan Lin (University of California, Berkeley)*: Stability and instability in the articulatory-acoustic mapping over time
(71) *Yijing Lu (University of Southern California)*: Relating acoustic similarity and perceptual similarity: A case study using computational methods

Themed Poster Session: Innovations in Linguistic Technologies and Models of Research Collaboration: Fifteen Years of Documenting Endangered Languages through DEL — OS5

Room: Jefferson Ballroom
Organizers: Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
April Laktonen Counceller (Alutiiq Museum)
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

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

(72) *Emily Bender (University of Washington), Joshua Crowgey (University of Washington), Michael Wayne Goodman (University of Washington), Kristen Howell (University of Washington), Haley Lepp (University of Washington), Fei Xia (University of Washington), Olga Zamaraeva (University of Washington)*: AGGREGATION: Building computational resources automatically from IGT

(73) *Jeff Good (University at Buffalo), Pierpaolo Di Carlo (University at Buffalo), Penhang Liu (University at Buffalo), Ling Bian (University at Buffalo), Yujia Pan (University at Buffalo)*: Individual-based socio-spatial networks and multilingual repertoires

(74) *Larry Kimura (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa), Kaiki Kawai'ae'a (University of Hawai'i at Hilo), Dannii Yarbrough (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa), Andrea L. Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: A DEL/TCUP-funded digital repository for spoken 'Ōlelo Hawai'i

(75) *Brooke Danielle Lillehaugen (Haverford College), Felipe H. Lopez (University of California, San Diego/Zapotec pueblo of SanLucas Quiaviní), Savita Deo (Bryn Mawr College)*: Xapotec talking dictionaries: DEL impact in creating resources, supporting language actvitists, and educating undergraduates

(76) *Raquel-María Sapién (University of Oklahoma), Ferdinand Mandé (Kari'nja Documentation Team)*: Rewards and challenges of long-term collaboration: 15 years in Konomerume (and counting!)

(77) Christine Schreyer (University of British Columbia), Ken Longenecker (University of British Columbia), John Wagner (University of British Columbia), Margaret Ransdell-Green (University of British Columbia), David Lacho (University of British Columbia), Andrea Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa): Kala Walo Nuā: Collaborating across communities and disciplines through the documentation of the Kala language in aquatic environments

(78) Wilson de Lima Silva (University of Arizona): Desano and Siriano: Distinctive languages or dialects of the same language?

(79) Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks): Texts, dictionary, grammar, archives, and CoLang 2016 at ANLC

American Dialect Society (ADS)

ADS Session 2: Ethnolinguistic Practices and Perceptions in the US and Canada — ADS2

Room: Compass
Chair: Stephen Mann (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)

8:30 *Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania)*: The Great Migration and multiple AAE vowel systems: Regional variation in the vocalic system of African American English

9:00 *Kendra Calhoun (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Attracting black undergraduate students to linguistics through a black-centered introduction to linguistics course

9:30 *Robert Podesva (Stanford University), Christian Brickhouse (Stanford University), Lewis Esposito (Stanford University), Chantal Gratton (Stanford University), Sabrina Grimberg (Stanford University), Zion Mengesha (Stanford University)*: TRAM/TRAP and country-orientation among Latinx speakers in California

10:00 *Ian Clayton (University of Nevada, Reno) Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada, Reno)*: Reno-Sparks Indian Colony: Vowel features in a Native American variety of English

ADS Poster Session ADS Poster

Room: Jefferson Ballroom
Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Assigned poster board numbers are in parentheses before each poster's author(s) on the final schedule. Each poster board will have an identifying number.

(80) *Allison Burkette (University of Kentucky), Crissandra George (University of Kentucky)*: Dialect Notes 2020: Linguistic Atlas Project update
(81) *William Kretzschmar (University of Georgia), Margaret Renwick (University of Georgia), Joseph Stanley (University of Georgia), Katherine Kuiper (University of Georgia), Lisa Lipani (University of Georgia), Michael Olsen (University of Georgia), Rachel Olsen (University of Georgia)*: The view of Southern vowels from large-scale data
(82) *Nathan Wendte (Tulane University)*: Creative adaptation of English loanwords in Louisiana Creole
(83) *Stephen Howe (Fukuoka University)*: Jearse and dow: Emphatic "yes" and "no" in the East of England and Northeast America
(84) *Susan Tamasi (Emory University)*: Behind every good doctor is a great linguist
(85) *Jennifer Cramer (University of Kentucky)*: "This is where I 'think' Appalachia is": A perceptual dialectology approach to understanding beliefs about Appalachian Englishes
(86) *Bihua Chen (Indiana University Bloomington)*: Perception of American English accents by Chinese-speaking learners in the US
(87) *Matt Champagne (North Carolina State University)*: There's n/aʊ/ pl/aɪ/ce like home: Resistance to Canadian Raising in rural Kansas
(88) *Amanda Payne (Haverford College)*: Patterns of unbound anaphors in a 'reality TV dialect'
(89) *Julio Serrano (Universidad Autonóma Metropolitana)*: A perceptual dialectology of Mexican Spanish
(90) *Karissa McFarlane (Grand Valley State University), Wil Rankinen (Grand Valley State University), Kin Ma (Grand Valley State University)*: Language regard in Michigan's Upper Peninsula: Perceptual dialectology through the mental maps of non-linguists
(91) *Patricia Cukor-Avila (University of North Texas), Guy Bailey (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)*: What is a sociolinguistic interview?
(92) *Alexandra D'Arcy (University of Victoria)*: On being a caregiver and a community member in the midst of language change
(93) *Lisa Johnson (University of Utah)*: (NG) in the speech of Utah teens
(94) *Laurel Stvan (University of Texas at Arlington)*: Health advice speech acts via Internet memes
(95) *Rachel Olsen (University of Georgia)*: Social identity is a pitch: Expressing who you are through prosody
(96) *Sky Onosson (University of Manitoba), Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba)*: Ethnolinguistic vowel differentiation in Manitoba
(97) *Valerie Freeman (Oklahoma State University), Jenna Curran (Oklahoma State University)*: "Is Country the same as Southern?" Characterizing the Oklahoma Country accent via imitations
(98) *Jennifer Renn (Purdue University), Trish Morita-Mullaney (Purdue University)*: Transformation through teacher education: The impact of an English Learner (EL) licensure program on teachers' language attitudes
(99) *Iman Sheydaei Baghdadeh (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: Translocal re-racialization of lexical items: Is there ethnographic evidence for an incipient dialect of Americans of Middle Eastern and North African descent?
(100) *Lisa Sprowls (Tulane University)*: Garden District English: Addressing a gap in the New Orleans dialect landscape

ADS Session 3: Discourses and Dialects in New Orleans and Beyond ADS3

Room: Compass
Chair: Erica Benson (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)

11:00 *Nathalie Dajko (Tulane University), Katie Carmichael (Virginia Tech), Brittany Russell (Virginia Tech), Noel Boyle (Virginia Tech)*: Ethnic and neighborhood-based divides in New Orleans English
11:30 *Tom Lewis (Georgia Southern University)*: Networks of threat: The role of social network geometry and Latinx threat discourses in New Orleans Latinx English
12:00 *Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona), Ayesha Malik (University of Texas at San Antonio)*: Black-identified teenager perceptions of AAL and self-identity in Texas and Louisiana

American Name Society

Conference Opening Address ANS2

Room: Steering
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)
Time: 8:00 – 8:15 AM

Names in Graphic, Comic, & Young Adult Fiction ANS3

Room: Steering
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

8:15 *Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)*: Onomastic connections in Joann Sfar's *The Rabbi's Cat*
8:45 *Mark Peters (Independent Scholar)*: Baron Von Evilstein, Granny Goodness, and Morticoccus: A taxonomy of comic book creator Jack Kirby's Names
9:15 *Lauren Guillory (Louisiana Tech University)*: Nomenclature and the structure of society in Lois Lowry's *The Giver*

Name Brand Entertainment ANS4

Room: Bridge
Chair: Yi An Chen (Indiana University Bloomington)

8:15 *Yi An Chen (Indiana University Bloomington)*: Linguistic and cultural adaptation of Chinese film title translations
8:45 *Tao Ma (Shanghai Sanda University)*: A balance between creativeness and usability: Semantic patterns to registers among application software names
9:15 *Wang Feng (Kent State University)*: On the nicknames of national football teams

Literary Names & Semantics ANS5

Room: Steering
Chair: Ken Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

10:00 *Busra Copuroglu (Western University)*: How to name meaning: Names in cities and mapping out nostalgia
10:30 *Arpi Movsesian (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: "Wisdom" and "The Man of God": The semantics of Dostoevsky's proper names in *Crime and Punishment* and *The Brothers Karamazov*
11:00 *Shoshana Milgram Knapp (Virginia Tech)*: Signaling villainy through subtle semantic connotations: Ayn Rand's use of negative personal names

Place Names: Original & Revised ANS6

Room: Bridge
Chair: Edward Callary (Northern Illinois University)

10:00 *Edward Callary (Northern Illinois University)*: Texas: A challenge to the origin of the name
11:00 *Britnee Leysen-Ross (University of Glasgow)*: Cognitive toponymy: Establishing a sense of place in the Central Otago goldfields
11:30 *Ahmed Salih (University of Tikrit) Ayat Ahmed (University of Tikrit)*: A sociolinguistic study of naming in Iraqi Arabic

Names of the Year Selection

Room: Steering
Chair: Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University)
Time: 11:30-12:30

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS)

Language and National Identity NAAHoLS1

Room: Pelican
Chair: Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)

8:55 Welcome and Introductory Remarks
9:00 *Bryan Fleming (Boston College)*: Exploring language and nationalism through primers
9:30 *David Boe (Northern Michigan University)*: Mencken and the emergence of "American" English
10:00 Break

Linguists and their Activities NAAHoLS2

10:15 *Seung Hwan Kim (Boston College)*: Forgotten and unforgotten mathematicians behind linguistics: Emil Leon Post and Richard Montague
10:45 *Raul Aranovich (University of California, Davis)*: Coincidences between Saussure and von der Gabelentz around the grammar of Chinese

Society for Computation in Linguistics

Session II SCiL2

Room: Kabacoff

9:00 *Benjamin Newman (Stanford University), Reuben Cohn-Gordon (Stanford University), Christopher Potts (Stanford University)*: Communication-based evaluation for natural language generation
9:30 *Timothee Mickus (Université de Lorraine, CNRS, ATILF), Denis Paperno (Utrecht University), Mathieu Constant (Université de Lorraine, CNRS, ATILF), Kees van Deemter (Utrecht University)*: What do you mean, BERT? Assessing BERT as a distributional semantics model

Invited talk: Pragmatic Reasoning in Large-Scale NLP Systems

Room: Kabacoff
Chair: *Christopher Potts (Stanford University)*
Time: 10:00 – 11:00 AM

Invited talk: What Should Constitute Natural Language "Understanding"?

Room: Kabacoff
Chair: *Ellie Pavlick (Brown University)*
Time: 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL)

Session 1: Morpho-syntax SPCL1

Room: Port
Chair: J Clancy Clements (Indiana University)

8:45 Welcome and Opening Remarks
9:00 *Charles DeBose (CSU East Bay):* African American Language *Stressed been*: an archaic marker of durative anterior aspect
9:30 *Si Kai Lee (University of Connecticut):* Tenselessness in Singlish: Lost in contact
10:00 *Luana Lamberti (The Ohio State University):* Eu trabalho ni roca: The preposition *ni* in Helvecia Afro-Brazilian Portuguese
10:30 *James Walker (La Trobe University):* Complements of the Eastern Caribbean

Session 2: Language Acquisition & Typology SPCL2

Room: Starboard
Chair: Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)

11:00 *Trecel Messam (University of the West Indies, Mona):* Critical period effects in first language attrition
11:30 *J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University):* Jargonization as naturalistic second language acquisition
12:00 *Clinton Kakela Awai (The Ohio State University):* The typology of Pidgin Hawaiian
12:30 *Mayowa Akinlotan (University of Texas at Austin):* Volatile grammar, complex meaning: Complex variability in the usage of noun phrases and verb phrases in Nigerian Pidgin

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

Syntax 2 SSILA5

Room: Quarterdeck A
Chair: Scott Berthiaume (Dallas International University)

9:00 *Olga Lovick (University of Saskatchewan):* (Some) uninflectable words in Upper Tanana Dene
9:30 *Mary Brody (Louisiana State University)*: Fat Baby: The extended diagraph
10:00 *Kevin Penner (SIL International/University of Alberta):* Adjectives in Ixtayutla Mixtec
10:30 *Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Possessor raising in Garifuna subject extraction
11:30 *Emily Clem (University of California, San Diego)*: Distinguishing switch-reference and relativization in Amahuaca

Historical Linguistics 2 SSILA6

Room: Quarterdeck B
Chair: Bruce Mannheim (University of Michigan)

9:00 *Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College), Nina Lorence-Ganong (Oberlin College):* Uto-Aztecan and Plateau Penutian lexical resemblances revisited
9:30 *Antonio Hernandez (The Ohio State University)*: The placement of Sirenik within Inuit-Yupik using phylogenetic trees
10:00 *Indrek Park (Indiana University Bloomington):* Hidatsa influence on Mandan
10:30 *John Powell (University of Arizona)*: From ergative to marked-nominative in the Yuman-Cochimí family
11:00 *Jerome Biedny (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Andrea Cudworth (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Sarah Holmstrom (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Gabrielle Mistretta (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Charlotte Vanhecke (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Bo Zhan (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: A more structured family tree: Algonquian subgrouping
11:30 *Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley)*: On the phonetic nature of Proto-Algonquian *θ

Semantics 1 SSILA7

Room: Quarterdeck C
Chair: Michael Barrie (Sogang University)

9:00 *Cherry Meyer (University of Chicago):* The derivational use of gender in Ojibwe (Algonquian)
9:30 *Laura Hendricksen (California State University, Fresno)*: Demonstratives and DP structure in Hidatsa narrative discourse
10:00 *Maura O'Leary (University of California, Los Angeles):* The binding of Athabaskan possessor prefixes
10:30 *Shay Hucklebridge (University of Massachusetts Amherst):* Bare nouns and negation in Tlicho Yatii relative causes
11:00 *Donna Gerdts (Simon Fraser University), Nancy Hedberg (Simon Fraser University)*: Demonstratives in Hul'q'umi'num' discourse
11:30 *Kimberly Johnson (University of Massachusetts Amherst):* Re-analyzing Unwitnessed Past: A view from Creek (Mvskoke)

In Memoriam: Michael Krauss, Wally Chafe, Catherine Callaghan and Eric Hamp
Room: Quarterdeck B
Time: 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM

Friday, 3 January
Afternoon
Linguistic Society of America

Invited Plenary Address **P5**
Room: St. Charles Ballroom
Time: 12:45 – 1:45 PM
Chair: TBD

Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)
Creole Language Prosody in the 21st Century

Symposium: Black Becoming for Linguistics Researchers **OS6**
Room: Chart A
Organizers: Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona)
Anne Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Sponsors: African American Language Symposium, LSA 2019 Linguistic Institute at the University of California, Davis (July 6-7, 2019)
LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)

2:00 *Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona), Anne Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Welcome and overview
Session 1: Into the Woods: Black Doctoral Students
Kendra Calhoun (University of California, Santa Barbara): Moderator
2:05 *Jazmine Exford (University of California, Santa Barbara), deandre miles-hercules (University of California, Santa Barbara), (Jamaal Muwwakkil (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Perspectives on African American students' linguistic experiences in the academy
2:20 *Tracy Conner (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Dating for the dissertation: thriving in graduate school
2:35 *Dominique Branson (University of Pittsburgh)*: Students of color as teachers: Conversations on race in linguistics
2:50 *Kelly Wright (University of Michigan)*: Inclusivity pressure
3:05 *Minnie Quartey Annan (Georgetown University)*: Discussant

Session 2: The Ivory Tower and the Sunken Place: Black Junior Scholars
Monica Nesbitt (Dartmouth College): Moderator
3:10 *Jamie Thomas (Santa Monica College)*: *Get Out*
3:25 *Jessi Grieser (University of Tennessee Knoxville)*: There is no guru: Cultivating Black networks for survival
3:40 *Nicté Fuller Medina (University of California, Los Angeles)*: "We like the idea of you but not the reality of you:" Race, disability, and the native speaker
3:55 *Shenika Hankerson (University of Marlyand)*: Discussant

Session 3: Surviving Academia: Black Senior Scholars
Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College): Moderator
4:00 *Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)*: Teaching, research service; Teaching, research, service… Rinse and repeat
4:15 *Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona)*: Being in the room
4:30 *Anne Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Discussant
4:35 *Kendra Calhoun (University of California, Santa Barbara), Monica Nesbitt (Michigan State University), Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College)*: General discussion and questions

Symposium: Reduplication-Phonology Interactions OS7

Room: Chart B
Organizer: Sam Zukoff (Princeton University)

Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley): Moderator
2:00 *Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: A defense of BRCT
2:30 *Eva Zimmerman (Leipzig University)*: Reduplication as weakening: Explaining the overapplication of reduction
3:00 *Ludger Paschen (Leibinz-Zentrum Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft)*: Underapplication as trigger poverty
3:30 *Sam Zukoff (Princeton University)*: Reduplicant shape alternations in Ponapean
4:00 *Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)*: Learning reduplication with interpretable deep networks
4:30 *Sharon Inkelas (University of California, Berkeley)*: Discussant

Syntax-Semantics Interface I 13

Room: Commerce
Chair: TBD

2:00 *John Beavers (University of Texas at Austin), Andrew Koontz-Garboden (University of Manchester), Scott Spicer (University of Texas at Austin)*: Degrees and standards in the roots and templates of change-of-state verbs
2:30 *Christopher Baron (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: States in the semantics of degree achievements
3:00 *Deniz Ozyildiz (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Embedded clauses in Turkish: Both argumenthood and modification are paths to composition
3:30 *Kyle Jerro (University of Essex)*: Locative orientation and locative arguments: A case study from Kinyarwanda
4:00 *Yosuke Sato (Seisen University)*: How can one kill someone twice in Indonesian? Causal pluralism at the syntax-semantics interface
4;30 *Joshua Wampler (University of California, San Diego)*: Do thus: An investigation into event reference

Syntax III 14

Room: Canal
Chair: Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore)

2:00 *Betul Erbasi (University of Southern California), Songul Gundogdu Yucel (Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi)*: Ezafe as a linking feature within DP
2:30 *Michelle Yuan (University of California, San Diego)*: Deriving ergativity from object shift across Eskimo-Aleut
3:00 *Michelle Yuan (University of California, San Diego), Ksenia Ershova (Stanford University)*: Dependent case in syntactically ergative languages: Evidence from Inuit and West Circassian
3:30 *Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware)*: Strict linear and hierarchical adjacency: P + Det combinations
4:00 *Milena Sereikaite (University of Pennsylvania)*: Case properties of complex event nominalizations in Lithuanian
2nd place Student Abstract Award Winner
4:30 *Tamisha Lauren Tan (Harvard University), Peter Grishin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Three types of (mis)matching in free relatives

Prosody 15

Room: Camp
Chair: Sameer ud Dowla Khan (Reed College)

2:00 *Mairym Llorens Monteserin (University of Southern California)*: Skilled orchestration of speech and tics in adults with Tourette syndrome
2:30 *Jeremy Steffman (University of California, Los Angeles), Sun-Ah Jun (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Prosodic cues facilitate speech rate normalization: Exploring listener sensitivity to prosody in speech perception
3:00 *Suyeon Im (Hong Kong Polytechnic University), Stefan Baumann (University of Cologne)*: Probabilistic relation between co-speech gestures and information status
3:30 *Jiseung Kim (University of Michigan)*: Individual differences in the production and perception of prosodic boundaries in American English

4:00 *Samuel Andersson (Yale University)*: Creating boundaries and stops in German: Representational minimalism in Universal Boundary Theory
4:30 *Yoonjeong Lee (University of California, Los Angeles), Louis Goldstein (University of Southern California), Dani Byrd (University of Southern California)*: Laryngeal consonant and phrasal tone dynamics in Seoul Korean

Phonology I 16

Room: Jackson
Chair: Anya Lunden (College of William & Mary)

2:00 *Michael Becker (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Egyptian Arabic stress is local
2:30 *Kate Mooney (New York University)*: Unifying prosodic and segmental repair: Metathesis and epenthesis in Uab Meto **1st place Student Abstract Award**
3:00 *Brandon Prickett (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Identity bias and generalization in a variable-free model of phonotactics
3:30 *Jane Chandlee (Haverford College)*: Non-derived environment blocking: A computational account
4:00 *Stephen Lehman (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Apparent non-local exceptionality in Avatime tone sandhi
4:30 *Hannah Sande (Georgetown University)*: How phonologically determined is lexically specific phonology?

Historical Syntax/Semantics 17

Room: Magazine
Chair: Roslyn Burns (Reed College)

2:00 *Martin Fuchs (Yale University), Maria Piñango (Yale University)*: Semantic variation and change through real-time methods: The Progressive-to-Imperfective shift in three Spanish dialects
2:30 *Marjorie Pak (Emory University)*: Clause-final negation and the Jespersen cycle in Logoori
3:00 *John Powell (University of Arizona)*: The reflexive cycle of the Pai branch of the Yuman family
3:30 *Josh Phillips (Yale University)*: Privative case: change in the meaning of a nominal negator
4:00 *Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History)*: Some universals of reflexive construction markers and a possible efficiency-based explanation
4:30 *Judy Bernstein (William Paterson University), Francisco Ordóñez (Stony Brook University), Francesc Roca (Universitat de Girona)*: Historical development and semantic mapping of Modern Romance split DP systems

Sociolinguistics III: Language and Identity 18

Room: Royal
Chair: Sarah Hercula (Missouri University of Science and Technology)

2:00 *Chaya R. Nove (The Graduate Center, CUNY)*: Bilingual effects on New York Hasidic Yiddish vowels
2:30 *Jonas Wittke (Rice University)*: In with the <O>, out with the <U>: Role alignment and the <Using>/<Osing> controversy in Indonesia
3:00 *Kendra V. Dickinson (The Ohio State University)*: What does this meme?: Language contact and identity construction in virtual social space
3:30 *Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Rebekka Puderbaugh (University of Edinburgh), Roey Gafter (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)*: The authentic alien: Production and evaluation of sociolinguistic variation in Klingon
4:00 *Yi-An Chen (Indiana University Bloomington)*: "The FOOD. Oh my God the food:" A sociolinguistic study of online reviews on Yelp
4:30 *Nicholas Mararac (Georgetown University)*: Leadership style in "sea-story" narratives by LGBT U.S. Naval Officers

Wikipedia Edit-a-Thon

Room: River
Time: 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM
Chair: Gretchen McCulloch (Internet Linguist)

The Wikipedia Edit-a-thon is a great chance to become more familiar with the basics of editing linguistics-related Wikipedia articles. Feel free to drop in for a little while or stay the whole time, and if you can, please bring a laptop or other device to edit

on. This event is facilitated by Gretchen McCulloch, who has also organized Wikipedia edit-a-thons at past Annual Meetings and Linguistic Institutes. You can also join in online using the how-to-edit slides at bit.ly/lingwiki and #lingwiki on Twitter.

Linguistics Beyond Academia Panel: Linguistics in the Workplace

Room: Parish
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM
Sponsor: LSA Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group (SIG)

See description on p. 17.

American Dialect Society (ADS)

ADS Session 4: New Words, Revived Intensifiers, and Multicultural Ideologies in Canada ADS4

Room: Compass
Chair: Michol Hoffman (York University)

1:00 *Karlien Franco (University of Toronto), Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)*: How to gain a new guy in 10 decades: A study of lexical variation in Ontario dialects
1:30 *Emily Blamire (University of Toronto), Marisa Brook (University of Toronto)*: Very quick reversal: Rapid real-time change in Canadian English intensifiers
2:00 *Derek Denis (University of Toronto), Chantel Briana Campbell (University of Toronto), Eloisa Cervantes (University of Toronto), Jeanne F. Nicole Dingle (The University of British Columbia), Keturah Mainye (University of Toronto), Michelle Sun (University of Toronto), Timothy Gadanidis (University of Toronto)*: Ideologies and social meanings around Multicultural Toronto English

ADS Session 5: A Panel Honoring the Legacy and Impact of Michael B. Montgomery ADS5

Room: Compass
Moderator: Paul Reed (University of Alabama)
Time: 3:00 – 4:30 PM

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University): Complicating the study of English in Appalachia
Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University): Contested concepts
Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University): Isolated compared to what?" Isolation, explanations, and Appalachian English
Jennifer Cramer (University of Kentucky): Understanding the myths and realities of Appalachian Englishes
Christina Tortora (The Graduate Center, CUNY): Syntactic observations of Appalachian English
Frances Blanchette (Penn State University): How non-standardized varieties serve as a window into human language
Anita Puckett (Virginia Tech University): The emblematic nature of Appalachian English
Allison Burkette (University of Kentucky): Appalachian English and the Linguistic Atlas Projects
Paul Reed (University of Alabama), Tracey Weldon-Stewart (University of South Carolina), Bridget Anderson (Old Dominion University): Questions, books, and time: Montgomery, the colleague, mentor, and friend

American Name Society (ANS)

Lunch 12:30-1:30 PM

Literary Names: Irish & Caribbean Connections ANS7

Room: Steering
Chair: Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College)

1:30 *Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College)*: Nameless by design: The effects of anonymity in Ann Burns's *Milkman*
2:00 *Toloo Riazi (University of California, Santa Barbara)*: Names that matter: The Cuban revolution through the names
2:30 *Kate Brennan (University of Toronto)*: Semantic relations and personal names in literature: Naming as authority

Julianys, Jared, Janvier: J Names! ANS8

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

1:30 *Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield), Lena Taub Robles (California State University, Bakersfield)*: Julianys and Jadiel: The innovative and emblematic -/is/ and -/jel/ trends across three decades of Puerto Rican naming
2:00 *Richard D. Janda (Indiana University Bloomington)*: From Jared to Jharredd & 220 others: On orthographic exuberance & onomatophagia
2:30 *Marielle Côté-Gendrau (Université de Montréal)*: Awareness of cognates revealed through the naming calendar: Janviers born in January in Ancient Quebec

Politics, Culture, & Names ANS9

Room: Steering
Chair: Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria)

3:15 *Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria)*: This is *Blockadia*: A corpus-assisted analysis of environmental activism on social media
3:45 *Jerrilyn McGregory (Florida State University)*: "PRONOUNCE IT LIKE IT SOUNDS": Black popular culture's devaluation of African American personal names
4:15 *Joseph Smita (The English and Foreign Languages University)*: A comparative study of the personal names of Telugu Catholics and Syrian Christians of Kerala

Trends in Naming Children ANS10

Room: Bridge
Chair: Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)

3:15 *Jong-Mi Kim (Kangwon National University)*: Naming and cross-cultural trends: Historical evidence of linguistic and cultural feature changes in Korean names, 1940-2017
3:45 *Marielle Côté-Gendrau (Université de Montréal)*: Expansion of stocks of first names, decrease of parent-to-child transmission and rise of multiple naming in Ancient Quebec: What came first?
4:15 *Gerrit Bloothooft (Utrecht University)*: The emergence of Zipf's law in fashionable names

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS)

Linguistic Backgrounds and Origins NAAHoLS3

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

2:00 *Angelo Costanzo (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania)*: "Coniugationes uerborum quot sunt?": The history of verb classes in descriptions of Latin and Romance
2:30 *Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin)*: Lehmann's *Reader*, 1967-2020
3:00 *Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute for Human Science)*: The evolution of consciousness and its impact on historical linguistics and the history of linguistics: A study of A.H. Sayce's *Introduction to the Science of Language* (1880)

Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL)

Session III SCiL3

Room: Kabacoff

2:00 *Emily Morgan (University of California, Davis), Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Frequency-(in)dependent regularization in language production and cultural transmission

2:30 *Hang Jiang (Stanford University), Haoshen Hong (Stanford University), Yuxing Chen (Stanford University), Vivek Kulkarni (Stanford University)*: DialectGram: Automatic detection of dialectal variation at multiple geographic resolutions
3:00 *Noga Zaslavsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Terry Regier (University of California, Berkeley), Naftali Tishby (The Hebrew University), Charles Kemp (University of Melbourne)*: Semantic categories of artifacts and animals reflect efficient coding
3:30 *Micha Elsner (The Ohio State University), Martha Johnson (The Ohio State University), Stephanie Antetomaso (The Ohio State University), Andrea Sims (The Ohio State University)*: Stop the Morphological Cycle, I Want to Get Off: Modeling the development of fusion
4:00 *Katharina Kann (New York University)*: Acquisition of inflectional morphology in artificial neural networks with prior knowledge
4:30 *Giorgio Magri (CNRS)*: A principled derivation of Harmonic Grammar

SCiL Business Meeting

Room: Kabacoff
Time: 5:00 – 6:00 PM

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL)

Lunch

Time: 1:00 – 2:00 PM
Note: Return promptly for afternoon sessions
Note: Sign-up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early. All SPCL members and guests are invited.

Session 3A: Language Planning SPCL3A

Room: Port
Chair: Sandra Evans (University of the West Indies, St Augustine)

2:00 *Nicole Scott (The Mico University College), Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona):* Mek Wi Dwiit: A proposal for formally introducing Creole education in Jamaica
2:30 *Tanyia-Joy Wilkins (University of the West Indies, Mona):* Design meets reality: The challenges of conducting research in primary schools in Jamaica
3:00 *Kadian Walters (University of the West Indies, Mona):* We want justice: linguistic Discrimination in Jamaica's formal public domains
3:30 *Sally Delgado (University of Puerto Rico at Cayey):* Puerto Rican English: Documenting an emerging dialect in a language contact situation
4:00 *Nickesha Dawkins (University of the West Indies, Cave Hill):* Social commentary on the acceptance and use of creole languages by international airlines to improve the efficiency of border control security in the United States of America

Session 3B: Phonetics, Phonology & Semantics SPCL3B

Room: Starboard
Chair: J Clancy Clements (Indiana University)

2:00 *Ana Agostinho (UFSC), Gabriel Antunes de Araujo (UM/USP), Eduardo Ferreira dos Santos (UNILAB):* Interrogative particle and phrasal pitch-accent polar questions in Fa d'Ambo
2:30 *Sonja Dahlgren (University of Helsinki), Seppo Kittila (University of Helsinki):* Prestige contact varieties: Structural borrowing restricted to phonology
3:00 *Jesse Stewart (University of Saskatchewan):* Rhotic production in Quichua – influenced Spanish and Spanish-influenced Quichua in the Ecuadorian highlands
3:30 *Carmel O'Shannessy (Australian National University), Rikke Bundgaard-Nielsen (Western Sydney University):* The Australian mixed language Light Warlpiri merges English/Kriol and Warlpiri stop consonant inventories to form larger inventory
4:00 *Sky Onosson (University of Manitoba), Jesse Stewart (University of Saskatchewan):* The effects of language contact on non-native diphthongs in lexical borrowings: The case of Media Lengua and Quichua

4:30 *Micah Corum (Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico), Carsten Levisen (Roskilde University):* Sweet mouths and strong heads across the Atlantic and Pacific: A semantic analysis of body image constructions in English-lexifier creoles

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

Special Session: Reclaiming and Expanding Early Work on the Native Languages of Louisiana and the South — SSILA8

Room: Quarterdeck B
Organizers: Jack B. Martin (College of William & Mary)
Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution)

2:00 *Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution), Jack B. Martin (College of William & Mary), Judith Maxwell (Tulane University)*: Introduction
2:30 *Kimberly S. Walden (Chitimacha):* The Chitimacha Language Revitalization Program: Overview and lessons learned
3:00 *Elisabeth Pierite Mora (Tunica-Biloxi Language & Culture Revitalization Program)*: Tunica Language and the next generation
3:30 *Raina Heaton (University of Oklahoma), Andrew Abdalian (Tulane University):* Tunica language evolution: From 1880 to 2020
4:00 *Bertney Langley (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana), Linda Langley (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana), Eli Langley (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana), Raynella Fontenot (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana), Kateri Thompson (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana), Gwyneth Thompson (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana):* Jackson Langley-koto In-Chokfathihilka (Jackson Langley's Rabbit Tales): Utilizing Haas's notebooks to reclaim traditional Koasati narratives
4:30 *Jennifer Johnson (Seminole Nation), Jack B. Martin (College of William & Mary)*: In Haas's footsteps: Documenting Muskogee oral history and conversation

Phonology — SSILA9

Room: Quarterdeck A
Chair: Gabriela Caballero (University of California San Diego)

2:00 *Frances Sobolak (Cornell University):* Montana Salish epenthesis and consonant class division
2:30 *Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana)*: Syllabicity of [X] in Blackfoot: An empirical investigation
3:00 *Brady Dailey (Boston University):* Word level prosody in Northern Pomo
3:30 *Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)*: Foot structure in Eastern Pomo
4:00 *Michael Barrie (Sogang University):* The prosody of anger and surprise in Cayuga
4:30 *Brett C. Nelson (University of Calgary):* [SG] in Southern Guatemala: Examining consonant allophony in Kaqchikel (Mayan)

Semantics 2 — SSILA10

Room: Quarterdeck C
Chair: Chris Rogers (Brigham Young University)

2:00 *May Helena Plumb (The University of Texas at Austin):* The semantic distribution of the Tlacochahuaya Zapotec Habitual (r-)
2:30 *Zachary O'Hagan (University of California, Berkeley)*: Complex Temporal Relations in Caquinte: The Case of =ta and =ja
3:00 *John A. Elliott (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa):* Engagement and evidentiality in Enlhet-Enenlhet
3:30 *Morelia Vázquez Martínez (Instituto Tecnológico Superior de Macuspana), Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University):* Dimensions of definiteness in Ch'ol: A dialectal comparison
4:00 *Amalia Skilton (The University of Texas at Austin/Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics):* Co-speech pointing gestures by Ticuna speakers: A corpus study

Archiving SSILA11

Room: Quarterdeck C
Chair: Martin Kohlberger (University of Saskatchewan)

4:30 *Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin), J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin), Elena M. Pojman (University of Texas at Austin):* Simple steps for archiving language documentation data

Friday, 3 January
Evening
Linguistic Society of America

LSA Business Meeting and Induction of the 2020 Class of Fellows

Room: Chart A
Chair: Brian D. Joseph, President
Time: 6:00 – 7:00 PM

See reports beginning on p. 59.

The Five-Minute Linguist P6

Room: St. Charles Ballroom
Time: 7:00 – 8:30 PM
Chair: John McWhorter (Columbia University)

The Five-Minute Linguist is a high-profile event during which selected speakers are judged on their ability to present their research in a brief but informative way. The Five-Minute Linguist presentations must be done without notes or a podium and they must be informative, engaging, and accessible to a non-specialist audience. Over the past three years this has become one of the most popular events at our annual meeting; join us this year for these dynamic presentations. See description and list of finalists on p. 101.

Student Mixer

Location: River Room
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 PM
Chair: Alicia Chatten, Chair, LSA Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)

American Dialect Society (ADS)

Words of the Year and Word of the Decade Vote

Room: St Charles Ballroom
Time: 5:00 – 6:30 PM

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. 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.

Executive Director's Report: 2019

In 2019, the LSA continued its ongoing programs and services on behalf of its mission: to advance the scientific study of language. Highlights of new and expanded activities are outlined below. For additional details about these efforts, please visit the web version of this report for hyperlinks: https://www.linguisticsociety.org/content/lsa-accomplishments-2019.

Professional Development and Education

- Enhanced the LSA's ongoing Mentoring Initiative, including "Pop-up" offerings at linguistics conferences, an online distance mentoring facility, special events at the Linguistic Institute and Annual Meeting, webinars, and a new mentoring award.
- Co-organized a series of webinars on:
  - LGBTQ+ Perspectives in Linguistics
  - PennController for IBEX: A New Platform for Online Experiment Design
  - Linguists and Linguistics in Tech
  - How to Submit an Abstract for the LSA Annual Meeting
  - Open Access Primer
  - The Writing Process
  - Aligning Linguistic Research Incentives and Open Scholarship

- Established a new Committee on LBGTQ+ Issues and new Natives4Linguistics Special Interest Group
- Launched a new project on the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning, with grant support from the National Science Foundation
- Adopted new Ethics Statement
- Sponsored a new Joint Membership Program with the American Dialect Society (ADS), offering reduced rates to LSA members wishing to join ADS.

Scholarships, Professorships, Honors & Awards

- Awarded 28 Fellowships to students attending the 2019 Linguistic Institute at UC Davis, including two new student fellowships in honor of Yuki Kuroda and Charles Fillmore.
- Granted diversity travel awards to six students attending the 2019 Annual Meeting, under the auspices of the LSA's Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics.
- Made the first Elizabeth Dayton Award to support travel and related expenses for a graduate student in sociolinguistics to attend the LSA Annual Meeting.
- Presented the first C. L. Baker Award to an outstanding syntactician in mid-career, Jon Sprouse.
- Launched the LSA Mentoring Award and selected Monica Macaulay as the first recipient.
- Continued major fundraising drives to establish a new CoLang student fellowship in honor of the late LSA President Emmon Bach, and a lectureship in honor of late LSA member Richard Oehrle.

Publications

- Produced a Special Issue of Language in two volumes (20th and 21st Century) in observance of the International Year of Indigenous Languages.
- Appointed or elected new Editors of *Semantics and Pragmatics* and a new co-Editor of *Language*.
- Launched the new LSA journal, *Phonological Data and Analysis*, with two articles appearing in the first volume.
- Published three new titles as part of the LSA-Routledge Linguistics Book Series: *Bilingualism; Language, Gender, and Sexuality; Linguistics and the Law*
- Published the first volume (No. 4) of the *Proceedings of the Workshop on Turkic and languages in contact with Turkic* (Tu+) under the auspices of the LSA

Advocacy

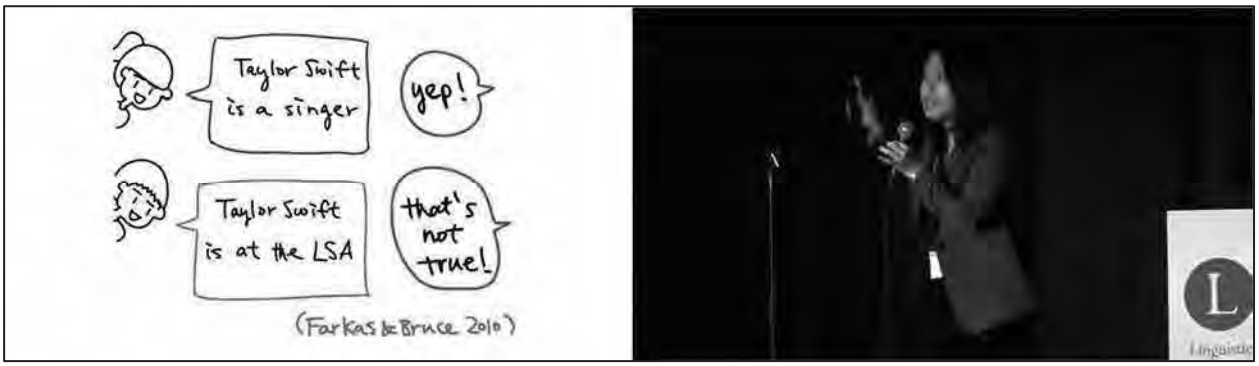
- Organized a critical response to the strategic reorganization of the Documenting Endangered Languages (DEL) program at the National Science Foundation (NSF).
- Continued its campaign in support of Native American Language Revitalization legislation pending in the U.S. Congress. Senate bill 256 was passed with unanimous bipartisan support in June 2019.
- Issued a new Statement on Race and published a related Perspectives article in *Language* for member responses.
- Issued Statements or Endorsements, independently and in collaboration with colleague organizations:
  - Letter to Alaskan Officials Regarding Proposed University Budget Cuts
  - LSA Comments on NICHD Strategic Plan
  - LSA endorses Title IX comments from Scientific Societies
  - Letter to US Department of Education regarding proposed restrictions on Title VI program at UNC/Duke University.
- Participated in the successful defense of the National Endowment for the Humanities from proposed elimination.

Public Outreach and Media Relations

- Coordinated the LSA's participation in UNESCO's 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages, in partnership with SSILA. As part of the year-long observance, offered annual meeting fee waivers to indigenous scholars.
- Expanded the LSA outreach to K-12 teachers via free Annual Meeting registration and the publication of an open access article in *Language* on the Advanced Placement Linguistics initiative.
- Launched a new language linguistics podcast, *Subtitle*, with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities.
- Increased our reach on social media via daily posts about linguistics news stories appearing in the popular news media: over 42K followers on Facebook and almost 25K followers on Twitter.
- With support from NSF, sponsored a language science and linguistics booth at AAAS' Family Science Days.

Continuing Traditions

- Adopted a new Strategic Plan for 2019-2023.
- Organized the LSA's 93rd Annual Meeting in New York City, including the popular Five-minute Linguist event, now in its fourth year, reaching a standing-room-only audience.
- Increased readership of our flagship journal, *Language*, via online sections on: Teaching Linguistics, Public Policy, Research Reports and Perspectives.
- Continued LSA co-sponsorship of CoLang and supported planning associated with CoLang 2020 at University of Montana.
- Published the fourth volume of the *Proceedings of the LSA* based on research presented at the 2019 Annual Meeting, and a new volume of the *Proceedings of the Annual Meetings on Phonology* (AMP-6).
- Issued a series of news releases about the latest research published in its journals and presented at its Annual Meeting, garnering significant coverage in prominent international media outlets.
- Provided financial assistance and in-kind support for linguists seeking to attend the LSA Annual Meeting and access LSA publications.
- Published a new volume (12) of *Semantics & Pragmatics*, the platinum open-access journal of the LSA.
- Issued the sixth edition of the LSA's Annual Report on the State of Linguistics in Higher Education [pdf], with new longitudinal LSA data.
- Represented linguists at national and international meetings of colleague organizations and through participation in coalitions and consortia working to advance science, the humanities, and higher education.
- Defended linguistics departments and programs against threats of cuts or elimination by contacting administrators and officials and by working behind the scenes to provide data in support of the value of linguistics.



2019 Annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the LSA
January 2020

I write this report as my second year (of a five-year term) as Secretary-Treasurer comes to a close. Perhaps the biggest surprise in this office was at last year's Annual meeting in New York, when I learned that some members of the LSA had actually read my annual report. Just in case that was not a one-off fluke, I have tried here to make this a more interesting read. The material does not naturally lend itself for thrilling reading, but there is still hope for improvement over last year's report.

Finances & Budget:

The short message is that we are in good financial shape and that we are always somewhat anxious about it.

Financial reports are available for all members of the LSA and can be accessed here, going back to 2008:
https://www.linguisticsociety.org/about/what-we-do/reports/financial-reports

The LSA is a non-profit organization. Our budget depends on membership fees, rather critically. Membership actually goes up and down in conjunction with the location of the Annual Meeting and whether we hold an Institute in that year. In 2019 it was in New York, and membership grew, because lots of people like going to New York. David Robinson, who manages this, told me specifically:

For part of 2018 and 2019, the LSA realized substantial across-the-board gains in membership due to interest in and attendance at the 2019 Annual Meeting in New York City. Individuals joined the LSA in order to submit an abstract for the meeting or to be able to attend it at discounted member rates. There was also a modest "bump" in student memberships in early 2019 as individuals joined in order to be able to submit an application for an Institute Fellowship.

Annual Meeting abstract submission and eligibility for Institute Fellowships remain the most effective membership drivers by a factor of 2.

In the old days, not really so long ago, people became members to receive *Language*, but publishing and access have changed so much that that is no longer the case. (We are not alone, this is a common problem for all professional societies, and Alyson Reed is in close contact with the executive directors of similar organizations to see what they are doing.)

As of this writing, we have a total of 3243 members. The membership gains that we saw with the meeting in New York have essentially evaporated. In other words, we have people joining the LSA only to attend the meeting.

What does this mean? We are working to (re)conceputalize the LSA as a society that provides benefits and services to attract and retain members other than the Annual Meeting. Got ideas? Send them my way, or to the President, or to anyone on the Executive Committee.

In the meantime, the LSA has used the following ancillary strategies to attract/retain members:

- Complimentary Membership for K-12 teachers and students: 28 members currently
- Social media discount membership offers: 36 members currently
- Discount membership to webinar participants: 14 memberships currently
- Bulk student membership: 154 currently
- Membership discount offers to attendees at conferences sponsored by, or whose proceedings are published by, the LSA: 18 currently

New membership initiatives launched this year, to be evaluated in 2020:

- Mentoring initiative
- Student ambassador initiative
- Joint membership with ADS ($5 discount to ADS members)

Current members (as of November 2019):

Associate	36
Honorary	35
Life	627
Complimentary	3
Regular US	953
Regular Non-US	442
Student US	977
Student Non-US	170
Total	**3243**

Executive Committee & LSA Officers, 2019:

President: Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Vice President/President-Elect: Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Secretary-Treasurer: Lenore Grenoble (University of Chicago)
Past President: Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)
Bloch Fellow: Wunetu Tarrant (University of Arizona)

Marlyse Baptista, (University of Michigan)
Anne Charity Hudley, (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Norma Mendoza-Denton (University of California, Los Angeles)
Arthur K. Spears (CUNY)
Rebecca Scarborough (University of Colorado Boulder)
Alan Yu (University of Chicago)

Penny Eckert and Alan Yu rotate off of the Executive Committee at the end of the January EC meeting. Many, many thanks to them for their years of dedicated service!

Election results, new members, 2 amendments:
I am happy to report the results of annual elections for vacancies on the Executive Committee: Vice President/President-Elect *Larry Horn* (Yale University) and at large members *Jennifer Bloomquist* (Gettysburg College) and *Chris Kennedy* (University of Chicago). They assume office at the close of the meeting of the Executive Committee at the January meeting.

In this latest round of voting we also passed two amendments to the Bylaws of the LSA passed: (1) one that changes service on an LSA open committee from three years to an unspecified multi-year term, and (2) one that allows for the Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC) to elect a chair from among its rank-and-file membership. This puts COSIAC governance in line with other LSA open committees.

Want to get involved? Volunteer for the EC or nominate someone. Volunteer for a committee or nominate someone. We need new people to take on these positions every year, and really welcome fresh voices at the table.

In memoriam:
This is the time to acknowledge the passing of some cherished colleagues and friends, and it is with great sadness that I report the loss of the following members:

Wallace Chafe
Eric P. Hamp
Nils Hasselmo
Gary Holland
Stanley Insler
Michael E. Krauss
Knud Lambrecht
Michael Clark Lamberti McOmber
Michael Montgomery
Petr Sgall
Dorothy C. Siegel
Karl Zimmer

respectfully submitted,

Lenore Grenoble
Secretary-Treasurer
grenoble@uchicago.edu

Language Annual Report

Andries Coetzee, Editor

Changes in the editorial team

After four years as Associate Editor, Chris Kennedy (University of Chicago) stepped down from his position, and we extend appreciation to him for his service to the LSA. We added as new members of the editorial team Ezra Keshet (University of Michigan) and Susi Wurmbrand (University of Vienna). At the end of 2019, Megan Crowhurst (The University of Texas at Austin) will step down as a member of the editorial team after seven years during which she has served as Associate Editor, Senior Associate Editor and Co-Editor. Megan's editorial leadership has been central to the success of *Language*, and we express our deepest appreciation to her for her service. The LSA membership elected John Beavers (The University of Texas at Austin) to serve as Co-Editor for three years (starting in January 2020) followed by a further three years as Editor. John will step into this role after having already served for four years as Associate Editor.

Volume 95

Volume 95 of *Language* consisted of four issues comprising 826 pages in the printed section, containing 21 research articles, two review articles, and 18 book reviews. The online section of the volume had 473 pages, consisting of two articles in the *Historical Syntax* section, one in *Phonological Analysis*, one in *Language and Public Policy*, three in *Teaching Linguistics*, one jointly published in *Language and Public Policy* and *Teaching Linguistics*, five in *Research Reports*, three in *Commentaries*, and one reply to an earlier *Language* article.

Submission statistics for 2019

Between January 1st and November 16th of 2019, we received a total of 169 submissions. To date, 104 of these submissions have been declined, 7 accepted, and 58 are currently under review. The breakdown of submissions by section is given below. The numbers from 2018 are included for comparison:

	2018 submissions	2019 submissions
Research Articles	117	139
Research Reports	18	21
Commentary/Replies	5	2
Review Articles	1	2
Perspectives	12	2
Teaching Linguistics	7	2
Phonological Analysis	1	-
Language and Public Policy	5	2

For manuscripts submitted during 2019, the average time between submission and the various kinds of editorial decisions are given in the table below (with 2018 times included for comparison):

	Average number of days between most recent author submission and editorial action	
	2018	2019
Decline	28	26
Major revisions required	126	107
Minor revisions required	63	85
Accept	84	27

Starting in January 2019, authors are asked to indicate the primary field of their submission, using the same categories as those used for abstract submission to the Annual Meeting. The table below shows the number of submissions by author-reported primary field.

	2019 submissions
Syntax	30
Phonology	16
Historical linguistics	14
Sociolinguistics	12
Semantics	11
Discourse analysis	9
Anthropological linguistics	8
Phonetics	8
Pragmatics	8
Psycholinguistics	8
Applied linguistics	7
Morphology	7
Typology	7
Language acquisition	5
Computational linguistics	4
Language documentation	4
Field reports	2
History of linguistics	2
Neurolinguistics	2
Teaching linguistics	2
Linguistics & literature	1
Philosophy of language	1
Text/Corpus linguistics	1

Phonological Data and Analysis Annual Report

Phonological Data and Analysis (PDA) received 15 new submissions for review in 2019, as of November 26. This represents the near doubling of submissions in the preceding year (eight articles were submitted in 2018). Of these, five were declined without an external review, and one was declined after the first round of evaluation. The remaining nine submissions are at different stages of the review process. Seven submissions have been externally reviewed, and are expected to proceed to a second round. Two of the 2019 submissions are currently under initial review. Four articles, originally submitted in 2018, were published in Phonological Data and Analysis between August and November 2019. A fifth 2018 submission is now at the production stage.

The Co-Editors:
Gene Buckley
Megan Crowhurst
Matthew K. Gordon

Semantics and Pragmatics Annual Report

As of October 1, 2019, the editors-in-chief of S&P are Louise McNally and Kjell Johan Sæbø. The former editors-in-chief (and founding editors), David Beaver and Kai von Fintel, are now serving as part of the team of associate editors. Two associate editors were added: Judith Degen and Kyle Rawlins. We anticipate some other additions and departures in the next few months.

As of November 25, 2019, S&P had fielded 89 new submissions this year, on 50 of which we have reached a final editorial decision: 4 were accepted (8%) and 46 were declined (92%). The rest are still under review or awaiting revisions. Our average time to a decision was 45 days. The volume of submissions seems to be fairly constant over the past few years. We have been receiving fewer submissions that are clearly inappropriate for the journal, so our number of desk rejections has declined.

We have published 23 articles so far this year (most of them having been accepted in 2018), all are still in the early access phase. In fact, we are still working on a substantial production backlog, because of our persistent inability to hire competent graduate student assistants. The main production tasks are now being handled by two editors (von Fintel and Rawlins) and some progress has been made. We anticipate adding some volunteers to the production team in 2020.

Report on the 2019 LSA Linguistic Institute held at UC Davis

Raul Aranovich and Georgia Zellou (co-directors)

The 2019 Linguistic Institute took place June 24-July 19, 2019 at the University of California, Davis with sponsorship by the LSA, the UCD Office of the Provost, the College of Letters and Science, and the UCD Linguistics Department.

The theme of the 2019 Linguistic Institute was "Language in the Digital Era." A diverse curriculum of courses, workshops, lectures, and activities were offered to attendees that provided both introductory and advanced content in the field's subdisciplines and specialized courses reflecting the theme.

There were five named professors for the 2019 Institute: **Adele Goldberg** (Princeton University, Fillmore Professor; Course: "Constructionist Approaches"; Lecture: "Explain me this: children are both more conservative and more ready generalizers for the same reason"); **John Baugh** (Washington University in St. Louis, Sapir Professor; Course: "African American English"; Lecture: "'Just' Linguistics"); **Pamela Munro** (UCLA, Hale Professor; Course: "Field Methods" (co-taught with her language consultant, Dr. Tarisi Vunidilo, a native speaker of Fijian); Lecture: "Agreement and Disagreement in Garifuna"); **Bernard Comrie** (UC Santa Barbara, Hermann and Klara H. Collitz Professor; Course: "Introduction to Language Typology"; Lecture: "Comparative-Historical Linguistics and the Great Andamese Language Family"); **Patricia Cukor-Avila** (University of North Texas, ADS Professor; Course: "Sociolinguistic Field Methods"; Lecture: "Linguistic Insights from a Longitudinal Panel Survey of African American English 1988-2018"). In addition to the talks by the named professors above, there were two additional Forum lectures: **Erin Wilkinson** (University of New Mexico): "Typological markedness in signed languages: A cross-linguistic study on kinship terminology" and **John Goldsmith** (University of Chicago): "Linguistics in the Digital Era" (also taught the course "Battle in the Mind Fields: Rupture and Continuity in the Mind Sciences")

The United Nations General Assembly designated 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages (IY2019). Several of the Institute's courses, workshops, and symposia highlighted the importance of indigenous and endangered languages in expressing diverse cultural identities, communicating unique perspectives on the world, and sustaining linguistic communities.

There were 363 active students who attended classes at the Institute. These included students, affiliates, Institute faculty, fellows, and volunteers. 64 classes were held over a single four-week session. 11 Wednesday workshops and other activities were held on Wednesdays. 8 Conferences and symposia were held on the weekends of the Institute. Students and participants at the Institute had the opportunity to present their research at one of two poster sessions held on Sunday afternoons during the Institute. The named professor and forum lectures, together with the Three-Minute Thesis (3MT) competition, comprised the slate of LSA events that were free and open to the public and hence widely publicized to the community. There were 5 formal receptions organized during the Institute. In addition, we organized two day trips, one to Napa and one to San Francisco, on two separate weekends of the Institute.

Program Committee Report

2020 Annual Meeting: The Program Committee oversaw the evaluation and selection of the abstracts submitted for the 2020 Annual Meeting. We received a total of 533 submissions. Submitters indicated a mandatory first choice and an optional second choice of format (20-minute paper or poster presentation). Of these submissions, 168 were accepted as paper presentations and 225 as poster presentations. For comparison, the 2019 meeting in New York City received a total of 786 submissions, of which 168 were accepted as paper presentations and 228 as poster presentations. The submissions this year were significantly lower, but we do not believe this to be an indication of loss of attractiveness of the LSA as a conference, but due to geographic and year to year fluctuation.

Abstracts were evaluated by members of the Program Committee and by a panel of 215 outside experts covering a range of subfields. All abstracts that met the submission guidelines received 3 ratings. External reviewers were asked to review no more than 15 abstracts; members of the Program Committee reviewed a higher number of abstracts on average, but we are bringing this number down every year to be fair to members of the PC.

The proportions of (self-identified) primary subfields for submitted abstracts were as follows: syntax (24%), sociolinguistics (9%), phonology (11%), semantics (10%), phonetics (7%), psycholinguistics and language acquisition (9%), morphology (5%), historical linguistics (4%), pragmatics (3%), typology (3%). The remainder of abstracts represent all of the remaining subfields combined.These statistics are virtually the same as in the last several years.

Organized Sessions: the Program Committee received 15 submissions for General Organized Sessions and 2 submissions for Synergistic Organized Sessions (on topics emerging from the LSA Summer Institute). Each proposal was reviewed by 5 members of the Program Committee. The Program Committee accepted 12 of the proposals for inclusion in the Annual Meeting program.

Plenary Speakers: The Program Committee invited Anne Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara), jessie little doe baird (Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project), and Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh) for the 2020 LSA Meeting.

Panels: There will also be two panels: Linguistics Beyond Academia: Linguistics in the Workplace Panel and the Student Panel on Preparing to Change Roles.

Mini-courses: The Program Committee solicited proposals for mini-courses to be held on Sunday, since if we held them on Thursday, people would have had to travel on New Year's Day. Three proposals were approved:

Digitizing your Analog Course: A mini-course for instructors interested in designing online linguistics courses, Karen Adams (Arizona State University); David Bowie (University of Alaska); Lynn Burley (University of Central Arkansas); Gaillynn Clements (Duke University); Miranda McCarvel (Smith College); Lynn Santelmann (Portland State University).

Introduction to the Sociophonetics of Intonation, Paul Reed (University of Alabama)

Mobile Apps for Endangered Language Revitalization and Documentation, Khalil Iskarous (University of Southern California)

Program Committee Members, 2019 (showing last year of service)

- Khalil Iskarous, University of Southern California, Senior Co-chair (2019)
- Jelena Krivokapic, University of Michigan, Junior Co-chair (2020)
- Ashwini Deo, The Ohio State University, Incoming Junior Co-chair (2021)
- Natasha Abner, University of Michigan (2019)
- Diane Brentari, University of Chicago (2020)
- Argyro Katsika, University of California, Santa Barbara (2021)
- Sonja Lanehart, University of Texas at San Antonio (2020)
- Ruth Kramer, Georgetown University ((2022)
- Emily Manetta, University of Vermont (2021)
- Alicia Parrish, New York University, Student member, (2021)
- Joseph Sabbagh, University of Texas at Arlington (2021)
- Ivy Sichel, University of Caifornia, Santa Cruz (2021)
- Lauren Squires,The Ohio State University (2019)
- Juliet Stanton, New York University (2021)

Saturday, 4 January
Morning
Linguistic Society of America

Committee Meeting: Committee for Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)
Room: Windsor
Time: 7:30 – 8:45 AM

Committee Meeting: Committee for Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)
Room: Ascot
Time: 7:30 – 9:00 AM

Committee Meeting: Committee for Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE)
Room: Durham
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Committee Meeting: Committee on Student Issues and Concerns (COSIAC)
Room: Warwick
Time: 8:30 – 9:30 AM

Committee Meeting: Committee on AP Linguistics (APLC)
Room: Windsor
Time: 8:45 – 10:00 AM

Committee Meeting: Ethics Committee
Room: Ascot
Time: 9:00 – 10:00 AM

Office Hours: *Language*/*Phonological Data and Analysis/Teaching Linguistics*
Room: Durham
Time: 10:00 – 11:00 AM

Office Hours: National Science Foundation
Room: Jefferson Ballroom, Poster Board #96
Time: 12:00 – 1:30 PM

Office Hours: *Subtitle* (LSA Podcast)
Room: Jefferson Ballroom, Poster Board #97
Time: 12:00 – 1:30 PM

Deeper Dive: Aligning Linguistic Research Incentives and Open Scholarship
Room: River
Time: 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Find out what linguistics departments are doing to develop open policies in a manner consistent with disciplinary norms and values. Meet representatives from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine's Roundtable on Aligning Incentives for Open Science, a multiyear project convening critical stakeholders to fundamentally improve the correlation between open practices, credit/reward systems, and research missions & values. The Roundtable has launched a working group focused on departmental and disciplinary approaches to open activities. The coordinators of the working group will discuss what NASEM has learned about current and prospective plans for increasing the open sharing of research outputs within linguistics departments, and explore possibilities for coordinated disciplinary action - for example, adopting common language about open activities in job postings, annual reports, and (potentially) tenure & promotion procedures. Finally, they will share thoughts on engaging productively with institutional leadership (e.g., provosts, VPRs) to ensure that departmental policies are aligned with institutional policies.

Symposium: Meeting Teachers Where They Are: Linguistics at School OS8

Room: Chart A
Organizer: Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on Language in the School Curriculum (LiSC)

9:00 *Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)*: Introduction
9:05 *Abraham Leach (Oakwood School, California)*: Working with a linguist to design curriculum and plan an immersive learning experience
9:25 *Jean Ann (State University of New York at Oswego)*: Second language learning puzzles in young adult literature
9:45 *Nicoleta Bateman (California State University, San Marcos), Kelly Jacob (High Tech Middle School North Country)*: Growing teacher-linguist partnerships
10:05 *Kristin Denham (Western Washingon University)*: Discussant

Workshop: Accessing English Dialect Syntax: Data, Methods, Theory OS9

Room: Chart B
Organizers: E. Jamieson (University of Glasgow)
Jennifer Smith (University of Glasgow)

9:00 *Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Introduction
9:10 *Jim Wood (Yale University)*: North American English and the Yale Grammatical Diversity Project
9:20 *E. Jamieson (University of Glasgow), Gary Thoms (University of Glasgow), David Adger (Queen Mary, University of London), Caroline Heycock (University of Edinburgh), Jennifer Smith (University of Glasgow)*: Introducing the Scots Syntax Atlas
9:30 *Christina Tortora (The Graduate Center, CUNY/College of Staten Island)*: Parsed corpora of vernacular speech: Challenges and prospects for the study of syntactic variation (National Science Foundation Awards #BCS-1152148; #BCS-1151630; #BCS-1630274; #BCS-1630377; #BCS-1630286; NSF Award #BCS-1629348)
9:40 *David Willis (University of Cambridge)*: Variation in British English morphosyntax in the Tweetolectology corpus
9:50 *Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Respondent

Syntax IV: Movement 19

Room: Commerce
Chair: Peter Kosta (University of Potsdam)

9:00 *Brian Hsu (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)*: Prominence-based licensing in head movement and phrasal movement
9:30 *Yadav Gowda (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Danfeng Wu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Clitic climbing and linear adjacency in Wolof
10:00 *Daniel Amy (University of Texas at Arlington)*: Re-constraining massive pied-piping: An argument for non-interrogative CPs

Syntax-Pragmatics Interface 20

Room: Canal
Chair: Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan)

9:00 *Youssef Haddad (University of Florida)*: The syntax of the addressee in imperatives: What Levantine Arabic optional datives bring to the table
9:30 *Zeinab Kachakeche (University of California, Irvine), Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine)*: Adjective ordering in Arabic: Post-nominal structure and subjectivity-based preferences
10:00 *Brian Hsu (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Benjamin Frey (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)*: Pragmatically determined word order and its exceptions in Cherokee

Phonology and Language Acquisition 21

Room: Camp
Chair: Charles Li (Central Washington University)

9:00 *HanByul Song (University College London), James White (University College London)*: Paradigm uniformity and neutralization avoidance in phonological learning
9:30 *Canaan Breiss (University of California, Los Angeles), Adam Albright (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: When is a gang effect more than the sum of its parts?
10:00 *Elena Koulidobrova (Central Connecticut State University). Nedelina Ivanova (Communication Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Reykjavik, Iceland)*: Acquisition of phonology in Child Icelandic Sign Language: Some unique findings

Phonology II 22

Room: Jackson
Chair: Evan Bradley (Penn State Brandywine)

9:00 *Christina Truong (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: How does vowel harmony develop? Evidence from Behoa, a language of Indonesia
9:30 *Caitlin Smith (Johns Hopkins University)*: Partial height harmony, partial transparency, and gestural blending
10:00 *Hannah Sande (Georgetown University), Madeleine Oakley (Georgetown University)*: Implosives as evidence for emergent features

Socio-Syntax 23

Room: Magazine
Chair: Elizabeth Martinez-Gibson (College of Charleston)

9:00 *Dennis Storoshenko (University of Calgary)*: Regional variation in the use of English *th*- reflexive forms
9:30 *Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware), Amanda Payne (Haverford College)*: A new look at 'degree of perfection' adverb restrictions
10:00 *Karlien Franco (University of Toronto), Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)*: Lexicalization in grammatical change? The simple past/present perfect alternation in Canadian English

Sociolinguistics IV: Issues in Teaching Linguistics 24

Room: Royal
Chair: David Bowie (University of Alaska Anchorage)

9:00 *Chris Donlay (San Jose State University)*: Using an intermediary language in fieldwork
9:30 *Hadas Kotek (Yale University), Rikker Dockum (Yale University), Sarah Babinski (Yale University), Christopher Geissler (Yale University)*: Gender bias in linguistic example sentences
10:00 *Sarah E. Hercula (Missouri University of Science and Technology)*: Promoting pluralistic language attitudes: Students' longitudinal assessments of the introductory linguistics course

Invited Plenary Address P7

Room: St. Charles B
Time: 10:30 – 11:30 AM
Chair: Christine Mallinson (University of Maryland Baltimore County)

Anne H. Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Fostering a Culture of Racial Inclusion in Linguistics: For the Children of the 9th Ward Circa 2005

American Dialect Society (ADS)

ADS Session 6: Variation and Representation in Social and Academic Media ADS6

Room: Compass
Chair: Jessi Grieser (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

8:30 *Christopher Strelluf (University of Warwick)*: Regional and grammatical distributions of need complements on Twitter
9:00 *Katherine Conner (The Ohio State University)*: Recycle, reframe, rekey, (re)Tweet: Intertextually examining (re)produced meaning of #MeToo on Twitter
9:30 *Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona), Ayesha Malik (Hanor Law Firm)*: Diversity and inclusion in language variationist and sociolinguistics research journals

ADS Session 7: Pedagogy and Perceptions ADS7

Room: Compass
Chair: Betsy Evans (University of Washington)

10:30 *Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University)*: Beyond dialect awareness: Reframing students' dialects as educational assets
11:00 *Katie Welch (Independent Researcher)*: Discovery Learning in the sociolinguistics classroom: Using boojie to teach American English history
11:30 *Michol F. Hoffman (York University), Naomi Nagy (University of Toronto), James A. Walker (La Trobe University), Ronald Beline Mendes (University of São Paulo)*: Sounds of the city: Perceptions of ethnically marked speech in Toronto

American Name Society (ANS)

Family Names in American Fiction ANS11

Room: Steering
Chair: Ken Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)

8:30 *Ken Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)*: "Call me Shane": Names as intensifiers in Jack Schaefer's tale
9:00 *Jeanne C. Ewert (University of Florida)*: Faulkner's "lumber room" of allusions and etymology: Onomastics in *As I Lay Dying*
9:30 *Kimberly Tucker (Louisiana Tech University)*: Slighting the family name: Poe's "The Cask of Amontillado"

French, Spanish, & Louisianan Names ANS12

Room: Bridge
Chair: Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University)

8:30 *Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University):* Pelican state babies: The top 100 given names in Louisiana, 1960-2017, compared with national figures
9:00 *Richard Winters (The University of Louisiana at Lafayette)*: Three Spanish surnames in French-speaking Louisiana
9:30 *Marielle Côté-Gendrau (Université de Montréal)*: Tracking Napoleon, his name and his myth in 19th century Quebec: Sociodemographic approach to a revealing naming trend

Lyrical Names/Names in Lyrics ANS13

Room: Steering
Chair: Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)

10:15 *Stephen da Silva (Ursuline Academy of Dallas)*: Re-Naming and the Paradoxes of Power in Forster's Libretto to *Billy Budd*
10:45 *Lamont Antieau (Anvil Editing)*: Name-dropping in pop music (1951-2018)
11:15 *Karen Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University)*: Stressed syllable constraints on English names in pop music: Evidence from Lennon and McCartney

African Place Names ANS14

Room: Bridge
Chair: Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria)

10:15 *Zvinashe Mamvura (Humboldt University of Berlin)*: Selective re-membering or selective forgetting? Streetscape and power in Zimbabwe
10:45 *Bala Dianka (University of Sciences, Technics and Technologies)*: Identification and signification of some Khassonke place names

Names & the Law ANS15

Room: Steering
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University, USA)

12:00 *Derek Warden (Tulane Law School)*: Names, socio-legal movements, legislation, and prohibitions: A historical analysis
12:30 *Amanda Potts (Cardiff University)*: Mrs, Mother, Monster: A legal-linguistic analysis of names for women who kill

Names & the Medical Field ANS16

Room: Bridge
Chair: Yi An Chen (Indiana University Bloomington)

12:00 *Brian King (University of Hong Kong)*: Names & keywords as "rich points": The case of biomedical naming practices and intersex bodies
12:30 *Lisa Abney (Northwestern State University of Louisiana)*: Naming practices in alcohol and drug recovery centers, adult daycares, and nursing homes/retirement facilities: A continuation of research

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS)

Native American Languages and Linguistics NAAHoLS4

Room: Pelican
Chair: Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute for Human Science)

9:00 *Elwira Dexter-Sobkowiak (University of Warsaw)*: Numeral system descriptions in the 18th century missionary grammars of indigenous languages of Mesoamerica
9:30 *Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University)*: From *verbos compuestos* to *nuclear clauses*: Terminology and description of incorporation in Nahuatl, 1547-2003
10:00 Break
10:15 *Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)*: Women in Native American linguistics (1830-1950)
10:45 *Margaret Thomas (Boston College)*: William Wood's *New England's Prospect* and language learning in colonial New England

North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics (NARNiHS)

Language Contact and Multilingualism NARNiHS1

Room: Chart C
Chair: Nandi Sims (The Ohio State University)

9:30 *Gijsbert Rutten (Universiteit Leiden), Rik Vosters (Vrije Universiteit Brussel):* Testing Frenchification. A sociolinguistic analysis of French loan morphology in Dutch (17^{th}-18^{th} centuries)
10:00 *Ariana Bancu (Northeastern Illinois University), Ella Deaton (University of Washington):* Stability of phonological variation in language contact settings
10:30 *Jenelle Thomas (University of Oxford):* Letters to the governor: Multilingualism and the official letter genre in Spanish Louisiana

Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL)

Session IV SCiL4

Room: Kabacoff

9:00 *Alex Warstadt (New York University), Alicia Parrish (New York University), Haokun Liu (New York University), Anhad Mohananey (New York University, Electronic Arts), Wei Peng (New York University), Sheng-Fu Wang (New York University), Samuel R. Bowman (New York University):* BLiMP: A Benchmark of Linguistic Minimal Pairs for English

9:30 *Emily Ahn (University of Washington), Cecilia Jimenez (University of Pittsburgh), Yulia Tsvetkov (Carnegie Mellon University), Alan W Black (Carnegie Mellon University):* What code-switching strategies are effective in dialog systems?

10:00 *Aarohi Srivastava (Yale University), Robert Frank (Yale University), Sarah Widder (Yale University), David Chartash (Yale University):* The role of linguistic features in domain adaptation: TAG parsing of questions.

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL)

Session 4: Tribute to Louisiana SPCL4

Room: Port
Chair: Peter Bakker (Aarhus University)

8:45 Opening Remarks and Updates

9:00 *Tom Klingler (Tulane University):* An early study of the French of African Americans in Louisiana

9:30 *Kevin Rottet (Indiana University):* Of Shoe-pegs and Say-sos: Folk etymology and language contact in Louisiana

10:00 *Nathan Wendte (Tulane University):* "Creole" as an ethnolinguistic identity repertoire of the Gulf South

10:30 *Oliver Mayeux (University of Cambridge):* Decreolization as a model of language change: Evidence from Louisiana Creole.

Session 5A: Sociolinguistics I SPCL5A

Room: Starboard
Chair: Angela Bartens (University of Turku)

11:00 *Susanne Muhleisen (University of Bayreuth):* Code-switching and speech acts in a Cameroonian institutional context: Cameroon Pidgin English (CPE) and English in Sisters in Law

11:30 *Kwaku Osei-Tutu (University of Ghana), Elizabeth Orfson-Offei (University of Ghana):* Ghanaian 'Student' Pidgin at 60: What happens to the Pidgin after the students stop being students

12:00 *Simanique Moody (The City University of New York, Brooklyn College):* Examining language contact outcomes in Somali and Sierra Leonean Communities in the Netherlands

Session 5B: Historical Linguistics & Corpus Linguistics SPCL5B

Room: Port
Chair: Tanyia-Joy Wilkins (University of the West Indies, Mona)

11:00 *Peter Bakker (Aarhus University):* The world's mixed languages with a verb-noun dichotomy

11:30 *Don Walicek (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus):* Belonging and place in nineteenth-century Samana

12:00 *David Ruskin (University of Guam):* Decolonizing the CHamoru language

12:30 *Jun Jie Lim (National University of Singapore), Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore), Jessica Choo (National University of Singapore), Wilkinson Gonzales (University of Michigan), Jakob Leimgruber (University of Basel):* Sentence-final adverbs in colloquial Singapore English revisited: Increasing frequency and stabilization in a WhatsApp corpus

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

Revitalization 2 SSILA11

Room: Quarterdeck A
Chair: Adrienne Tsikewa (University of California, Santa Barbara)

9:00 *Lokosh (Joshua D. Hinson) (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program; University of Oklahoma), Juliet Morgan (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program):* Mediating language change in Chikashshanompa': An example with dative "have" constructions
9:30 *Samantha Cornelius (University of Texas at Arlington), JW Webster (Certified Cherokee Language Instructor)*: Cherokee traditional knowledge and pronominal prefixes in Oklahoma Cherokee
10:00 *Patricia A. Shaw (The University of British Columbia), Severn Cullis-Suzuki (The University of British Columbia):* Xaayda kil intonation patterns: Empowering language learners to "sing" like their elders
10:30 *Robert Lewis (University of Chicago)*: Narrative structure of a Potawatomi text

Morphology 1 SSILA12

Room: Quarterdeck B
Chair: Martin Haspelmath (MPI-SHH Jena)

9:00 *Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University):* The Dual formant st in some North Penutian languages
9:30 *Joshua Holden (University nuhelot'įne thaiyots'į nistameyimâkanak Blue Quills)*: Reinterpreting an inflectional voice category in Denesųłiné
10:00 *Katarzyna Wojtylak (University of Regensburg):* How (not) to count in Murui (Witotoan) and other languages of Northwest Amazonia?
10:30 *Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Alberta):* Possession marking in Piaroa (Jodï-Sáliban)

Syntax 3 SSILA13

Room: Quarterdeck C
Chair: Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College)

9:00 *Benjamin Eischens (University of California, Santa Cruz):* Decomposing negative indefinites in San Martín Peras Mixtec
9:30 *Elena Benedicto (Purdue University), Elizabeth Salomon (URACCAN):* Telicity in the syntax: Motion predicates in Mayanga [yan]
10:00 *Caleb Ewing (University of Florida):* Pied-piping in Patzicía Kaqchikel (Mayan)
10:30 *Benjamin Hunt (George Mason University), Sylvia L.R. Schreiner (George Mason University):* On the status of the determiner phrase in St. Lawrence Island Yupik

Business Meeting

Room: Quarterdeck B
Time: 11:00 AM – 12:30 PM

Saturday, 4 January
Afternoon
Linguistic Society of America

Saturday Afternoon Plenary Poster Session **P8**

Room: Jefferson Ballroom
Time: 12:00 – 1:30 PM

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

(1) *William M. Cotter (University of Arizona)*: The "elite" linguistic landscapes of real-estate development in Amman, Jordan
(2) *Ai Taniguchi (Carleton University)*: Teaching formal semantics in introductory linguistics courses
(3) *Mary Hudgens Henderson (Winona State University), Miho Nagai (Winona State University), Weidong Zhang (Winona State University)*: Spanish is easy, Chinese is hard, Japanese is fun: What languages do undergraduates choose to study, and why?
(4) *Laura Wagner (The Ohio State University), Nikole D. Patson (The Ohio State University), Sumurye K. Awani (The Ohio State University, Nicholas Bednar (The Ohio State University), Aniyah Brown (Hampton University)*, *Evan Chuu (Pomona College), Kyra Freeman (The Ohio State University, Teta Helena Howe (The Ohio State University), Lillian Lin (The Ohio State University), Victora Paxton (The Ohio State University)*: How the public sees language science
(5) *Xintong Bausch (University at Albany)*: The linguistic features of Graeco-Latin word use by Chinese-English Second Language (L2) Learners in academic writings
(6) *Nina Feygl Semushina (University of California, San Diego), Azura Fairchild (University of California, San Diego), Rachel I. Mayberry (University of California, San Diego)*: Counting with fingers symbolically: Basic numerals across sign languages
(7) *Yuzhi Shi (National University of Singapore)*: The change from NRel to RelN in the history of Chinese
(8) *Ken Hiraiwa (Meiji Gakuin University)*: The origin and architecture of existential quantifiers in Okinawan
(9) *Danielle Burgess (University of Michigan)*: Testing the preverbal negation tendency through artificial-language learning
(10) *Grace B. Wivell (Stony Brook University), Veronica Miatto (Stony Brook University), Jing Ji (Stony Brook University), Ayla Karakaş (Stony Brook University), Kalina Kostyszyn (Stony Brook University), Lori Repetti (Stony Brook University)*: All about ablaut: A typology of reduplicative vowel change
(11) *Kurt Erbach (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)*: Predicting object mass nouns across languages
(12) *Juergen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo), Erika Bellingham (University at Buffalo), Pia Järnefelt (Stockholm University), Kazuhiro Kawachi (National Institute for Japanese Language), Yu Li (University at Buffalo), Alice Mitchell (University of Bristol)*: The encoding of causal chains across languages
(13) *Alex Kramer (University of Michigan), Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan)*: Defining constituent order flexibility from a typological perspective: WALS, AUTOTYP, and beyond
(14) *Joy Peltier (University of Michigan)*: Deictic nominal marking in Kwéyòl Donmnik: The influences of information status, gesture, and deictic force on morphosyntactic form
(15) *Alyssa Kampa (University of Delaware), Catherine Richards (University of Delaware), Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)*: Preschoolers interpret pictures using pragmatic principles
(16) *Alyssa Kampa (University of Delaware), Benjamin Zinszer (University of Delaware), Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware), Kaja Jasinska (University of Delaware)*: Neural correlates of pragmatic inference in preschool children and adults
(17) *Amanda Brown (Syracuse University), Masaaki Kamiya (Hamilton College)*: Gestural cues in scopal ambiguity: A Comparison of Japanese and English
(18) *Rexhina Ndoci (The Ohio State University)*: Good digestion and good continuation! Well-wishing expressions at the closing of Greek conversations
(19) *Martha Austen (The Ohio State University), Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (The Ohio State University)*: Eye-tracking for sociolinguistic perception
(20) *Ludger Paschen (Zentrum fur Allgemeine Sprach), Matt Stave, Frank Seifart (Zentrum fur Allgemeine Sprach), Manfred Krifka (Zentrum fur Allgemeine Sprach)*: Cross-linguistic variation in phonetic compression and lengthening

(21) *Samuel Liff (Long Island University, Brooklyn), Isabelle Barriere (Long Island University, Brooklyn)*: Hasidic Yiddish null subjects: Status and distribution
(22) *Quinn Goddard (University of Calgary): Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Calgary), Darin Flynn (University of Calgary)*: Plains Cree and the ambiguity between lexical and phrasal prosody
(23) *Tran Truong (University of Chicago)*: *ABA effects in kinship allomorphy & syncretism
(24) *Mary Burke (University of North Texas)*: Strategies for increasing findability of language data
(25) *Justin Pinta (The Ohio State University)*: Variable gender agreement in Correntinean Spanish
(26) *Kathryn Montemurro (University of Chicago), Molly Flaherty (Swarthmore College), Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut), Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago), Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)*: The role of animacy and location in spatial modulation in two sign languages
(27) *Luana Lamberti Nunes (The Ohio State University), Hugo Salgado (The Ohio State University)*: The future repeats itself: Priming effects in Spanish future expressions
(28) *Nicholas LaCara (University of Toronto)*: Synthetic compounding in Distributed Morphology with phrasal movement
(29) *Jim Wood (Yale University), Sigríður Sæunn Sigurðardóttir (Yale University)*: Case mismatches in Across-the-Board constructions
(30) *Tamisha Lauren Tan (Harvard University), Niels Torben Kühlert (Harvard University)*: An impersonal look at Sakha passives
(31) *Shuan Karim (Ohio State University), Ali Salehi (Stony Brook University)*: Soranî valence changing affixes: Teetering on the boundary between morphology and syntax
(32) *Lefteris Paparounas (University of Pennsylvania), Faruk Akkus (University of Pennsylvania)*: The Anaphor Agreement Effect in the nominal domain: Evidence from Turkish
(33) *Rafael Abramovitz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Itai Bassi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Relativized Anaphor Agreement Effect
(34) *Sanghee Kim (University of Chicago)*: Object honorification as agreement: [HON] as a φ-feature
(35) *Christos Christopoulos (University of Connecticut), Stanislao Zompi' (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Weakening case containment: An argument from default allomorphs
(36) *Mia Gong (Cornell University)*: A lowering analysis of Dagur POSS-final order
(37) *Tessa Scott (University of California, Berkeley)*: Inclusivity in Mam morphosyntax: consequences for feature theory
(38) *Dongmei Rao (Yale University), Jason Shaw (Yale University)*: Allophone annexation as a path to phoneme merger: The case of labial-velar fricatives in the Zhongjiang dialect Chinese
(39) *Moira Saltzman (University of Michigan)*: A Sociophonetic study of tones on Jeju Island
(40) *Max J. Kaplan (University of California, Santa Cruz)*: Opaque syncope in Southern Pomo is metrically conditioned
(41) *Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales (University of Michigan)*: Tone in Tagalog and English? Prosodic adaption in Philippine Hybrid Hokkien
(42) *Megan Rouch (College of William and Mary), Anya Lunden (College of William and Mary)*: The status of word-final phonetic phenomena
(43) *Diane K Brentari (University of Chicago), Rabia Ergin (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics), Pyeong Whan Cho (University of Michigan), Ann Senghas (Barnard College), Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut)*: How quickly does phonology emerge in a “village” vs. “community” sign language?
(44) *William Kruger (Arizona State University)*: Prosodic licensing of phonological reduction: The null complementizer in English
(45) *Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University), Francisco Torreira (McGill University)*: Production planning mediates phonological variation
(46) *Forrest Davis (Cornell University), Abigail C Cohn (Cornell University)*: The relationship between lexical frequency, compositionality, and phonological reduction in English compounds
(47) *Huteng Dai (Rutgers University)*: Lezgian laryngeal harmony and gradient featural representation
(48) *Alex Hong-Lun Yeung (Stony Brook University)*: I got you: Glide epenthesis as a vowel hiatus resolution enhances the weaker vowel
(49) *Charlie O'Hara (University of Southern California)*: The effect of learnability on constraint weighting: Case study from contour tone licensing
(50) *Sheng-Fu Wang (New York University)*: Robustness of feature economy against different methods of building feature tables
(51) *Jennifer Smith (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)*: From experiment results to a constraint hierarchy with the ‘Rank Centrality’ algorithm
(52) *Nick Danis (Washington University in St. Louis)*: Phonology needs geometry: Implicit axioms in segmental representation

(53) *Okgi Kim (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)*: Specificational afterthoughts in English as inverted specificational pseudoclefts
(54) *Jackie Y.-K. Lai (University of Chicago)*: V-copying, VP-fronting and the nature of postverbal frequency/durative expressions in Mandarin
(55) *Jackie Y.-K. Lai (University of Chicago), Yenan Sun (University of Chicago)*: When TPs can(not) move: The view from Cantonese
(56) *Kenyon Branan (National University of Singapore)*: Deriving Warao OSV (through V-stranding VP-fronting)
(57) *Matthew Hewett (University of Chicago)*: Two kinds of dislocations in Biblical Hebrew
(58) *Fulang Chen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Split partitivity in Mandarin: A diagnostic for argument-gap dependencies
(59) *Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University)*: Order preservation in the Russian nominal phrase
(60) *Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Tatiana Bondarenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: A linearization explanation for asymmetries in Russian scrambling
(61) *Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Justin Colley (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: On the near absence of subject HNPS
(62) *Juyeon Cho (University of Delaware)*: A scope puzzle of embedded question markers in Korean
(63) *An Nguyen (Johns Hopkins University), Geraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University)*: Covert movement in English probing wh-questions
(64) *Tsuneko Nakazawa (University of Tokyo)*: On interpretation of resultatives with locative alternation verbs
(65) *Yuxin Shi (University of California, Irvine), Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine)*: Mandarin has subjectivity-based adjective ordering preferences in the presence of *de*
(66) *Michael Donovan (University of Delaware), Bilge Palaz (University of Delaware)*: Politeness is a presupposition on pronouns, not operator-variable agreement
(67) *Bill Haddican (Queens College, City University of New York)*: Evidence for an embedded AddresseeP from Basque and Galician allocutivity
(68) *Anastasia Smirnova (San Francisco State University), Skyler Ilenstine (San Francisco State University)*: What search queries reveal about the theories of register variation
(69) *Philip Miller (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot), Peter Culicover (The Ohio State University)*: Lexical BE
(70) *Run Chen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Superiority effect in Albanian multiple wh-movement
(71) *Yoshiki Fujiwara (University of Connecticut)*: Licensing of matrix questions in Japanese and its implications
(72) *Eszter Ótott-Kovács (Cornell University)*: Possessed relatives in Turkic

Symposium: Queer and Trans Digital Modalities **OS10**

Room: Chart A
Organizers: Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky)
Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Sponsor: LSA Committee on LGBTQ+ Issues in Linguistics (COZIL)

2:00 *Chloe Brotherton (University of California, Davis)*: Linguistic identity work in non-binary communities on Tumblr
2:15 *Archie Crowley (University of South Carolina)*: Nonbinary YouTubers, language ideologies, and legitimizing discourses
2:30 *Lal Zimman (University of California, Santa Barbara), Will Hayworth (Google)*: How we got here: Short-scale change in identity lables for trans, cis, and non-binary people in the 2000s
2:45 *Joel Jenkins (University of California, Davis)*: Entering the mainstream: On *throwing shade*
3:00 *Bryce McCleary (Oklahoma State University)*: Snatched: From local drag to the Twitterverse
3:15: Q&A

Workshop: Perspectives on Negation: A Cross-Disciplinary Discussion **OS11**

Room: Chart B
Organizers: Cynthia Lukyanenko (George Mason University)
Frances Blanchette (Pennsylvania State University)

2:00 *Cynthia Lukyanenko (George Mason University)*: Introduction
2:05 *Viviane Déprez (Rutgers University)*: Negative concord and polarity: Where they agree and where they don't
2:30 *Dan Parker (College of William & Mary)*: Encoding and accessing negation

2:55 *Roman Feiman (Brown University)*: Conceptual and linguistic components of early negation comprehension
3:20 *Frances Blanchette (Pennsylvania State University)*: Interim summary
3:25 *Claire Childs (University of York)*: A variationist approach to interacting variables: Negation and stative possession
3:50 *Frances Blanchette (Pennsylvania State University*: A stigmatized feature in a standardized variety: The case of English Negative Concord
4:15 *Cynthia Lukyanenko (George Mason University)*: Discussant
4:40 Q&A
4:55 *Frances Blanchette (Pennsylvania State University), Cynthia Lukyanenko (George Mason University)*: Summary and conclusion

Semantics III 25

Room: Commerce
Chair: Lelia Glass (Georgia Institute of Technology)

2:00 *Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore)*: Counterexpectation, concession, and free choice in Tibetan and Japanese
2:30 *Curt Anderson (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf)*: Precisification and mirativity with adnominal *very*
3:00 *Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California), Deniz Rudin (University of Southern California)*: When faultless disagreement is not so faultless: What widely-held opinions can tell us about subjective adjectives
3:30 *Andrew McInnerney (University of Michigan)*: Parentheticals associate with their hosts pragmatically, not syntactically: Evidence from as-parentheticals
4:00 *Sam Alxatib (City University of New York)*: Innocent inclusion and *only*
4:30 *Hadas Kotek (Yale University)*: Sluicing with complement coercion: An argument for focus-based semantic identity

Morphology and Its Interfaces 26

Room: Canal
Chair: Karlos Arregi (University of Chicago)

2:00 *Lydia Felice (Georgetown University)*: Cyclicity at the syntax/phonology interface: Evidence from Icelandic
2:30 *Magda Sevcikova (Charles University)*: Patterns of loan verb integration in Czech
3:00 *Neil Banerjee (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*: Ellipsis as obliteration: Evidence from Bengali negative allomorphy
3:30 *Soo-Hwan Lee (New York University), Inkie Chung (Sogang University)*: Swahili locatives and underspecification in PF
4:00 *Isabel McKay (University of Arizona)*: Breaking down *-er* nominalizations in Montana Salish
4:30 *Emily Clem (University of California, San Diego), Nicholas Rolle (Princeton University), Virginia Dawson (University of California, Berkeley)*: Altruistic inversion and doubling in Tiwa morphology

Phonology III 27

Room: Camp
Chair: Kyle Gorman, City University of New York

2:00 *Uriel Cohen Priva (Brown University), Emily Gleason (Brown University)*: Increased intensity is mediated by reduced duration in variable consonant lenition
2:30 *Adam McCollum (University of California, San Diego)*: Sonority-sensitive lengthening and reduction in Uyghur
3:00 *Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University), Jimin Kahng (University of Mississippi)*: Phonological acceptability is not the same as phonological grammaticality
3:30 *Chelsea Sanker (Yale University), Robin Karlin (Rutgers University)*: Perceptual evidence for the representation of English coda voicing
4:00 *Betsy Sneller (Georgetown University), Elissa Newport (Georgetown University)*: Acquisition of phonological variation: Evidence from artificial language learning
4:30 *Yu Tanaka (Doshisha University), Yugiri Fujita (Doshisha University)*: Phonological cues to Sino-Japanese words

Bilingualism II 28

Room: Jackson
Chair: Mary Hudgens Henderson (Winona State University)

2:00 *Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut), Ronice Müller de Quadros (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina), Jonathan D. Bobaljik (Harvard University), Deanna Gagne (Gallaudet University), Lily Kwok (University of Connecticut), Sabine Laszakovits (University of Connecticut), Marilyn Mafra (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina), Susanne Wurmbrand (University of Connecticut)*: Constraints on code-blending: Evidence from acceptability judgments
2:30 *Susan E. Kalt (Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas), Jonathan Anthony Geary (University of Arizona)*: Typological shift in bilinguals' L1: Word order and case marking in two varieties of child Quechua
3:00 *Corina Goodwin (University of Connecticut), Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)*: Cross-linguistic influence in the morphological development of preschool-aged ASL-English bilinguals
3:30 *Anastasia Bauer (University of Cologne)*: Mouthing and fingerspelling: Different contact phenomena, similar functions: A corpus-based study of Russian Sign Language

Typology 29

Room: Jackson
Chair: Lindsay Whaley (Dartmouth College)

4:00 *Osamu Ishiyama (Soka University of America)*: A crosslinguistic investigation of historical sources of first and second person pronouns
4:30 *Emre Hakguder (University of Chicago)*: Predictive typology of sign language instrumentals: A pilot study on Hong Kong Sign Language

Hate Speech 30

Room: Magazine
Chair: Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College)

2:00 *Christine Carr (University of North Texas), Melissa Robinson (University of North Texas), Alexis Palmer (University of North Texas)*: Improving hate speech detection precision through an impoliteness annotation scheme
2:30 *Ross Burkholder (University of Chicago), Veena Patel (University of Chicago), Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)*: Flame war: The context of hate speech in online games

Language Documentation 31

Room: Magazine
Chair: Claire Bowern (Yale University)

3:00 *Ariana Bancu (Northeastern Illinois University)*: Two case studies on structural variation in multilingual settings
3:30 *Anna Bax (University of California, Santa Barbara), Rachel Enevoldsen, CCC-SLP*: Linguist-speech pathologist collaboration as service-in-return to speakers of minority languages **3rd place Student Abstract Award winner**
4:00 *Andrew Pick (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: Yamben: A previously undocumented language of Madang
4:30 *Clifton Pye (University of Kansas)*: Documentation as acquisition theory

Sociolinguistics V: Multilingual and Monolingual Variation 32

Room: Royal
Chair: Robert Bayley (University of California, Davis)

2:00 *Amelia Lambelet (Hunter College, The City University of New York)*: The development of English proficiency in newly arrived adult and children immigrants: Aptitude, age, exposure and anxiety
2:30 *Megan Brown (Boston University)*: Grammatical gender acquisition in sequential trilinguals: Influence of a gendered L1 vs. L2
3:30 *Evynurul Laily Zen (National University of Singapore), Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore)*: Variation and phonological transfer in Javanese among multilingual children in Indonesia

Language Variation 33

Room: Royal
Chair: Nicté Fuller Medina (University of California, Los Angeles)

3:30 *Khairunnisa (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: Open pronominal system in Sasak
4:00 *Yosiane White (University of Pennsylvania), Gareth Roberts (University of Pennsylvania)*: Optionality in the Welsh initial consonant mutation system

Symposium: Toward an Intersectional Linguistics OS12

Room: Chart A
Organizers: Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky)
Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)
Sponsors: LSA Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL)
LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)
LSA Committee on LGBTQ+ Issues in Linguistics (COZIL)

3:30 *deandre miles-hercules (University of California, Santa Barbara), Ariana Steele (The Ohio State University)*: Introduction: Toward an intersectional linguistics
3:50 *Jessica Grieser (University of Tennessee)*: Toward a racially-intersectional linguistics
4:10 *Elaine Chun (University of South Carolina)*: Intersectionality and ethnolect: Projects of contextualization
4:30 Discussion and Q&A

Linguistics Career Mixer

Room: Parish
Time: 3:30 – 5:00 PM
Sponsor: LSA Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group (SIG)

See description on p. 17.

Office Hours: CoLang 2020

Room: Ascot
Time: 4:00 – 5:00 PM

Scholarship of Teaching and Learning Special Interest Group Organizational Meeting

Room: Ascot
Time: 5:00 – 6:00 PM

American Dialect Society (ADS)

ADS Annual Luncheon

Room: River Room
Chair: ADS President Michael Adams (Indiana University)
Time: 12:15 – 1:45 PM

This year and for the first time, pre-registration for the luncheon is available online through the LSA website. Pre-registration is requested by December 13th, 2019. Subject to availability, registration may also be purchased onsite at the LSA registration desk. The cost is $50, which is payable on the LSA website. Students registered with the ADS meeting are free, but are also required to register online for the luncheon.

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

Speaker: Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona)
Unapologetically Black Language, Linguists, and Linguistics

ADS Session 8: Reflections of Identity and Social Meanings in Vowel Shifts **ADS8**

Room: Compass
Chair: Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)

2:00 *Kara Becker (Reed College), Cecilia Bahls (Reed College), Arthur Garrison (Reed College)*: Rural speakers are shifting, too: The low-back-merger shift in Moscow, Idaho and Port Townsend, Washington
2:30 *Marie Bissell (The Ohio State University)*: Get Out Of Town!: Evidence of male speakers leading changes in /aʊ/ nucleus height in Raleigh, North Carolina
3:00 *Annette D'Onofrio (Northwestern University), Jaime Benheim (Northwestern University), Shawn Foster (Northwestern University)*: Distinction without distance: Racialized vocalic differences in an integrated Chicago community
3:30 *Jonathan Jones (University of Georgia), Margaret Renwick (University of Georgia)*: Heterogeneity in Southern speech: Evidence from the Mississippi Delta
4:00 *Jon Bakos (Indiana State University), Brian José (Indiana State University), Betty Phillips (Indiana State University)*: A naughty-knotty project in West-Central Indiana, revisited: A real-time analysis 15 years later

American Name Society

Lunch 1:00-2:00

Keynote Address **ANS17**

Room: Steering
Chair: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)
Time: 2:00- 3:00 PM
Nick Spitzer (Tulane University)
Roots to Routes: Naming an American Radio Program

Names in British Literature **ANS18**

Room: Steering
Chair: Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University)

3:15 *Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University)*: The linguistic mix of names in *Love's Labor Lost*
3:45 *Sally Luken (University of Cincinnati)*: The function of naming the protagonist in *David Copperfield*
4:15 *Victoria Axton (Louisiana Tech University)*: Bella/Victoria's beautiful victory: An onomastic feminist study of Alasdair Gray's *Poor Things*

Names in Translation **ANS19**

Room: Bridge
Chair: Luisa Cassio (University of Basilicata)

3:15 *Caterina Saracco (University of Genoa)*: When you cannot say you are hungry: Leo Spitzer and the proper names of hunger in Italian
3:45 *Brandon Simonson (Boston University)*: Ancient personal names in transliteration and translation: The case of Aramaic names in Syria and Mesopotamia
4:15 *Ana-Maria Ginsac (University of Iaşi), Mădălina Ungureanu (University of Iaşi)*: New world, new challenges: Managing the translation of American toponyms in pre-modern Romanian

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS)

Linguistics and Public Life NAAHoLS5

Room: Pelican
Chair: Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University)

2:00 *Richard D. Janda (Indiana University Bloomington)*: "*Rules... on Land & Water... for... land & naval Forces*": On the upper- & lower-case theory of morphosyntax assumed by the (hand)writers of the U.S. Constitution (1787)
2:30 *Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University)*: Family reunions: The meetings of the Linguistic Society of America and other scholarly societies

NAAHoLS Business Meeting

Room: Pelican
Time: 3:00 – 4:00 PM

North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics (NARNiHS)

NARNiHS Poster Session NARNiHS2

Room: Jefferson Ballroom
Time: 12:00 PM – 1:30 PM

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

(73) *Amani Alageel (University of Arizona/Qassim University):* This coool Insta-celeb': Stylistic variation and fame on social media
(74) *Daven Hobbs (University of New Mexico):* An evolutionary perspective on the emergence of Middle Indo-Aryan
(75) *Noriko Akimoto Sugimori (Kalamazoo College):* Modern development of Japanese newspaper imperial honorifics and language policies

New Insights from New Data NARNiHS3

Room: Chart C
Chair: Gijsbert Rutten (Universiteit Leiden)

1:30 *Hélène Blondeau (University of Florida), Mireille Tremblay (Université de Montréal):* Shooting star vs rising star: Consequence markers on the move in Montreal French
2:00 *Christopher Strelluf (University of Warwick):* The southern origins of Missouri vowels in the Missouri mule industry
2:30 J*effrey Edward Davis (University of Tennessee):* Urban, village, and indigenous signed languages: Historical sociolinguistic considerations

Historical Sociolinguistics: Lineage and Leading Edge NARNiHS4

Room: Chart C
Time: 3:30-4:30 pm
Moderator: Mark Richard Lauersdorf (University of Kentucky)
Discussants: *Alexandra D'Arcy (University of Victoria), Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Rik Vosters (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)*

NARNiHS General Meeting

Room: Chart C
Time: 4:30-5:30 PM

Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL)

Poster Session II — SCiL Poster II

Room: Jefferson Ballroom
Time: 12:00 – 1:30 PM

(77) *Andrea D. Sims (The Ohio State University):* Inflectional networks: Graph-theoretic tools for inflectional typology
(78) *Shohini Bhattasali (University of Maryland), Murielle Popa–Fabre (CNRS Université Paris Diderot–Paris 7), John Hale (University of Georgia), Christophe Pallier (CEA Inserm Cognitive Neuroimaging Unit):* modeling conventionalization and predictability within MWEs at the brain level
(79) *Hai Hu (Indiana University Bloomington), Qi Chen (Indiana University Bloomington), Kyle Richardson (Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence), Atreyee Mukherjee (Indiana University Bloomington), Lawrence S. Moss (Indiana University Bloomington), Sandra Kuebler (Indiana University Bloomington):* MonaLog: A lightweight system for natural language inference based on monotonicity
*(*80) *Angelina McMillan-Major (University of Washington):* Automating gloss generation in interlinear glossed Text
(81) *Maria Ryskina (Carnegie Mellon University), Ella Rabinovich (University of Toronto), Taylor Berg-Kirkpatrick (University of California San Diego), David Mortensen (Carnegie Mellon University), Yulia Tsvetkov (Carnegie Mellon University):* Where new words are born: Distributional semantic analysis of neologisms and their semantic neighborhoods
(82) *Hannah Youngeun An (University of Rochester) Aaron Steven White (University of Rochester):* The lexical and grammatical sources of neg-raising inferences
(83) *Jacob Collard (Cornell University):* Unsupervised formal grammar induction with confidence
(84) A*yla Karakaş (Stony Brook University):* An IBSP description of Sanskrit /n/-retroflexion
(85) *Nazila Shafiei (Stony Brook University) Thomas Graf (Stony Brook University):* The subregular complexity of syntactic islands
(86) *Yohei Oseki (Waseda University) Alec Marantz (New York University):* Modeling morphological processing in human magnetoencephalography
(87) *Joseph Rhyne (Cornell University):* Reconciling historical data and modern computational models in corpus creation
(88) *Robert Malouf (San Diego State University), Farrell Ackerman (University of California San Diego), Arturs Semenuks (University of California, San Diego):* Lexical databases for computational analyses: A linguistic perspective
(89) *Sagar Indurkhya (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):* Inferring minimalist grammars with an SMT-solver
(90) *Charlie O'Hara (University of Southern California):* Frequency matching behavior in on-line MaxEnt learners
(91) *Yiding Hao (Yale University):* Metrical grids and generalized tier projection
(92) *Canaan Breiss (University of California, Los Angeles) Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University):* Extending adaptor grammars to learn phonological alternations
(93) *David L. King (The Ohio State University), Andrea Sims (The Ohio State University), Micha Elsner (The Ohio State University):* Capturing semantic conditions on Russian inflectional morphology with sequence-to-sequence models
(94) *Arto Anttila (Stanford University), Scott Borgeson (Stanford University), Giorgio Magri (CNRS):* Equiprobable mappings in weighted constraint grammars
(95) *Benjamin Storme (University of Lausanne), Giorgio Magri (CNRS):* Constraint summation in phonological theory

Session V — SCiL5

Room: Kabacoff

2:00 *Jennifer Hu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Sherry Yong Chen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology):* A closer look at the performance of neural language models on reflexive anaphor licensing
2:30 *Rui P. Chaves (University at Buffalo):* What don't RNN language models learn about filler-gap dependencies?
3:00 *Max Nelson (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Hossep Dolatian (Stony Brook University), Jonathan Rawski (Stony Brook University), Brandon Prickett (University of Massachusetts Amherst):* Probing RNN encoder-decoder generalization of subregular functions using reduplication
3:30 *Thomas Graf (Stony Brook University):* Curbing feature coding: Strictly local feature assignment

4:00 *Dakotah Lambert (Stony Brook University) James Rogers (Earlham College):* Tier-based strictly local stringsets: perspectives from model and automata theory
4:30 *Hossep Dolatian (Stony Brook University) Jonathan Rawski (Stony Brook University):* Multi-input strictly local functions for templatic morphology

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL)

Lunch

Time: 1:00 – 2:00 PM
Note: Please return promptly for afternoon session
Note: Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner early. All SPCL members and guests are invited.

Session 6: Sociolinguistics II — SPCL6

Room: Starboard
Chair: Simanique Moody (The City University of New York, Brooklyn College)

2:00 *Thabo Ditsele (Tshwane University of Technology):* Is Sepitori a Tsotsitaal Version Spoken in Tshwane, South Africa?
2:30 *Lisbeth Phillip (University of New Orleans):* Di Likl Bwai an di Frag ina Bakl: phonological variation and social networks in two bilingual communities in Limon, Costa Rica
3:00 *Jimoh Braimoh (University of Mississippi):* Lexicalization of numbers reveals covert prestige in Nigerian Pidgin English
3:30 *Angela Bartens (University of Turku), Kwaku Osei-Tutu (University of Ghana), Uchenna Oyali (University of Abuja), Tamirand De Lisser (University of Guyana):* Postulating Atlantic English Pidgin/Creole as a Pluriareal language
4:00 *Ming Chew Teo (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University):* Unifying social and linguistic aspects in cross-linguistic influence: A case study of Colloquial Singapore English 'One'
4:30 *Francis Nesbitt (San Diego State University):* Swahili and Identify in Eastern Africa

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

Language Acquisition — SSILA14

Room: Quarterdeck A
Chair: Raina Heaton (University of Oklahoma)

2:00 *Clifton Pye (The University of Kansas), Scott Berthiaume (Dallas International University):* The emergence of Northern Pame (Xi'iuy) morphology among children
2:30 *Ryan E. Henke (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)*: The acquisition of the possessive suffix -im in Northern East Cree

Morphology 2 — SSILA15

Room: Quarterdeck B
Chair: Thomas Wier (Free University of Tbilisi)

2:00 *Iara Mantenuto (University of California, Los Angeles):* Comparatives in San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec
2:30 *Christopher Baron (Massachussetts Institute of Technology), Paulina Lyskawa (University of Maryland), Rodrigo Ranero (University of Maryland)*: Narcissistic allomorphy in Santiago Tz'utujil

Sociolinguistics — SSILA16

Room: Quarterdeck C
Chair: Katherine Bolaños (Universidad de los Andes)

2:00 *Natalia Bermúdez (University of Chicago):* Ideophones beyond iconicity: from sensory to social meaning
2:30 *Tristan Bavol (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Victoria Johnston (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)*: Divergent principles of numeral formation in Azajo P'urhepecha (Tarascan)

Revitalization 3 SSILA17

Room: Quarterdeck A
Chair: Tania Granadillo (University of Western Ontario)

3:30 *Rebecca J. Moore (Tulane University)*: The current use of neologisms and revitalized forms in Kaqchikel
4:00 *Yuki Tanaka-McFarlane (Saint Louis University):* Utilizing recording devices for shaping linguistic and cultural futures of Mopan
4:30 *Irina Wagner (University of Colorado Boulder):* Interactional cues to storytelling initiations in Arapaho

Phonetics SSILA18

Room: Quarterdeck B
Chair: Bill Poser (Yinka Dene Language Institute)

3:00 *Samantha Prins (University of Montana):* Final vowel devoicing in Blackfoot
3:30 *Mackenzie Marcinko (University of Delaware), Abdulrhman Alshahrani (University of Delaware), Jermani Ojeda Ludeña (The University of Texas at Austin)*: Apurímac Quechua ejective stops: A descriptive phonetic study
4:00 *Chris Rogers (Brigham Young University):* Explanations for the misrepresentations of Xinkan glottalized consonants in pre-modern descriptions (and their over-use in the speech of the last speakers)
4:30 *Richard Hatcher (University at Buffalo), Robert Jimerson (Rochester Institute of Technology)*: 19th Century Seneca in the works of Asher Wright

Language Contact SSILA19

Room: Quarterdeck C
Chair: Thomas Wier (Free University of Tbilisi)

3:00 *Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino):* Function word borrowing in Chuxnabán Mixe
3:30 *Patience Epps (The University of Texas at Austin)*: Multifaceted multilingualism in Amazonia: Socially anchored lects and linguistic diversity
4:00 *Martin Kohlberger (University of Saskatchewan), Katherine Bolaños (Universidad de los Andes):* Loanword diffusion networks in northwestern Amazonia
4:30 *Hugo Salgado (The Ohio State University), Justin Pinta (The Ohio State University)*: The synchrony and diachrony of loanword marking in Nawat

Saturday, 4 January
Evening
Linguistic Society of America

Student Panel on Preparing to Change Roles

Room: Chart A
Time: 5:00 – 6:30 PM

See description on p.16.

LSA Awards Ceremony P9

Room: St. Charles Ballroom
Time: 6:30 – 7:00 PM
Chair: Larry Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)

LSA Presidential Address P10

Room: St. Charles Ballroom
Chair: Richard Janda (Indiana University Bloomington)
Time: 7:00 – 8:00 PM

Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)
What is Time (and why should linguists care about it)

Presidential Reception P11

Room: The District
Time: 8:00 – 10:00 PM

American Name Society

Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation

Room: Steering
Time: 5:00-6:00 PM

ANS Conference Dinner

Venue: Grand Isle Restaurant (575 Convention Center Blvd)
Time: 7:00 PM

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL)

Conference Dinner
Venue: TBA
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Please sign up for the Saturday evening SPCL dinner. All SPCL members and guests are invited.

Sunday, 5 January
Morning

Linguistic Society of America

Office Hours: Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group

Room: Windsor
Time: 8:00 – 11:00 AM

Committee Meeting: Program Committee

Room: Ascot
Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Committee Meeting: Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals (CELxJ)

Room: Durham
Time: 8:30 – 9:30 AM

Special Interest Group (SIG) Meeting: Natives4Linguistics

Room: Warwick
Time: 8:30 – 10:00 AM

Committee Meeting: Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL)

Room: Ascot
Time: 9:00 – 10:00 AM

Ethics Committee: Open Discussion of Revised Ethics Statement

Room: Durham
Time: 10:30 – 11:00 AM

Workshop: Formal Approaches to Grammaticalization OS13

Room: Chart A
Organizers: Martin Fuchs (Yale University)
Joshua Phillips (Yale University)

9:00 *Martin Fuchs (Yale University), Joshua Phillips (Yale University)*: Introduction
9:05 *Ashwini Deo (The Ohio State University)*: Invited talk: Issues in diachronic semantics
9:20 *Remus Gergel (Saarland University)*: Reflexively 'going out': A path of growing sufficiency
9:40 *Nora Boneh (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Aynat Rubinstein (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*: Stability and change in complex vert constructions featuring deictic motion verbs
10:00 *Patrick Caudal (CNRS – Université Paris VII)*: A diachronic comparison of the *imparfait/plus-que-parfait* and *conditionnel* as modal construction markers, and their treatment at the semantics/pragmatics interface
10:20 *Elitzur Bar-Asher Siegal (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*: A formal approach to reanalysis: The case of a marker of negative counterfactuals
10:40 *Gunnar Lund (Harvard University)*: Semantic change without semantic reanalysis
11:00 *Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)*: What does "change in meaning" mean, and can we constrain it, whatever it is?
11:15 *Amy-Rose Deal (University of California, Berkeley)*: Comments on diachronic formal semantics (versus formal semantic fieldwork)
11:30 *Ashwini Deo (The Ohio State University)*: Discussant

Workshop: The Responsibilities, and the Benefits, of Language Documentation Research to Broader Populations OS14

Room: Chart B
Organizers: Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
April Laktonen Counceller (Alutiiq Museum)
Sponsors: LSA Committee on Linguistics in Higher Education (LiHE)
LSA Ethics Committee

9:00 *Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas)*: Reflections on the broader impacts of language documentation research
9:25 *Carrie Cannon (Hualapai Indian Tribe)*: We were once one people: A comparative ethnobotany of the Pai languages
9:50 *Susah Gehr (Enrolled descendent of Karuk Nation)*: Towards Karuk community language scholar archives development
10:15 *Mary Linn (Smithsonian Institution)*: PIs as public stewards: Broadening the impact of publicly-funded research
10:40 *Sadaf Munshi (University of North Texas)*: Documenting Pakistan's endangered and low resource languages: Towards building infrastructure and capacity
11:05 *Raquel-María Sapién (University of Oklahoma), Ferdinand Mandé (Kari'nja Documentation Team)*: Training and empowerment: Documentation for, with, and *by* community members
11:30 *Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas)*: Discussant

Symposium: Historical Sociolinguistic Approaches to Louisiana's Multilingual Past OS15

Room: Chart C
Organizer: Jenelle Thomas (University of Oxford)

9:00 *Judith M. Maxwell (Tulane University)*: From Mobilian Jargon to "New"Tunica: Reawakening of a language isolate in Louisiana
9:20 *Michael D. Picone (University of Alabama)*: Early multilingualism on the borders of the Louisiana Territory
9:40 *Jenelle Thomas (University of Oxford)*: Mapping multilingual administration in Spanish Louisiana
10:00 *Thomas Klingler (Tulane University)*: The Lousiana French lexicon: A window on to the history of francophone Louisiana
10:20 Discussion
11:00 Symposium ends

Syntax-Semantics Interface II 34

Room: Commerce
Chair: Christina Tortora (City University of New York)

9:00 *Craig Sailor (University of Tromsø), Valentina Colasanti (University of British Columbia)*: Co-speech gestures under ellipsis: A first look
9:30 *Paul Portner (Georgetown University), Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University), Miok Pak (George Washington University)*: Person marking, status marking, and three concepts of addressee
10:00 *Colin Brown (University of California, Los Angeles)*: Interrogative mood marking in Sm'algyax
10:30 *Jim Wood (Yale University), Sigríður Sœunn Sigurðardóttir (Yale University)*: 'To go or not to go': Inceptive and prospective uses of *fara* 'go' in Icelandic
11:00 *Betul Erbasi (University of Southern California)*: Assertion and evidence in embedded contexts
11:30 *Andrew Hedding (University of California, Santa Cruz), Benjamin Eischens (University of California, Santa Cruz)*: Filling in the gaps: The Animate Resumptive Preference in San Martín Peras Mixtec
12:00 *Nicoletta Loccioni (University of California, Los Angeles)*: A superlative argument in favor of a semantic account of connectivity sentences

Experimental Semantics 35

Room: Canal
Chair: Lilia Rissman (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

9:00 T*om Roeper (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Jennifer Spenader (Groningen University)*: New insights into quantifier acquisition from double quantified sentences
9:30 *Alicia Parrish (New York University), Ailís Cournane (New York University)*: Acquisition of quantity-related inferences in 4 and 5 year olds
10:00 *Muye Zhang (Yale University), Maria Piñango (Yale University), Jisu Sheen (Yale University)*: The development of metonymic comprehension as the growth of context-construal ability

Experimental Pragmatics 36

Room: Canal
Chair: Elaine Francis (Purdue University)

11:00 *Taylor Mahler (The Ohio State University)*: The social component of projection behavior of clausal complement contents
11:30 *Danielle Dionne (Boston University), Elizabeth Coppock (Boston University)*: Cross-linguistic pragmatic differences as a function of hyponym complexity
12:00 *Till Poppels (University of California, San Diego), Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)*: Inferential ellipsis resolution: Sluicing, nominal antecedents, and the question under discussion

Syntax and Prosody 37

Room: Camp
Chair: Kenyon Branan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

9:00 *Aida Talić (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*: Syntactic complexity of Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian(BCS) long-form adjectives and their tone
9:30 *Justin Royer (McGill University)*: Against syntax-prosody mismatches in Chuj and K'ichee': An alternative to Henderson 2012
10:00 *Matthew Tyler (Yale University), Itamar Kastner (Humboldt University)*: Morphology feeds prosody in Degema serial verb constructions: A reply to Rolle (2019)
10:30 *Leland Kusmer (University of Massachusetts Amherst)*: Prosodic conditioning of word order in Khoekhoegowab

Syntax V 38

Room: Camp
Chair: Ron Schaefer (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

11:00 *Daniel Milway (University of Toronto)*: A workspace-based analysis of adjuncts
11:30 *Zhuo Chen (University of California, Los Angeles), Jiahui Huang (University of Washington at Seattle)*: Deriving sentence final negation questions in Mandarin and Cantonese
12:00 *Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University)*: Left branch extraction and object shift in Tumbala Ch'ol

Psycholinguistics II 39

Room: Jackson
Chair: Maria Piñango (Yale University)

9:00 *Katherine M. Simeon (Northwestern University), Tina M. Grieco-Calub (Northwestern University)*: Children's use of phonological and semantic information during spoken word recognition
9:30 *Usha Lakshmanan (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)*: Tamil Children's comprehension of recursive possessives
10:00 *Yuhang Xu (University of Rochester), Nicholas Ringhoff (University of Rochester), Rachel Coons (University of Rochester), Lauryn Fluellen (University of Rochester), Carly Eisen (University of Rochester), Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester)*: Immediate effects of non-structural constraints in anaphor resolution: evidence from visual world eye-tracking
10:30 *Yiyun Zhao (University of Arizona), Masha Fedzechkina (University of Arizona)*: Learners' harmonic preferences in head ordering are modulated by lexical retrieval difficulty
11:00 *Dustin Chacón (University of Minnesota)*: Inactive gap formation: An ERP study on the processing of extraction from adjunct clauses
11:30 *Youtao Lu (Brown University), James Morgan (Brown University)*: Homophone auditory processing in cross-linguistic perspective
12:00 *Karl Neergaard (Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, LPL, Aix-en-Provence, France), Cigdem Turan (Technical University of Darmstadt), James Sneed German (Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, LPL, Aix-en-Provence, France)*: The presence of another facilitates spoken production while exciting postural control

Historical Linguistics 40

Room: Magazine
Chair: Matthew Juge (Texas State University)

9:00 *Paul Heggarty (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History)*: New twists in the Indo-European origins debate: Aligning Bayesian phylogenetics and ancient DNA
9:30 *Jeff Good (University at Buffalo), Pierpaolo Di Carlo (University at Buffalo), Nelson Tschonghongei (University of Yaounde 1)*: The causes and consequences of deliberate language change in the Cameroonian grassfields
10:00 *Kevin Hughes (City University of New York)*: Nauruan classification
10:30 *Cecil H, Brown (Northern Illinois University)*: BWB evaluation of lexical evidence for Otomanguean (Mesoamerica)
11:00 *Alexander Smith (University of North Texas), Carly Sommerlot (University of Texas at Arlington)*: Insights into phonological reconstruction from the documentation of previously undescribed languages: Mali and Be-Aye

11:30 *Roslyn Burns (Reed College)*: Phonetic naturalness in dialect differentiation: A case study of Plautdietsch palatal plosives
12:00 *Natasha Abner (University of Michigan), Carlo Geraci (Ecole Normale Supérieure), Justine Mertz (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot), Jessica Lettieri (Università degli studi di Torino), Shi Yu (Ecole Normale Supérieure)*: A handy approach to sign language relatedness

Sociolinguistics VI: Sociophonetics 41

Room: Royal
Chair: Domenica Romagno (University of Pisa)

9:00 *Joseph Stanley (University of Georgia), Margaret Renwick (University of Georgia)*: Back vowel distinctions and dynamics in Southern US English
9:30 *Lacey Wade (University of Pennsylvania)*: Speakers converge toward variants they haven't heard: The case of Southern monophthongal /ay/
10:00 *Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon)*: The spread of a widespread variant: glottal stop replacement of /d/ in African American Language
10:30 *Iman Sheydaei Baghdadeh (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*: Ethnic visibility and linguistic behavior: MENA-Americans' convergence to local vowel patterns
11:00 *Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore), Amanda Choo Shimin (National University of Singapore)*: Comparing self-report and production of the NEXT-TEXT split in Singapore English
11:30 *Feier Gao (Indiana University Bloomington)*: *Jon Forrest (University of Georgia)*: Mandarin full tone realization and indexical meaning
12:00 *Carly Dickerson (The Ohio State University)*: The social meaning of rhotics in Albanian

Minicourse: Digitizing your Analog Course: A mini-course for instructors interested in designing online linguistics courses ($5 fee applies)

Room: Quarterdeck C
Time: 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
Instructors: Karen Adams (Arizona State University); David Bowie (University of Alaska); Lynn Burley (University of Central Arkansas); Gaillynn Clements (Duke University); Miranda McCarvel (Smith College); Lynn Santelmann (Portland State University)

Linguistics has traditionally been taught in the classroom, with students and the professor both present for synchronous classes. However, changes in technology, enrollment levels, student body characteristics, and administrative priorities have led to a shift from in-classroom to online education for all departments and programs. In addition, the number of students enrolled in online courses has grown. This has led to greater pressure on linguistics instructors to teach and design online courses, often without adequate instruction or support on how to create these courses.

This six-hour workshop will provide instructors with an overview of crafting online courses, specifically for linguistics, including the advantages and disadvantages of teaching online; accessibility; best practices; various course management systems; and how to address the needs of different student populations. In addition, the course will provide instructors with hands-on tutorials on how to transform portions of their current classroom-based course into an online course.

Minicourse: Mobile Apps for Endangered Language Revitalization and Documentation ($30 fee applies)

Room: Port
Time: 12:30 – 5:30 PM
Instructor: Khalil Iskarous, (University of Southern California)

Many communities would like their endangered languages and cultures to continue through their youngest speakers, but even when care-takers speak their endangered languages to a child, most of the tools of entertainment and education are in the culturally-dominant language. The goal of this minicourse is to teach linguists to develop mobile apps with narrated animations and audio- based video games, so that language input is available in the endangered language beyond care- taker and community input. Mobile apps are the focus, since smart phones are becoming near- universal tools of communication, available to many people who do not have laptops or desktops.

The minicourse will introduce, from scratch, Flutter, a freely available framework for cross-platform (Android and iOS), app-development. This framework allows the user to design apps with very high complexity. The working of the system will be illustrated using the gamigami app under development to help the revitalization of the Fassa Ladin Language, spoken in Northern Italy.

No knowledge of programming will be assumed. The framework will be introduced abstractly using its grammatic structure (as it is a language after all), then it will be introduced as a concrete programming by creation of extremely simple apps, followed by gradually more complex ones. There will also be a discussion of how to build apps for documenting endangered languages in communities where speakers can be encouraged to download an app, and record answers to questions, or provide spoken descriptions of pictures or animations. Those interested in this course should register early, as the instructor will help them setup and install the system on their laptops via Skype before the session, since that can be a lengthy process.

Minicourse: Introduction to the Sociophonetics of Intonation ($30 fee applies)

Room: Pelican
Time: 12:30 – 5:30 PM
Instructor: Paul E. Reed (University of Alabama)

Intonation is a feature that is well-suited to be investigated from a sociophonetic viewpoint, as improvements in access to acoustic software and recording hardware permit more researchers to acquire and analyze intonational data. Recent research has also identified how speakers use intonational phenomena to express various social factors, such as race, ethnicity, and region. Thus, more research, more questions, and more researchers interested in and comfortable with intonational phenomena are needed. However, some researchers feel ill-prepared to approach intonational questions as most introductory phonetics courses focus more on vowels and consonants.

The goal of this mini-course is to provide a general background in techniques to allow researchers to better understand intonation, how to do some basic intonational transcription, and how to collect intonational data that permits more nuanced research questions to evaluate social variation in intonation.

The first part of the course will present an overview of intonation and some best practices for recording, transcription, and analysis. The second part of the course will present an overview of several common sociophonetic measures of intonational phenomena. The course will require that participants bring a laptop with Praat (www.praat.org) downloaded. Practice data sets will be provided, although participants are encouraged to bring their own data if desired. No previous knowledge of intonation is required, although familiarity with basic acoustics and general phonetics will be beneficial.

American Dialect Society (ADS)

ADS Session 9: Syntactic Variation and Change of *Which*, *Anymore*, and Bare Nominals ADS9

Room: Compass
Chair: Wil Rankinen (Grand Valley State University)

8:30 *Sara Loss (Oklahoma State University) Mark Wicklund (Humboldt State University)*: A change in progress: connective "which"
9:00 *Laurence Horn (Yale University)*: *Anymore* once more: Geographical and syntactic distribution
9:30 *Jim Wood (Yale University)*: Constructing syntactic dialects of American English
10:00 *Lauren Bigelow (University of Toronto),Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)*: Where have all the articles gone? Bare nominals in Marmora and Lake, Ontario

ADS Session 10: Perceptions, Attitudes, and Identity ADS10

Room: Compass
Chair: Christopher Strelluf (University of Warwick)

11:00 *Phillip Weirich (Miami University)*: Free classification of dialects in Indiana
11:30 *Timothy Gadanidis (University of Toronto)*: Uh, that's a little rude: Implicit judgments of *um* and *uh* in instant messaging

12:00 *Morgan Momberg (Michigan State University), Danielle Brown (Michigan State University)*: Lowkey opinion or lowkey fact: Exploring the acceptability of sentence-initial lowkey
12:30 *Wil Rankinen (Grand Valley State University), Kin Ma (Grand Valley State University)*: Words and Yooper identity: The geolinguistic landscape of lexically enregistered variants

American Name Society

Executive Council Meeting

Room: Steering
Time: 8:00-9:00 AM

Society for Computation in Linguistics (SCiL)

Workshop: Formal Language Theory in Linguistics — SCiL1

Room: Kabacoff

Keynote – Title to be announced
Time: 9:00 – 10:00 AM
Jeffrey Heinz (Stony Brook University)

Tutorial – Title to be announced
Time: 2:00 – 3:00 PM
Alëna Aksenova (Stony Brook University)

Formal Language Theory Panel Session
11:00 *Regine Lai (City University of Hong Kong)*
11:30 *Meaghan Fowlie (Utrecht University)*
12:00 *Adina Williams (FAIR NYC)*
12:30 *Panel Discussion*

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

Historical Linguistics 3 — SSILA20

Room: Quarterdeck A
Chair: Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution)

9:00 *Rebecca Dinkel (University at Albany):* Metaphor in image and language in Mayan hieroglyphic texts
9:30 *Elwira Dexter-Sobkowiak (University of Warsaw):* The loss of vigesimal counting in Nahuatl and Tének

Morphophonology — SSILA21

Room: Quarterdeck B
Chair: Martin Haspelmath (MPI-SHH Jena)

9:00 *Simon Peters (University of California, Santa Barbara), Gabriel Mendoza (University of California, Santa Barbara):* Morphophonological processes in Piedra Azul Tù'un Ntá'vi (Mixtec, San Martín Peras)
9:30 *Kayla Palakurthy (University of California, Davis), Ignacio Montoya (University of Nevada, Reno):* Variation in Diné Bizaad perfective verbs
10:00 *Ray Huaute (University of California San Diego), Gabriela Caballero (University of California San Diego):* Reduplication and syncope in Cahuilla distributive verbs

Revitalization 4 SSILA22

Room: Quarterdeck A
Chair: Tania Granadillo (University of Western Ontario)

10:00 *Maura Sullivan (Tulane University):* Community engaged scholarship as an indigenous linguist
10:30 *Anna Bax (University of California, Santa Barbara):* How a Swadesh list became a tool for sibling language socialization in the Mixtec diaspora
11:00 *Maura Sullivan (Tulane University), Brett C. Nelson (University of Calgary), Rebecca J. Moore (Tulane University):* Incorporating Oxlajuj Aj's teaching methodology in community language revitalization programs
11:30 *Brady Dailey (Boston University), Ethan Rimdzius (Boston University), Julia Nee (University of California, Berkeley), Edwin Ko (University of California, Berkeley), Jimmy Sbordone (Boston University), Erica Carson Jr. (Redwood Valley Rancheria; Pomo/Wappo), Catherine O'Connor (Boston University):* Web-based stories and texts promote learning engagement in language revitalization

Syntax 4 SSILA23

Room: Quarterdeck B
Chair: Susan Kalt (Roxbury Community College)

10:30 *Philip Duncan (University of Kansas):* Free relative clauses in Kiksht
11:00 *Martin Haspelmath (MPI-SHH Jena):* The polycategoriality parameter: Noun-verb similarities in Wakashan, Salishan, Eskimoan and Mayan
11:30 *Shahar Shirtz (University of Oregon)*: Optional ergativity on the Oregon coast: The case of Alsea and Siuslaw

Abstracts of LSA Plenary Addresses

COLANG 2020

Hosted by the University of Montana & Chief Dull Knife College

At the University of Montana in Missoula, MT, USA

CoLang invites participation from those who are interested in community-based collaborative work including language activists, teachers, researchers, linguists and students from language communities and academia. Participants will obtain skills in language reclamation activities through hands-on workshops and discussions.

Workshops: June 15 - June 26, 2020 **Practica: June 29 - July 17, 2020**

Workshops include: Linguistics Basics for Community Language Activists • Community Language Archives • Basic Audio & Video Recording • Project Planning • Grant Writing • Survey Methods • Indigenous Language Teaching • Language Activism • Transcription • Life in Communities • Language Structure and Teaching • Bloom • Ways of Knowing • Language Apps • Language of Landscape • Digital Storytelling • Life in Communities • Language Reclamation • Dictionary Building • Intellectual Property • SayMore • ELAN • FLEx • Praat • Assessment • Blurring the Lines • Conversation Documentation

Practicum in Language Documentation:
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THEMES

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Invited Plenary Address
St. Charles Ballroom
Thursday, January 2, 7:30 – 8:30 PM

The Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project: Nine Years On from We Still Live Here: Âs Nutayuneân

jessie little doe baird
Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project

Jessie Little Doe Baird is a linguist who is working with her Wampanoag Nation to reclaim a long-silent language and restore to their Indigenous community a vital sense of its cultural heritage. Wampanoag (or Wôpanâôt8âok), the Algonquian language of her people, was spoken by tens of thousands of people in southeastern New England when seventeenth-century Puritan missionaries encouraged Wampanoag speaker of the language to render it phonetically in the Roman alphabet, and use it to translate the King James Bible and other religious texts for the purposes of conversion and literacy promotion. As a result of subsequent war and the establishment of foreign governance and Wampanoag communities surrounded by English speakers, Wampanoag ceased to be spoken by the middle of the nineteenth century and was preserved only in written records. Determined to breathe life back into the language, Baird co-founded the Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project, an intertribal effort that aims to return fluency to the Wampanoag Nation. She undertook graduate training in linguistics and language pedagogy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where she worked with the late Kenneth Hale, a scholar of indigenous languages, to decipher grammatical patterns and compile vocabulary lists from archival Wampanoag documents. By turning to related Algonquian languages for guidance with pronunciation and grammar, this collaboration later led to a partnership with Professor Norvin Richards of MIT and has produced an 11,000-word Wampanoag-English dictionary, which the team continues to develop into an essential resource for students, historians, and linguists alike. In addition to achieving fluency herself, she has adapted her scholarly work into accessible teaching materials for adults and children and is lead linguist for a team that now provides a range of educational programs—an immersion elementary school, after-school classes for youth, beginning and advanced courses for adults, and summer immersion camps for all ages, high school accredited courses, Wampnoag I, Wampanoag II, and Wampanoag III—with the goal of establishing a broad base of Wampanoag speakers. Through painstaking research, dedicated teaching, and contributions to other groups struggling with language preservation, Baird is reclaiming the rich linguistic traditions of indigenous peoples and preserving precious links to our nation's complex past.

Jessie Little Doe Baird received an M.Sc. (2000) from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She has served as the co-founder and lead linguist of the Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project in Mashpee, Massachusetts, since 1993.

Invited Plenary Address
St. Charles Ballroom
Friday, January 3, 12:45 – 1:45 PM

Creole Language Prosody in the 21st Century

Shelome Gooden
University of Pittsburgh

Research on prosody and intonation in Creole languages remains an untapped resource. However, it has import for how or if phonological systems have changed or developed under contact, and can contribute to our understanding of the scope of diversity in prosodic systems (Gooden, Drayton & Beckman 2009). Further, their hybrid histories and current linguistic ecologies present descriptive and analytical treasure troves. I review research on the prosody of several Caribbean Creoles, focusing on Jamaican Creole (JC) to highlight current challenges and opportunities in creole language prosody research.

Prosody is important to the study of the evolution of, and variation in Creole languages (Clements & Gooden 2011; Gooden 2017), and very likely played an important role in (early) creole formation (Givón 1979; Haspelmath 2011; Wichman 2011). It is well-known that Creoles defy dichotomous formulations of prosodic typology (Hyman 2006; Yapko 2009; Gooden, Drayton & Beckman 2009; Remijsen, Martis & Severing 2014), and typologically similar or historically related Creoles can show significant differences. So, prosodic hybridity in Saramaccan is attributed to lexical tone and stress (accent) contrasts associated with different lexical strata (Good 2006; McWhorter & Good 2012), while both Aruban and Curaçaoan Papiamentu have lexical tone and lexical stress, with words differentiated by syntactic category and input language (Rivera-Castillo & Pickering 2004; Remijsen & Van Hueven 2005; Rivera-Castillo 2006) and Palenquero shows Bantu-like substrate features (Hyman & Schwegler 2008).

Despite this, morphosyntactic and morpholexical properties have received the lion's share of attention, with investigations in phonology/phonetics sorely lagging behind (Singh & Muysken 1995). Addressing this lacuna is important for sorting out the full extent of parametric variation in prosody, which current results suggest include *prosodic structure*, *tonal alignment*, *pitch accent realization* and *stress placement* (Gooden & Drayton 2017).

Turning attention to sociological variation, staunchly negative ideological stances towards JC contribute to sociophonetic differences, and dialects are said to be "sharply distinguishable by prosodic features" (LePage 1958:63). Still, studies focus broadly on social dialect differences (Irvine 2004, 2008; Wassink & Dyer 2004) or rural-urban distinctions (Patrick, 1999) and questions regarding, dialectal or sociolectal variation in prosody have not been fully explored. Analysis of field recordings from two rural conservative varieties, including a maroon settlement, shows limited dialectal differences. The maroon community (Eastern region – DeCamp 1960) has remained relatively isolated (Smith & van de Vate, 2012), such that the properties are hypothetically closer to early JC. However, we must be cautious, as common ecological contexts of rurality might have had a similar effect of minimizing differences. Comparatively, we see evidence of ethnolinguistic variation and convergence in Trinidadian Creole among Afro-Trinidadians recorded in the 1970s and 2003, due to ethnolinguistic contact between Afro and Indo-Trinidadians, largely absent in the 1970s (Gooden & Drayton 2017).

I show that observed patterns reflect crosslinguistic properties of intonation languages with similar prosodic structures. This is important because not all of these languages are contact languages or they exist in varied ecologies different from that of Creoles, facts that speaks firmly against *creole exceptionalism*.

Shelome Gooden, Associate Professor in Linguistics at the University of Pittsburgh, served as Department Chair (2012-2018). She received a B.A. in Linguistics from the University of the West Indies (Mona, 1996) and M.A. and Ph.D. in Linguistics from the Ohio State Uiversity (2002, 2003). She serves on the executive committee for the *Society of Pidgin and Creole Languages* (since 2005) and the advisory board for *Creative Multilingualism*. Her research focuses mainly on language contact, intonation and prosody in Creoles and combines sociolinguistic and laboratory phonology methods for collecting fieldwork data. In addition to linguistic journals and handbooks, she has published in *The European Journal for Person Centered Healthcare.*

The Five-Minute Linguist
St. Charles Ballroom
Friday, January 3, 7:00 – 8:30 PM

The Five-Minute Linguist

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

- *Natasha Abner (University of Michigan), Carlo Geraci (Ecole Normale Supérieure), Justine Mertz (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot), Jessica Lettieri (Università degli studi di Torino), Shi Yu (Ecole Normale Supérieure):* A handy approach to sign language relatedness
- *Soubeika Bahri (City University of New York)* Tamazight baby talk in Ettounsi: Language contact and stability of a register
- *Jonathan Gutmann (Tulane University)*: Determining word length through context: A cross-linguistic information-theoretic approach
- *Alyssa Kampa (University of Delaware), Catherine Richards (University of Delaware), Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)*: Preschoolers interpret pictures using pragmatic principles
- *Ian Maddieson (University of New Mexico)*: Climate shapes language
- *Asako Matsuda (Ochanomizu University)*: We
- *Laura Wagner (The Ohio State University)*: How time semantics links to mental cognition
- *Emily Williams (University of Texas at Arlington)*: Pragmatic extension in computer-mediated communication: The case of ™ and #

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

Invited Plenary Address
St. Charles Ballroom
Saturday, January 4, 10:30 – 11:30 AM

Fostering a Culture of Racial Inclusion in Linguistics: For the Children of the 9th Ward Circa 2005

Anne H. Charity Hudley
University of California, Santa Barbara

Linguistics as a discipline, particularly among institutions that grant PhDs in linguistics, has an inclusion challenge that verges on being Anti-Black. Anti-Blackness in linguistics often materializes as conversations of intellectual fit of what a department does and doesn't do. Such arguments are rarely expanded to address how they exclude the intellectual interests and values of Black scholars from engaging with Linguistics Departments and how they exclude Black scholars who are interested in such questions from positions in departments that grant PhDs in Linguistics. To address the challenge in theory, linguistics urgently needs interdisciplinarily-informed theoretical engagement with race and racism; particularly Blackness and Anti-Blackness. The work must incorporate the perspectives of linguistic researchers of different methodological approaches and racial backgrounds and must also draw on theories of race in neighboring fields. To address the challenge in action, we need to reach out to Black students and scholars to make connections with linguistics that value their intellectual and professional interests. The Talking College Project is a Black student and Black studies centered way of learning more about the linguistic choices of Black students while empowering them to be proud of their cultural and linguistic heritage. We value the perspectives of undergraduates from a range of disciplinary backgrounds as researchers and we have a special focus on students at institutions, particularly Historically Black Colleges and Universities that do not offer linguistics as a major. One key question of The Talking College Project is: how does the acquisition of different varieties of Black language and culture overlap with identity development, particularly intersectional racial identity development? To answer this question, we conducted over 50 interviews with Black students at several Minority-Serving Institutions, Historically Black College, and Predominantly White Universities. Based on information collected from the interviews, it is evident that Black students often face linguistic bias and may need additional support and guidance as they navigate the linguistic terrain of higher education. I present themes and examples from the interviews that illustrate the linguistic pathways that students choose, largely without sociolinguistic knowledge that could help guide their decisions. These findings serve to help us create a model of assessment for what linguistic information Black students need in order to be successful in higher education and how faculty can help to establish opportunities for students to access content about language, culture, and education within the college curriculum. I address the work we need to do as educators and linguists to provide more Black college students with information that both empowers them raciolinguistically AND respects their developing identity choices. In this way, our engagement with race in linguistics will be both innovative and authentic in a way that truly honors the children of the 9th Ward, Circa 2005.

Anne Harper Charity Hudley is the North Hall Endowed Chair in the Linguistics of African America and Director of Undergraduate Research for Office of Undergraduate Education at the University of California, Santa Barbara. She won the 2019 Linguistic Society of America Linguistics, Language, and The Public Award for her national influence on the classroom experience of users of nonstandardized varieties of English. Charity Hudley serves on the Executive Committee of the Linguistic Society of America. She has served on the Standing Committee on Research of the National Council of Teachers of English and as a consultant to the National Research Council Committee on Language and Education and to the National Science Foundation's Committee on Broadening Participation in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Sciences. Her third book, The Indispensable Guide to Undergraduate Research, is co-authored with Cheryl Dicker and Hannah Franz and published by Teachers College Press. Her second book, We Do Language: English Language Variation in the Secondary English Classroom, co-authored with Christine Mallinson of the University of Maryland Baltimore County, is also published by Teachers College Press in the Language and Literacy Series. Her first book Understanding English Language Variation in U.S. Schools, also co-authored with Christine Mallinson of the University of Maryland Baltimore County, is also published by Teachers College Press in the Multicultural Studies Series. Her other publications appear in journals including: *Language, The Journal of English Linguistics, Child Development, Language Variation and Change, American Speech, Language and Linguistics Compass, Perspectives on Communication Disorders and Sciences in Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Populations*, and in many book collections including the Handbook of African-American Psychology, Ethnolinguistic Diversity and Literacy Education, Oxford Handbook of Sociolinguistics, and the Oxford Handbook of Language in Society.

Presidential Address
St. Charles Ballroom
Saturday, January 4, 7:00 – 8:00 PM

What is Time (and why should linguists care about it)?

Brian D. Joseph
The Ohio State University

An indisputable fact of life and of nature is that humans and human institutions necessarily both exist in and live through time. The importance of this fact and the conscious recognition of it is reflected in the concern for the passage of time and for humans' place vis-à-vis time observable in various sorts of artistic expression, from the visual arts such as sculpture and painting to various reflections in literary and even musical sources. Taking the arts as my point of departure, I first outline here and then contrast different views of time from within different domains and disciplines and from vantage points. In particular, I discuss:

- the artist's view of time
- the physicist's, and astrophysicist's, view of time
- the geologists and evolutionary biologist's view of time.

I then turn to matters more in line with language, discussing various perspectives that inform a linguist's view of time

- for synchronic linguists, tense and tenselessness in human language
- for diachronic linguists, a long view of time versus a short view.

Elaborating on these perspectives, I argue that for all the fact that diachronic linguists, and diachronic linguistics, traditionally have focused on the long view, it is the short view that dominates ordinary speaker's interaction with time, and this perspective of the ordinary speaker is an additional view of time that can be added to the catalogue emerging in this presentation. Moreover, diachronic linguists should pay attention to and take seriously the speaker's perspective, for it is ordinary speakers who are responsible for and who determine language change, and by extension, language nonchange, i.e. stability. Both views of time for the linguist, the long and the short view, teach us is that there is continuity as well as change in language across time. As an extended case study of precisely that dichotomy, I give an account of the past-tense marker in Indo-European known as the "augment" and present both a long view and a short view of its development throughout all of attested Greek, from Mycenaean Greek of the second millennium BC up through Modern Greek of the present day, with particular focus on its realization in certain regional dialects of the modern language. The augment thus provides an important object lesson in linguistic continuity and change, as it proves to be a remarkably durable but at the same time intriguingly elastic morpheme, at least as far as Greek is concerned. Since the view of time that I ultimately dwell on leads me to a consideration of time and history, I end with some observations on both the history of the field and my own personal history.

Brian Joseph is Distinguished University Professor of Linguistics, and The Kenneth E. Naylor Professor of South Slavic Linguistics, at The Ohio State University. His degrees are in Linguistics, from Yale (A.B., 1973), and Harvard (A.M., 1976; Ph.D., 1978). He has held fellowships from NEH, ACLS, and Fulbright, and holds two honorary doctorates (La Trobe, 2006; Patras, 2008). He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Linguistic Society of America, and is a member of the American Philosophical Society. His research focus is historical linguistics, especially regarding Greek, from Ancient through Modern, in its genealogical context as an Indo-European language and its geographic context within the Balkans. A current research project involves fieldwork among the minority Greek-speaking communities of southern Albania, from a sociolinguistic, dialectological, and Balkanistic perspective. He has served the LSA as a member and chair of various committees (Nominating, Journal Editors, and Centennial Planning), as Director of the 1993 Institute at Ohio State, as an instructor at seven LSA Institutes, as Archivist, and from 2002-2008 as editor of *Language*.

Celebrating the UN's International Year of Indigenous Languages

The Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP) and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA) invite you to celebrate the International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYIL) throughout the Annual Meeting.

Invited Plenary Address by jessie 'little doe' baird

Thursday, 7:30pm - 8:30pm

St. Charles Ballroom

The work of McArthur Genius Award recipient and Wampanoag community member jessie 'little doe' baird has been instrumental in the reclamation of the Wôpanâak language. Come learn about the amazing work of the Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project from the project's founder!

IYIL Closing Event

Thursday, 8:30pm - 10:00pm

River

Come share with and learn from a variety of groups (local language programs, the IYIL Perspectives Conference team, CoLang, and others) about the work they are involved in to support and promote Indigenous languages!

Attend these Special Sessions

The Intellectual Merit of Language Documentation Research

Friday, 9:00am - 10:30am

Chart A

Reclaiming and Expanding Early Work on the Native Languages of Louisiana and the South

Friday, 2:00pm - 5:00pm

Quarterdeck B

The Responsibilities, and the Benefits, of Language Documentation Research to Broader Populations

Sunday, 9:00am - 12:00pm

Chart B

For more on IYIL2019, visit:
http://tinyurl.com/IYIL2019-LSA-SSILA

2019 | INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF Indigenous Languages

Abstracts of Organized Sessions

University of Oregon

Department of Linguistics

Celebrates Our Colleagues and 2020 LSA Award Recipients

Early Career Award

Gabriela Pérez Báez

Professor Pérez Báez is raising public awareness about language diversity and endangerment. Her systematic, evidence-based approach to language maintenance and revitalization makes her a leader in the area. All the while she is also advancing basic research on the documentation and analysis of Zapotec languages. Professor Pérez Báez is helping to establish our department as *the* place for language revitalization research and training in addition to our long-standing strength in linguistic fieldwork.

Leonard Bloomfield Book Award

Dr. Vsevolod Kapatsinski

Professor Kapatsinski's high-impact research in usage-based linguistics combines experimental, corpus-analytic and computational methods. His book *Changing Minds Changing Tools: From Learning Theory to Language Acquisition to Language Change* synthesizes research from across the field, helping to advance our reputation and identity as linguists who investigate language from a functional perspective.

Linguistic Service Award (PUMP)

Dr. Melissa Baese-Berk

Professor Baese-Berk's collaborative spirit and vision are evident not only in her exceptional service to the field and to her university, but also in her cross-disciplinary research on how production and perception systems interact to influence non-native speech and language acquisition, and on how production variation influences listener behavior in perception. Professor Baese-Berk significantly boosts our overall excellence in experimental research on spoken language and on language learning-teaching.

www.linguistics.uoregon.edu

Careers for Linguists / Linguists for Careers

Chart A
2:30 - 5:30 PM

Organizers: Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)
Emily Pace (Expert System USA)

Sponsor: LSA Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group (SIG)

Participants: Nancy Frishberg (fishbird.com)
Alexandra Johnston (Georgetown University)
Emily Pace (Expert System USA)
Cara Shousterman (Queensborough CUNY Techworks)
Christopher Stewart (Google)
Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)
Anna Marie Trester (Career Linguist)

The Linguistics Society of America (LSA) has adopted a new strategic plan for 2019-2023. Inspired by the plan, the Linguistics Beyond Academia SIG proposes to further the goals of that plan, specifically ¶1.A.1 and ¶1.B quoted here:

I. **Foster inclusiveness and community among those who share an interest in language.**
A. Ensure that the LSA increases access and participation of linguists
1. Whose primary focus is beyond academia...
B. Foster the development and maintenance of networks among linguists by using Special Interest Groups, tailored activities, and other venues to facilitate the interaction between linguists with shared interests

The SIG proposes a multi-part session to increase academic advisors' and students' awareness of career opportunities in industry, government and non-profit organizations (all beyond the Academy). In the past few years, our SIG members have spoken to students, advisors, and instructors at universities across the country about careers for linguists outside the university, and although students are hungry for information and receptive to guidance, one thing is clear: among advisors and instructors in linguistics, the level of discomfort with the idea of a career outside of academia was very apparent, and as much as they want to help, they have no idea how to help students find extra-academic jobs. To that end, sub-sessions 1 and 3 are aimed primarily at advisors and instructors, in order to provide them with the knowledge and tools to help inform and guide students who choose to take the path out of academia.

Abstracts:

Alexandra Johnston (Georgetown University)
Emily Pace (Expert System USA)
Careers outside academia: Undergraduate/graduate advisor workshop

In your role as linguistics faculty and/or advisor, have you ever had students ask you about career options for linguists outside of tenure-track academia--and haven't known quite how to guide them? Given that there are fewer tenure-track jobs than there are graduating PhDs in linguistics, both undergraduate and graduate students often turn to their faculty and advisors for career advice about other employment options. This facilitated workshop and guided discussion will address a number of challenges that can arise when advising on careers for linguists in the public, private and nonprofit sectors. What communication strategies are most supportive of students who have interests in careers outside of tenure-track academia? What professional fields are good fits for linguists? What opportunities are available in the tech sector? How can advisors help their students and departments build professional networks with "career linguists" outside of the academy? How can you guide students in expanding their professional networks, both online and in person? How should you advise them to adapt their resumes for these sectors--and how to write a resume?

This advisor workshop is designed to support a long-term plan for academic advisor involvement with the LSA's Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group. While the LBA SIG's career linguist events are always popular with students at the LSA annual

meetings, the SIG has not yet made a concerted effort to bring faculty/advisors into the "Linguistics Beyond Academia" community. Data show that students who choose to leave the academic path often struggle with a lack of advisor support during the transition. By encouraging and supporting advisors to take an active role in promoting a variety of professional paths for their students, we can expand the network of career linguists who are interested in maintaining their academic connections and being part of the broader linguistics community in all sectors. The workshop will also present the results of an important data-collection exercise for the SIG on that types of that advisors need and how can the SIG can facilitate their professional development by connecting them with linguists in the public, private and nonprofit sectors. As one workshop per year will not be enough to fully support this mission, we intend to use the takeaways from this initial session to build advisor support resources that will further our mutual engagement and development between LSA meetings.

Nancy Frishberg (fishbird.com)
The future of career linguists and LSA history

In this session we welcome faculty, students, and linguists (employed beyond the academy) to help us imagine the future.
1. We consider the members of the Executive Committee from 1925 to today, and gain an understanding of how current attitudes and behaviors might have arisen.
2. We notice how some academic departments show off their alumni/ae who are working outside the academy, and others don't.
3. We review a seminal activity of the LSA from 1981, and what it predicted about linguistics beyond the academy then.
4. And lastly, we all participate in an exercise to design the future of the LSA (and linguistics departments) - a future with registration at the meeting showing 10% or more of the participants employed beyond academia, and these registrants participate giving presentations, showing publications, and sharing employment experiences and opportunities in private industry, non-profit organizations, or government agencies.

The outcomes from the exercise will be summarized and shared with the people attending as well as with the LSA's Executive Committee.

Anna Marie Trester (Career Linguist)
Alexandra Johnston (Georgetown University)
Critical deconstruction of job titles and job ads

All linguistic research entails collecting, interpreting, and presenting various kinds of data. Linguists formulate hypothesis, organize data, identify patterns, and tally results. What if we applied these same skills to identify and catalogue our own knowledge, skills, and abilities for our career development as linguists--and taught students to do the same?

In this session, Anna Marie and Alex will share a career development activity focused on the critical analysis of job announcements that is designed for faculty and advisors to take back to their institutions to use with their own students. They will model and discuss how they have approached career development by connecting knowledge with application through focusing on the job advertisement genre as well as other job-seeking text genres such as cover letters, resumes, LinkedIn summaries, and oral narratives used in networking and job interviews. Alex and Anna Marie will share insights from their collaborative work in instituting and sustaining career momentum through research, education, and exploration as departmental practices.

Presenter bios:

Alexandra Johnston (Georgetown University) is Director of the MA in Language and Communication (MLC) in the Department of Linguistics at Georgetown University in Washington, DC. The MLC is an academically rigorous program grounded in applied sociolinguistics that is unique in its focus on preparing students for career pathways as linguists in public, private and nonprofit sectors as well as academia. Dr. Johnston is an interactional sociolinguist and discourse analyst whose research interests include high-stakes gatekeeping encounters (green card interviews, employment interviews) and intercultural communication. She spent 10 years as a consultant applying her research background in linguistics to developing and delivering actionable professional development training to corporate clients in intercultural communication, presentation skills, and transformational leadership. She has regional expertise in East Asian education and business interactions, and spent 3 years as an exchange student in Japan, including one year on a research-based Fulbright U.S. Student Program fellowship.

Anna Marie Trester (Career Linguist) is an interactional sociolinguist and storyteller whose research and practical interests center around language at work. She specializes in supporting linguists as they navigate career transition. She is the founder of

www.CareerLinguist.com a network and resource center for career-oriented linguists to find many community and inspiration. She is the author of Bringing Linguistics to Work and co-editor (with Deborah Tannen) of Discourse 2.0: Language and New Media, published by Georgetown University Press. She has taught at various schools including San Francisco State, American, Georgetown and Howard Universities, and the University of Alberta and collaborates and facilitates with organizational partners The FrameWorks Institute , Linguistic Landscapes , and Anecdote International .

Nancy Frishberg (fishbird.com) is a User Experience (UX) Researcher, based in the San Francisco Bay Area. Her training in field linguistics translates well to observational research and ethnographic studies; her expertise in psycholinguistics prepares her well for the small N experimental paradigm of usability testing. She holds a Ph.D. from UCSD in linguistics and has held academic appointments at NTID-RIT, Hampshire College (MA), and NYU. With 35 years' work experience in industry and non-profit organizations (IBM, Apple, Sun Microsystems, Financial Engines, Center for Civic Design, among others), she recently expanded her practice to offer team coaching (where UX and Design are looking to be more effective in influencing product direction), and career coaching for individuals, both those entering the job market (private industry, government, non-profits) from an academic background, and those who are changing careers or reimagining their next professional direction.

Emily N. Pace is the Principal Linguist at Expert System USA. Inc. Ms. Pace has a breadth of experience across the non-profit, public, and private sectors, including at IBM Watson, the National Association of Attorneys General, the Close Up Foundation, and the Library of Congress European Reading Room. Her academic and career focus brings attention to social complexity through interconnected domains of language, communication, political science, cultural studies, anthropology, and education. As head of linguistic project development, she leverages the deep skills and knowledge of her team to collaboratively produce solutions informed by client needs. Ms. Pace holds a B.A. in French and Arabic and an M.S. in Theoretical Linguistics, both from Georgetown University, as well as certificates from the Paris Chamber of Commerce and the Paris Institute of Political Studies (Sciences Po). She serves as a co-convenor for the Linguistic Society of America's Linguistics Beyond Academia Special Interest Group.

Contact, Structure, Change

Chart B

2:30 – 5:30 PM

Organizers: Anna M. Babel (The Ohio State University)
Mark A. Sicoli (University of Virginia)

Participants: Anna M. Babel (The Ohio State University)
Nico Baier (University of British Columbia)
Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)
Patrice Beddor (University of Michigan)
Eric W. Campbell (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Lyle Campbell (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)
Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Carmel O'Shannessy (Australian National University)
Robin M. Queen (University of Michigan)
Mark A. Sicoli (University of Virginia)

This symposium addresses the classic problem of how and why languages change over time. We focus on two uniquely productive and challenging perspectives on this question, the study of language contact and the study of indigenous American languages. The field of language contact challenges the received notion that languages are essentially independent of each other - that languages descend essentially unaltered from a single "parent" language, and change over time primarily due to language-internal influences. Rather, scholars of language contact investigate the results of contact between languages and their speakers, challenging the monolingual bias of much traditional research in the field of linguistics. Native American languages, despite their importance to the development of the field, remain under-studied and underrepresented in scholarly work in linguistics, which with the Chomskian turn of the 1950s was recentered on internal psychological processes and became strongly dominated by the study of English and other major European languages. Each paper in the session draws from a distinct theoretical lens and positioning, ranging from documentation and description, to theoretical syntax, to creole languages and sociolinguistics. However, the contributions are brought together through a focus on our central interest in language change.

This symposium acts a festschrift honoring Sarah G. Thomason, a professor at the University of Michigan since 1999, the Chair of the Department of Linguistics from 2010-2013, and currently the Bernard Bloch Distinguished University Professor of Linguistics. Thomason's career spans the disciplines of historical linguistics, contact linguistics, and Native American studies. A formidable scholar, Thomason is best-known for her assertion that under the right social circumstances, *any* type of linguistic transfer between two languages in contact can occur. However, her broader research interests concern the reasons why language change occurs, and in particular, how social and structural linguistic factors influence each other. Over the course of her career, she has approached these questions through the lens of Slavic historical linguistics, the study of pidgins and creoles, and language shift and endangerment. Thomason first became interested in Montana Salish, a language she has worked to document for nearly four decades, as an example of a language that was highly resistant to lexical borrowing. In her later work, she has been particularly interested in cases of deliberate change, in which speakers intentionally change (or resist change) in their language. In addition to Thomason's prolific academic record, she served as the president of the Linguistic Society of America in 2009 and was the editor of the society's flagship journal, *Language,* for six years, from 1988-1994.

This session honors Thomason's deeply influential work by extending, and in some cases bending and refracting the questions that her work addresses through a group of studies that address the enduring conundrum of language change. How is it that languages are in constant flux, yet their speakers retain a sense of continuity and identity through their use? The contributors to the session range provide a range of generational and theoretical approaches to the topic of language change that provides a panorama of the field and a tribute to the broad and lasting effects of Thomason's work.

Abstracts:

Mark A. Sicoli (University of Virginia)

Deliberate decisions and unintended consequences: Ratifying non-speakers through code alternation in child directed speech

This paper provides a glimpse into the Zapotec community of Lachixío during the establishment of a pattern of code shifting where, after decades of the community resisting such culture change, young parents began code alternating to address children in Spanish. Using richly transcribed video data, I describe a contrast between two family conversation styles: adults of Family A speak Zapotec with between adults and to children, and adults of Family B speak Zapotec among themselves but address children in Spanish. The pattern of addressing children in Spanish have now become commonplace among families entering child bearing age—the multilingual mosaic shifting from predominantly Zapotec to predominantly Spanish child-directed speech. The discourse pattern aligning addressee to one language in the repeated interactions of daily life ratified those children as speakers of Spanish and non-speakers of Zapotec, producing a new category for Zapotec as the heritage language in Lachixío. Deliberate decisions sometimes have unintended consequences.

Carmel O'Shannessy (Australian National University)

Code-switching as a way of talking – from language shift to language maintenance

Light Warlpiri speakers code-switch fluidly between between Light Warlpiri and Warlpiri, and they consider the interaction of multiple codes part of their local speech style. One set of data consist of recordings of elicitation sessions where Light Warlpiri speakers spontaneously created scenarios, or recounted events, to illustrate their use of particular verbs. The other set, more naturalistic, is recorded interactions of Light Warlpiri speakers telling a story from picture stimulus (Carroll, Evans, Hoenigman, & San Roque, 2009).

I argue that code-switching between Light Warlpiri and Warlpiri for discourse purposes keeps some elements of Warlpiri verbal lexicon and structure accessible to Light Warlpiri speakers, even when not speaking Warlpiri for sustained periods of time. The same kinds of discourse patterns are seen in the more, and less, naturalistic types of data, suggesting high data validity.

References

Carroll, Alice, Evans, Nicholas, Hoenigman, Darja, & San Roque, Lila. (2009). The family problems picture task. Designed for use by the Social Cognition and Language Project. Canberra: The Australian National University Griffith University

Marlyse Baptista (University of Michigan)

Defining the notion of 'similarity' in Hugo Schuchardt's Kreolische Studien (1882)

In this paper, the focus is on Hugo Schuchardt's (1882) *Kreolische Studien* "Creole studies" monograph where he first put these languages on the map of philological studies while highlighting the value and many riches that these languages harbor for linguists and creolophone speakers. The first part of this paper covers the pioneering contributions that Hugo Schuchardt made to lusophone creoles in his initial (1882) work, then focuses on a particular area of his research, namely the observation that the creoles he studied shared similarities with the source languages that contributed to their formation. The third section of this paper is dedicated to defining the evasive notion of 'similarities' between creoles and their source languages while demonstrating how such similarities initially contribute to the genesis of creoles to quickly give way to divergence and innovations. The study of such mechanisms shows how creoles may emerge from source languages to eventually become full-fledged languages in their own right.

Anna M. Babel (The Ohio State University)

The "why" of social motivations for language contact

Throughout her career, Sarah G. Thomason has been notorious for her assertion that social factors "trump" grammatical factors in language contact. However, a persistent question that remains is how and why social factors rise to the level of importance that they are able to overcome considerable grammatical differences between languages. In this paper, I present an overview of Spanish-Quechua morphosyntactic convergence and describe the social pressures that have resulted in extreme contact effects between two very different languages. Subsequently, I present data on the use of the diminutive among migrants to a Spanish-dominant area of the country. The extended use of the Spanish diminutive has been widely identified as a contact effect associated with indigenous Latin American languages. I discuss the use of different forms of the diminutive among this group as an example of the dynamic effects of ideological and social factors on Spanish morphosyntax.

Marianne Mithun (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Contact and explanation

As Sally Thomason has shown, evidence for contact effects on structure without accompanying form can often be circumstantial at best. Here we will see that the possibility of contact effects can in turn add circumstantial evidence for an explanation of a typologically unusual structure.

Wappo is a language indigenous to the Clear Lake area of Northern California, 100 miles north of San Francisco. The language shows a typologically unusual feature, noted by all researchers: there is a nominative case suffix *-i/-yi/-ayi*, but no accusative case. There is evidence, however, that the Wappo nominative case suffix might be descended from (or even continue) a topic marker. The neighboring Pomoan languages have exactly such a marker, a suffix *-ya* identifying topic shifts. Whether or not the marker itself was transferred, we know that discourse patterns are easily carried from one language to another by bilinguals. In this case, contact adds evidence for a particular pathway of grammatical development.

Nico Baier (University of British Columbia)
What's an oblique? Case marking and agreement in Montana Salish

In Montana Salish (Southern Interior Salish; hence MSa), nominals may be bare, marked by a small set of locative prepositions, or marked by a proceeding particle *t*. The latter has previously been labeled an 'oblique' particle by Thomason and Everett (1993). Below, the oblique marked nominals in question are in bold.

(1) a. k^{w} ʔíiɬn **t sw'éwɬ**
2SING.INTR.SBJ eat OBL fish
s 'You ate fish.' (Thomason 2011)

b. q^{w}o tk^{w}é-št-x^{w} **t i-q-smén'x^{w}**
1SING.OBJ get-DITR-2SING.TR.SBJ OBL 1SING.POSS-IRR-tobacco
'Go get me some tobacco!' (Thomason 2011)

c. čɬíp-nt-Ø-s **sné t Čoní**
hunt-TR-3OBJ-3TR.SBJ cow.elk OBL Johnny
'Johnny hunted a cow elk.' (Thomason 2011)

In this paper, I propose that the key to defining 'oblique' in MSa lies in structural factors. Previous structural analyses of the distribution of obliques in other Salish languages have relied on the fact that, across the family, oblique marking is in complementary distribution with agreement (Kroeber 1999). Oblique marking appears on arguments that are semantically licensed but which do not agree with the predicate. Thus, the evidence points towards a subtle interplay between transitivity, agreement, and semantics of a given nominal constituent that determine its final grammatical marking.

References
Kroeber, Paul D. 1999. *The Salish Language Family: Reconstructing Syntax*. University of Nebraska Press.
Thomason, Sarah G. 2011. Cumulative Montana Salish field notes.SEP Thomason, Sarah G., and Daniel Everett. 1993. 'Transitivity in Flathead. ICSNL 28:317- 344, Seattle, Washington.

Lyle Campbell (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)
Lexical suffixes in Nivaclé and their implications

Lexical affixes are bound morphemes that, because of their unexpectedly concrete semantic content, would be expected to be coded as independent lexical items, members of major lexical categories (e.g. nouns, verbs, adjectives), and not as affixes. In this paper I describe and analyze the lexical suffixes of Nivaclé (Matacoan language of Argentina and Paraguay).

Nivaclé has some 30 productive lexical suffixes, for example ***-wash,*** 'kind of wound, injury', as for example:

klesa**wash** 'knife wound' (cf. *klesa* 'knife')
klutsshe**wash** 'gunshot wound, wound from a weapon' (cf. *klutsesh* 'weapon, gun')

namch**awash** ‘axe wound, cut from an axe’ (cf. *namach* ‘axe’)
wônja**wash** ‘piranha-bite wound’ (cf. *wônaj* ‘piranha’); etc.

I begin with a description and analysis of these Nivaclé lexical suffixes, then I compare their character with that of the lexical suffixes in Salishan and other languages of the Northwest Coast Linguistic Area. I conclude with an examination of their broader implications for understanding lexical suffixes in general and for some general claims about language.

Eric W. Campbell (University of California, Santa Barbara)
On proto-Zapotecan glottal stop, and where (not) to reconstruct it

The study of sound change has largely focused on segmental change, while suprasegmental change remains poorly understood. The Zapotecan (Otomanguean) language group of Mexico, which consists of the Zapotec and Chatino languages, provides a case in point, as segmental correspondences are well understood but correspondences involving tone and other laryngeal features are not. Many proto-Zapotec (Kaufman 2016) and proto-Chatino (Campbell 2013, in press) cognates show correspondence of word-medial or word-final glottal stop:

	pZp	pCh
‘fence’	*loʔo	*lòʔó
‘lightning’	*ko=seʔyu	*kwi-tìʔyú
‘frog’	*kw=etyiʔ	*kwitìʔ
‘pot’	*kessoʔ	*ketǫʔ

Other cognate sets display laryngealization in Zapotec where none occurs in Chatino or glottal stop in Chatino where no glottal stop or laryngealization occurs in Zapotec:

	pZp	pCh
‘ten’	*k-tyiiʔ	*tíi
‘cry’	*-ooʔnaʔ	*-ùná
‘fire’	*kii	*kiiʔ
‘go around’	*są	*-taʔą
‘spindle’	*kwe=kussi	*kùtę́ʔ

This study provides a preliminary account of Zapotecan laryngeal diachrony and contributes to a poorly understood area of historical linguistics.

References

Campbell, Eric. 2013. The internal diversification and subgrouping of Chatino. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 79(3): 395-420.

Campbell, Eric. In press. Una mirada al desarrollo fonológico del protochatino. In: Lucero Meléndez Guadarrama, Cristina Buenrostro & Macela San Giacomo Trinidad (eds.), *Discusiones recientes en torno a la lingüística histórica indomexicana*. Mexico, D.F.: UNAM.

Kaufman, Terrence. 2016a. Proto-Sapotek(an) reconstructions. Institute for Mesoamerican Studies, University at Albany, State University of New York.

The Intellectual Merit of Language Documentation Research

Chart A
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsvile)
April Laktonen Counceller (Alutiiq Museum)

Sponsor: LSA Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation (CELP)

Participants: April Laktonen Counceller (Alutiiq Museum)
Christian DiCanio (University at Buffalo)
Lenore A. Grenoble (University of Chicago)
Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsvile)
Gary Holton (University of Hawai'i Manoa)
Laura McPherson (Dartmouth College)
Keren Rice (University of Toronto)

This Symposium, co-sponsored by the Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation, features invited participants who will focus on the history and achievements of the Documenting Endangered Languages (DEL) program in the past fifteen years since it was formed within the national Science Foundation and National Endowment for the Humanities. The participants of this Symposium will consider DEL particularly in the context of "Intellectual Merits," namely the potential of documentation research to advance knowledge in linguistics and related fields in significant and potentially transformative ways.

At the end of the 20th century, scholars gave voice to the growing crisis of language endangerment and death at a global scale. Linguists organized the first plenary on the subject at the 1991 LSA annual meeting and edited a special issue of *Language* on those talks. They highlighted the potential loss of information and insight on our collective human cognitive capacity, and also the profound cultural and historical loss that this threat poses. U.S. federal funding agency directors and program officers took note of the urgency of this endangerment and also the lack of materials, archival facilities, or event financial support for training and documentation. They acknowledged the great need to facilitate the preservation of "human riches" that world languages represent. Since that time, DEL has funded over 300 projects, institutes and conferences, workshops, fellowships, and doctoral dissertations, two Early Career Development Program grants, EAGER and RAPID grants, and one REU site. These initiatives encompass "standard" documentation and materials-archiving efforts, they have resulted in publications, tools, and infrastructure that have substantially advanced knowledge in the fields of linguistics, cultural anthropology, archaeology, ethnobotany, geography, and information sciences. They have also contributed to significant advances in archival infrastructure, and in new technologies for documentation.

These past fifteen years are an opportunity for both reflection on significant achievements, and also for discussion about what directions documentation, archival preservation, and revitalization projects should take for the future. At this same time, with the United Nations has International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYIL), the LSA has committed to tailoring programming at its annual meeting to celebrate indigenous languages, community-centered initiatives and resources for further involvement and investment. This proposed session is intended to dovetail with IYIL such that participants can make meaningful connections about initiatives with maximal intellectual merit impact, and how they might best be supported with federal funds.

The Symposium will begin with an overview of the diverse perspectives that have been impacted by DEL-funded documentation and what this means for the progress in science and the humanities (Rice, "A Brief Introduction to DEL: A Reflection on the Intellectual Merit of Language Documentation"). This will be followed by a presentation on methodological innovations in tone research in documentation (McPherson: "Speaking Through Music: The Role of Balafon Surrogate Speech in the Documentation and Analysis of Seenku"). Next is a presentation on the part that the language documentarian plays in forging connections between phonetics and other areas of linguistic inquiry (DiCanio: "Phonetics and DEL: Experimental Methods and Tools for Endangered Language Corpora"). This is followed by a presentation on how DEL-funded documentation contributes to better understanding the mechanisms behind contact-induced language change (Grenoble: "Experimental Methods in Documenting Multilingualism and Change"). The final presentation will summarize by considering the role of DEL-funded projects in the past fifteen years (Holton: "What Is DEL and What Is It Good for?").

Abstracts:

Christian DiCanio (University at Buffalo)

Phonetics and DEL: Experimental methods and tools for endangered language corpora

I discuss two areas where the marriage of technical, computational skills and language documentation produces advances beyond each discipline. The first area is the development of computational models predicting surface phonetic allophony. Deep neural networks were able to predict observed surface allophony (voiced, devoiced, spirantized) with 90% accuracy when trained on an annotated, spontaneous speech corpus of Yoloxóchitl Mixtec (Mexico) (DiCanio et al, submitted). This result is not only relevant for endangered language phonetics, but also for the diagnosis of speech apraxia, a disorder typified by incomplete stop closure (Davis et al 1998). The second area focuses on the development of an automatic alignment system for Itunyoso Triqui (Mexico) and the challenges of examining corpus tonal variation in complex prosodic systems, a current topic in speech recognition (c.f. Lin et al 2018). These examples demonstrate how a close collaboration of computational and documentary approaches in linguistic research advance science.

Lenore A. Grenoble (University of Chicago)

Experimental methods in documenting multilingualism and change

This ongoing project combines traditional documentation with experimental psycholinguistic methods to test the range and limits of changes in morphosyntax, and the acceptability of new and pre-shift constructions for current speakers of varying proficiency levels in different shifting language ecologies in Siberia. Historical multilingualism in local languages has given way to bilingualism in Russian or Russian monolingualism.

I focus on word order changes in two V-final languages, Sakha (Turkic) and Even (Tungusic). Word order is known to change with contact, and to correlate with a number of other typological parameters. Thus, if Sakha and Even adopt VO order, we expect to find other syntactic changes, predictions stemming from the hypothesis that word order parameters are consistent within a language, and that these correlations are functionally and structurally motivated. This has been contested, and our research provides data on how systemic versus idiosyncratic change correlate with proficiency, usage and shift.

Gary Holton (University of Hawai'i at Manoa)

What is DEL and what is it good for?

As we reflect on 15 years of DEL funding, two important questions emerge. First, to what degree has a distinct DEL program contributed to the successful response to the endangered languages crisis? Specifically, could this effort have been equally-well achieved directly within existing NSF programs? Even if we answer this question in the affirmative, there remains a second, perhaps more relevant, question. Namely, has the DEL program now achieved its intended purpose and outlived its usefulness as a distinct program? Drawing on examples of DEL-funded projects, I argue that the answer to both of the questions posed above is "no." We are far from completing the work of documenting the world's languages; there is still great need for new tools and infrastructure for language documentation; and there is much yet to do to build capacity for undertaking documentation work.

Laura McPherson (Dartmouth College)

Speaking through music: The role of balafon surrogate speech in documentation and analysis of Seenku

An unexpected consequence of documenting Seenku (Mande, Burkina Faso) was the discovery of a xylophone speech surrogate system. I highlight three examples of unanticipated benefits this discovery has brought for both intellectual merit and broader impacts: 1. As a tool for tonal analysis. As a catalyst for text collection across various cultural domains, while also documenting an endangered musical tradition;3. As an unexpected way to present DEL-funded work to non-linguistic audiences. The case of Seenku is not unusual. The very nature of endangered and understudied languages means that we do not know what we will find before beginning to document them. DEL provides the opportunity to take a dynamic and adaptive approach to language documentation and analysis, with discoveries made in the field shaping the project trajectory. In short,innovative results of DEL projects are often unforeseen, but the nature of DEL-supported work nearly guarantees such results.

Keren Rice (University of Toronto)
A brief introduction to DEL: Reflections On the intellectual merit of language documentation

Language documentation has brought together a range of disciplines, including linguistics, anthropology, cognitive science, biology, geography, climate change, philosophy, and computer science. It has challenged the concept of what intellectual merit means through advances in methodology, the championing of non-western conceptions of science, and the blurring of the boundary between intellectual merit and broader impacts, with changing conceptions of the goals of linguistics. Documentation has strengthened the focus on ethics and social justice as a responsibility of researchers. The ecological validity of research has been strengthened. There is a reinvigoration of old areas, including language change, language contact, ethnography, and the role of social factors in language. There are changing conceptions of what it means to know a language, and changing ideas of what dictionaries and grammars can be. There are developments in technology that perhaps would not have happened without the collection of texts that need to be transcribed.

Teaching Large General Linguistics Classes

Chart B
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University)
Lori Repetti (Stony Brook University)

Participants: Andrei Antoneko (Stony Brook University)
Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin)
Paola Cepeda (Stony Brook University)
Aniello De Santo (Stony Brook University)
Todd B. Krause (University of Texas at Austin)
Richard K. Larson (Stony Brook University)
Marjorie Pak (Emory University)
Lori Repetti (Stony Brook University)
Elizabeth M. Riddle (Ball State University)
Christina Tortora (City University of New York)

A majority of faculty in Linguistics departments around the world face the challenge of teaching large general Linguistics classes. Such classes include overview courses (for example, Introduction to Linguistics, Language and Politics), thematic classes (including Language and Life in various parts of the World, Languages of the World), and many others. While large introductory classes in the natural sciences (such as Mathematics, Physics, and others) are often required by multiple majors and continue the curriculum started in high school, the subject of Linguistics is relatively unknown to most of the students who choose to enroll in these classes. For instance, at Stony Brook University, among about 200 students taking the "Language in the USA" class offered every semester, only about 5% have ever taken another Linguistics course or have any understanding of the methodology and goals of the field. The presentations in this session discuss various issues Linguistics faculty encounter and the methods they utilize while teaching large Linguistics classes to non-majors.

In particular, we concentrate on 1) usage of online and multimedia resources to illustrate Linguistics concepts and encourage active participation of students in discussing issues related to language, 2) teaching Linguistics as a data-driven science, using both constructed problems and real-life observations about languages and dialectal variation, 3) comparing traditional prescriptive grammar approaches to language --- which is the only approach most students are familiar with --- and descriptive, evidence-based methods of data collection and analysis. It is our experience that many Linguistic faculty struggle with one or more of these issues in dealing with non-Linguistics students. The session looks for answers on how to resolve such problems in the most efficient ways.

Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University)
Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University)
Paola Cepeda (Stony Brook University)
Aniello de Santo (Stony Brook University)
Lori Repetti (Stony Brook University)
The world turned upside-down: Flipping the classroom in a large linguistics lecture course

In this talk we discuss the challenges and best practices in converting general high enrollment linguistics course into a highly interactive online class, and the guiding principles behind our choice of materials, curriculum, exercises, homework assignments, and tests.

To replace traditional frontal lectures, we recorded a number of interviews with experts in the field from around the country. We then distilled out of each interview approximately 10-15 minute video segments, which were enriched with interactive exercises, readings, and annotated lecture notes. We also carefully designed "Discussion Boards" which allow for asynchronous discussion of the material presented in the video segments and for the opportunity to engage in regular writing activities. We expect the online version of this course to serve as a model for the adaptation to an online format of other courses in the Social and Behavioral Sciences, including other Linguistics courses.

Hans C. Boas (University of Texas at Austin)
Todd B. Krause (University of Texas at Austin)
Only mostly dead: Keeping ancient languages slightly alive online

The Linguistics Research Center (https://liberalarts.utexas.edu/lrc/) at the University of Texas at Austin has a nearly 20-year history of promoting scholarly collaboration beyond the walls of Linguistics as a discipline, and linguistic understanding more broadly beyond the Ivory Tower of academia. The LRC created the Early IndoEuropean OnLine (EIEOL, https://lrc.la.utexas.edu/eieol) collection of lesson series to provide for non-specialists free introductions to primary texts, grammars, and methods that lie at the heart of historical linguistics. Through a uniform scholarly, yet accessible presentation these lessons help online readers dive into ancient texts and grapple with their grammatical structures in a way that assumes no prior familiarity with language study beyond a basic high-school understanding of English grammar. Web analytics, unsolicited user commentary, and long-term online surveys provide insights into the size of the user base and how users in a wide age range and from varied backgrounds approach ancient cultures and their languages.

Elizabeth M. Riddle (Ball State University)
Teaching linguistics with small group case studies

Two small-group case studies used in an undergraduate "Language and Society" course are described. One involves groups collecting examples of a naturally occurring speech act in English, such as complimenting or apologizing. Each group does a different one. After analyzing their English data, each group interviews a class visitor who is a native speaker of another language about that speech act in his/her language. The groups compare their results with English and report to the class. In the other case, students receive a statement about bullying in local schools related to dialect and foreign accent. They investigate the representations of these in popular media and make a proposal to the "school board" (i.e. the class) for an educational initiative to combat linguistic prejudice. Students become personally engaged in the discovery process and learn to identify and question their assumptions about language, as well as how to draw evidence-based conclusions.

Marjorie Pak (Emory University)
Focusing on evidence in introductory linguistics classes

In addition to covering traditional textbook-based content, an explicit goal of Emory's Foundations of Linguistics is to address 'how the scientific method is used in linguistics.' This goal was an outgrowth of a college-wide initiative on evidence across disciplines. In this spirit, I periodically engage the class in a 20-minute discussion of questions such as: □

- How have we been practicing the scientific method in this course? Do you think Linguistics is a natural science? Why (not)?
- Is the 'word' purely a writing-based construct, or does it play a role in our tacit linguistic knowledge? How would you go about trying to find out?
- Syntactic movement strikes many students as overly complicated. What might an alternative theory look like? What observations would it need to explain?

Typically these discussions happen near the end of a module, prompting students to pause and reflect on the nature of the problem-solving methods just practiced.

Christina Tortora (The Graduate Center, CUNY/College of Staten Island)
Introducing linguistics through hands-on research

I present a format for an introductory linguistics course taught at the College of Staten Island, which is based on the NSF-funded research A Corpus of New York City English (Tortora et al. in progress). Our project benefits from collaboration with hundreds of CUNY undergraduates from the five boroughs of NYC. To ensure that this collaboration also benefits the students, a one-semester course based on the project provides a structured environment in which students develop research skills applicable to future work in any STEM or Humanities discipline. This course meets the goals of a typical Intro course, by virtue of (a) approaching a local linguistic variety as an object of scientific inquiry; (b) developing skills in scientific methods; (c) developing Excel spreadsheet skills, to code and organize data and do statistical analysis; and (d) developing an appreciation of human diversity and the universality of human cognition.

Innovations in Linguistic Technologies and Models of Research Collaboration: Fifteen Years of Documenting Endangered Languages Through DEL

Jefferson Ballroom
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsvile)
April Laktonen Counceller (Alutiiq Museum)

Participants: Emily M. Bender (University of Washington)
Andrea L Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Ling Bian (University at Buffalo)
April Laktonen Counceller (Alutiiq Museum)
Joshua Crowgey (University of Washington)
Savita Deo
Pierpaolo Di Carlo (University at Buffalo)
Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
Michael Wayne Goodman (University of Washington)
Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
Keiki Kawai‘ae‘a (University of Hawai‘i at Hilo)
Larry Kimura (University of Hawai‘i at Hilo)
David Lacho
Haley Lepp (University of Washington)
Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (Haverford College)
Penghang Liu (University at Buffalo)
Ken Longenecker (Bernice Pauahi Biship Museum)
Felipe H. Lopez (University of California, San Diego/Zapotec pueblo of San Lucas Quiaviní)
Ferdinand Mandé (Kari'nja Documentation Team)
Yujia Pan (University at Buffalo)
Margaret Ransdell-Green
Racquel-María Sapién (University of Oklahoma)
Christine Schreyer (University of British Columbia)
Wilson de Lima Silva (University of Arizona)
Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
John Wagner
Fei Xia (University of Washington)
Dannii Yarbrough (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Olga Zamaraeva (University of Washington)

This session offers a themed series of posters, in which invited participants share methodologies and outcomes representing 15 years of the Documenting Endangered Languages (DEL) grant program of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). DEL has funded over 300 projects, institutes/conferences/workshops, fellowships, and doctoral dissertations. These projects encompass “standard” documentation and archiving efforts, but also, they have broadened to include cross-disciplinary collaborations and outputs benefitting language revitalization and pedagogy, as well as community collaboration and capacity-building. The poster session represents case studies of documentation practices and outputs across intellectual merit and broader impact categories. All invited participants are principle or co-investigators in DEL projects.

This poster session includes eight posters: 1) Bender, E. et. al., “AGGREGATION: Building Computational Resources Automatically from IGT,” 2) Good, J. “Individual-based socio-spatial networks and multilingual repertoires,” 3) Kimura, L. et. al, “Kaniaina, Voices of the land: A DEL/TCUP-funded digital repository for spoken ‘Olelo Hawai`i,” 4) Lillehaugen et. al, “Zapotec Talking Dictionaries: DEL impact in creating resources, supporting language activists, & educating undergraduates,”5) Sapien and Mande, “Rewards and Challenges of Long-Term Collaboration: 15 years in Konomerume (and counting!),” 6) Schreyer, et. al., “Kala Walo Nuã: Collaborating across communities and disciplines through the documentation of the Kala language in aquatic

environments," 7) Tuttle, "DEL and ANLC build bridges - Texts, dictionary, grammar, archives, and CoLang 2016," and 8) Silva, "Desano and Siriano: Distinctive languages or dialects of the same language?"

Posters will present in the context of documentation practices and technologies, and their implications for both linguistic theory and for broadening participation and collaboration in linguistic research. The session will include participants representing different awardee profiles (indigenous, non-indigenous, members of "the academy," community members) whose varying needs are balanced in Tuttle's poster on DEL projects at the Alaska Native Language Center, and in Lillehaugen et. al's "talking dictionaries" collaboration. Many projects include innovations in information technology, such as the computer-aided grammar analysis presented by Bender, et. al., and the socio-spatial analysis of multilingualism conducted by Good. Online resources such as dictionaries, pedagogical texts, and archives for scholars and community members are featured, such as the Kala online encyclopedia developed by Schreyer, et. al.. Posters will represent broad geographic and language classifications, ranging from Sapien's study in Suriname, and to Kimura, et. al's description of a digital language repository in Hawai'i.

This organized poster session is an opportunity for dialogue and engagement with wide audiences, for both reflection on significant achievements made possible by DEL-funded research, and also for consideration about what directions these projects should take for the future. At this same time, the United Nations has declared 2019 to be the International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYIL), and the LSA has committed to tailoring a number of programs and events at its annual meeting and institute to celebrate indigenous languages, community-centered initiatives and resources for further involvement and investment. We view this organized session as complementary to IYIL-connected events. This session is aligned with LSA priorities for research funding, endangered languages and their preservation, and for enhanced understanding of the essential role of language in human life.

Abstracts:

Emily M. Bender (University of Washington)
Joshua Crowgey (University of Washington)
Michael Wayne Goodman (University of Washington)
Kristen Howell (University of Washington)
Haley Lepp (University of Washington)
Fei Xia (University of Washington)
Olga Zamaraeva (University of Washington)
AGGREGATION: Building computational resources automatically from IGT

The AGGREGATION Project has been working to bring the benefits of grammar engineering to language documentation without requiring field linguists to become grammar engineers. We achieve this by automatically creating precision grammars using the analyses encoded in Interlinear Glossed Text (IGT), a typologically-grounded cross-linguistic grammar resource (the Grammar Matrix), and a natural language processing system developed for enriching IGT for low-resource languages. Research products of AGGREGATION to date include the Xigt data format for encoding IGT enriched with additional annotations like part of speech tags and dependency structures; the MOM system for inferring morphotactic rule sets from IGT; an interactive visualization system for viewing MOM output; several libraries of customizable linguistic analyses of phenomena added to the Grammar Matrix customization system; and a system for inferring typological parameters for the customization system, resulting in skeleton grammars created automatically from IGT.

Jeff Good (University at Buffalo)
Pierpaolo Di Carlo (University at Buffalo)
Penghang Liu (University at Buffalo)
Ling Bian (University at Buffalo)
Yujia Pan (University at Buffalo)
Individual-based socio-spatial networks and multilingual repertoires

Investigations of the distribution of languages over geographic space are typically based on simplified representations where a set of points or polygons is over laid onto a map, and a single language is assigned to each. Such approaches inhibit precise modeling of language distributions, especially in contexts where multiple languages are used within a single community, which is often the case for endangered language communities. This poster reports on the results of interdisciplinary research applying socio-spatial analytical methods to a database of information on the multilingual repertoires of individuals from endangered language communities in Cameroon. An important pattern that emerges from the data is the central role of speakers from a small, socio-economically marginal village in the region's overall language network. This suggests that speakers of small languages may have a greater role in the linguistic ecology of a region than would be suggested by looking at speaker populations alone.

Dannii Yarbrough (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)
Larry Kimura (University of Hawai'i at Hilo)
Keiki Kawai'ae'a (University of Hawai'i at Hilo)
Andrea L Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)
Kani'āina, Voices of the Land: A DEL/TCUP-funded digital repository for spoken 'Ōlelo Hawai'i

Kani'āina (http://ulukau.org/kaniaina/) is a digital repository with a bilingual 'Ōlelo Hawai'i and English interface that currently provides interactive access to some 525 hours of audio recordings, including the Ka Leo Hawai'i radio broadcasts that aired between 1972 and 1988. These recordings are a treasure chest of Hawaiian language and cultural knowledge from L1 speakers. In addition to providing an interface for listening to 'Ōlelo Hawai'i recordings, Kani'āina, in partnership with Kaipuleohone Digital Language Archive, will also properly preserve those recordings and transcripts permanently in a world-class digital language archive and implement a procedure for crowdsourced transcription of additional recordings. Kani'āina grows out of decades of successful cutting edge immersion-based language education and statewide interest in promoting 'Ōlelo Hawai'i use at every level. This project represents a continuing refinement of the methods of language documentation and unparalleled technologies for preserving, disseminating and mobilizing four decades of documentation of spoken 'Ōlelo Hawai'i.

Brook Danielle Lillehaugen (Haverford College)
Felipe H. Lopez (University of California, San Diego/Zapotec pueblo of San Lucas Quiaviní)
Savita Deo
Zapotec Talking Dictionaries: DEL impact in creating resources, supporting language activists, & educating undergraduates

This poster examines the impact of DEL funding which has supported three cohorts of undergraduates to work alongside linguists and language activists in Oaxaca building Talking Dictionaries for four Valley Zapotec language varieties (Otomanguean, zab; DEL/NSF Research Experience for Undergraduates Site Grant, PI K. David Harrison, Award #1451056). We view collaboration and engaged reflection as critical processes in the creation of the Talking Dictionaries as well as in the pedagogical experience for undergraduates. The Zapotec Talking Dictionaries are dynamic lexicographic projects: the platform, goals, and collaboration all evolve (Harrison et al. 2019). Ultimately, the reflective pedagogical environment that supports students in thinking through the dimensions of this complex, multilingual, and transnational work also serves the entire team and the larger collaborative language documentation work.

Christine Schreyer
Ken Longenecker
John Wagner
Margaret Ransdell-Green
David Lacho
Andrea Berez-Kroeker (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Kala Walo Nuã: Collaborating across communities and disciplines through the documentation of the Kala language in aquatic environments

This community-based language documentation project includes collaborations between Kala speakers and researchers with backgrounds in biology, anthropology, linguistics, and software engineering. Kala is a threatened language spoken by about 3000 people living in six coastal villages in Papua New Guinea. The exceptional biological diversity of Papua New Guinea is also under threat and, because ecological knowledge is deeply embedded in oral language traditions, language conservation may promote sustainable use of natural resources. This project simultaneously documents language and environmental knowledge. Given Kala-speakers' coastal adaption and their deep historical, economic and cultural attachment to rivers, our project focuses on the aquatic environment in order to understand the relationship of linguistic to biological diversity. Our project outcomes include: 1) expanding a Kala-Tok Pisin-English dictionary from 282 to 1500 words; 2) developing an online environmental encyclopedia with 500 entries in Kala and English; and 3) writing a sketch pedagogical grammar of the language.

Wilson de Lima Silva (University of Arizona)
Desano and Siriano: Distinctive languages or dialects of the same language?

This study presents the results of a historical-comparative analysis of Desano (ISO code: des) and Siriano (ISO code: sir) two closely related Tukanoan languages spoken in Brazil and Colombia. These languages are characterized as dialects of the same language and classified as belonging to the same node in within the Eastern Tukanoan (ET) branch of the Tukanoan language family. The results are based on systematic analysis of both phonological (including prosody) and morphological data collected as part of a community-based language documentation project. This study has important broader impacts. For linguists, this study sheds light on the dynamics of language contact and inheritance between two closely related languages in the multilingual Vaupés region of northwest Amazonia. This study can also be helpful for the current work on language planning and teaching in the Desano and Siriano communities.

Racquel-María Sapién (University of Oklahoma)
Ferdinand Mandé (Kari'nja Documentation Team)
Rewards and challenges of long-term collaboration: 15 years in Konomerume (and counting!)

Konomerume, Suriname represents the geographic border between two severely endangered languages: Kari'nja (Cariban) and Lokono (Arawakan). Community members have been involved with several projects to document and preserve their native and heritage languages. This poster traces the collaboration between the former village Chief, Ferdinand Mandé, a team of community leaders, and Racquel-María Sapién, a linguist with interests in community-collaborative language research. Together with other community members, they have produced tangible outcomes that serve both academic and community audiences. More importantly, ongoing training facilitates increased participation for members of an underrepresented group in the academic discussion of their language. This poster highlights previous and ongoing projects, and addresseses challenges such as competing goals, communication lapses, and unreliable transportation with an eye toward identifying and implementing collaborative problem-solving strategies. This poster illustrates a multi-faceted collaboration that highlights the benefits of effective relationship building to scientific inquiry in linguistics and other social sciences.

Siri Tuttle (University of Alaska Fairbanks)

Texts, dictionary, grammar, archives, and CoLang 2016 at ANLC

The Alaska Native Language Center, established in 1972 by Alaska statute, has found a responsive partner in the Documenting Endangered Languages program at NSF. While classic documentation has been supported in ANLC projects, academic goals are balanced with goals for language communities. A third goal is also present throughout this work: building bridges between earlier research, often inaccessible to non-specialists, and those who can most benefit from this research. The projects presented include the development of a community-directed pocket dictionary for Lower Tanana Dene; completion and publication of older unpublished and new texts in Ahtna; development of a comparative grammar database working with Lower Tanana, Upper Tanana and Koyukon Dene; a project to increase access and discoverability at the Alaska Native Language Archive; and presentation of CoLang 2016 at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Black Becoming for Language and Linguistics Researchers

Chart A

2:00 – 5:00pm

Organizers: Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona)
Anne Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Sponsors: African American Language Symposium, LSA 2019 Linguistic Institute at the University of California, Davis (July 6-7, 2019)
LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)

Participants: Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College)
Dominique Branson (University of Pittsburgh)
Kendra Calhoun (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Anne Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Tracy Conner (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Jazmine Exford (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)
Jessi Grieser (University of Tennessee Knoxville)
Shenika Hankerson (University of Maryland)
Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona)
Nicté Fuller Medina (University of California, Los Angeles)
deandre miles-hercules (University of Californi,a Santa Barbara)
Jamaal Muwwakkil (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Monica Nesbitt (Dartmouth College)
Minnie Quartey (Georgetown University)
Jamie Thomas (Santa Monica College)
Kelly Wright (University of Michigan)

Julian Vasquez-Heilig, Dean of the College of Education at the University of Kentucky, recently published research on the state of graduate students and faculty of color in the academy. The picture is not good. Black tenure-track faculty are not in line with population numbers. The numbers get worse at the full professor level – especially for Black women. These inequities are repeated across all groups of color and under-represented minorities. Few organizations have parity across race, ethnicity, and gender: businesses, higher education, government, etc. With the population shifts occurring in the United States, one would think it would be harder to accomplish such a dubious feat. However, as Dr. Vasquez-Heilig notes, the academy is very good at replicating traditions that benefit White males at the expense of others. Linguistics is no exception. What makes it more difficult to rectify is the complicity of scholars who use terms like empirical evidence, rigor, objectivity, tradition, and fit to exclude difference at the expense of what amounts to a Eurocentric, White, cis-het, male, gaze.

This Symposium brings together Black graduate students, tenure-track faculty, postdoctoral fellows, associate professors, full professors, and endowed chairs to address issues surrounding advancing Language and Linguistics research for Black scholars. These scholars, mostly Black women, connect their scholarship and their identities. They grapple with the desire to be in academia even when the academy does not welcome them and their scholarship. They are told messages about their work and about themselves that seek to diminish them and their work, their communities, and all they know to be true: Race matters in language and linguistics research, methods and methodologies, career opportunities, publication possibilities, promotion and tenure, and more.

This Symposium addresses the conundrum that W.E.B. DuBois spoke of so long ago but that is as true today as it was more than a hundred years ago:

It is a peculiar sensation, this double-consciousness, this sense of always looking at one's self through the eyes of others, of measuring one’s soul by the tape of a world that looks on in amused contempt and pity. One ever feels his two-ness,—an American, a Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings; two warring ideals in one dark body, whose dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder.

The history of the American Negro is the history of this strife…. He simply wishes to make it possible for a man to be both a Negro and an American without being cursed and spit upon by his fellows, without having the doors of opportunity closed roughly in his face.

We Black scholars want to present our stories of strife and accomplishment in spaces that often do not welcome us but which are forced to reckon with our scholarship, our counter-narratives, and our realities. We will engage in storytelling, testifying, scholarship, and community in a space – New Orleans, Louisiana – surrounded by Blackness in a pall of Whiteness.

The format for the symposium is as follows: three sessions delineated by rank – graduate students, tenure-track faculty and postdoctoral fellows, and senior/tenured scholars. Each sub-session will be led by a moderator. At the end of the presentations, a discussant will tie the papers presented together and open up the session for discussion. This will repeat for each sub-session with wrap up by the symposium organizers that will include suggestions for future directions and outcomes.

SESSION 1:
Moderator: Kendra Calhoun (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Discussant: Minnie Quartey (Georgetown University)
Into the woods: Black doctoral students

Jazmine Exford (University of California, Santa Barbara)
deandre miles-hercules (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Jamaal Muwwakkil (University of California Santa Barbara)
Perspectives on African American Students' Linguistic Experiences in the Academy

This presentation highlights the centrality of language in student preparation and success in higher education, particularly for African American students and others from underrepresented groups. Muwwakkil highlights the perspectives of community college students, their expectations of college, and how those expectations are met upon transfer while miles-hercules specifically draws attention to the gendered linguistic experiences of women/femme students. Exford focuses on the languages that are available for African American students to study for second-language study with particular focus on what draws students to those languages and how these courses impact their linguistic choices and shape their future trajectories. These findings serve to help us create a model of assessment for what linguistic information African American students need in order to be successful in higher education and how faculty can establish pathways for students to access content about language, culture, and education within the collegiate curriculum.

Tracy Conner (University of California Santa Barbara)
Dating for the dissertation: Thriving while Black in graduate school

In the graduate school process, much of the procedural information necessary to successfully complete the degree is cloaked in institutional mystery or lost with each graduating class. It is particularly challenging for first-generation students and students from underrepresented groups to climb the ivory tower, given that much of the information about successful navigation requires access to specific networks or resources beyond their view (Gay 2004, Gutiérrez et al. 2012, *inter alia*). This presentation is intended to provide guidance and instruction to graduate students from underrepresented groups for navigating the academic landscape from admittance to defense, touching on topics such as battling imposter syndrome and stereotype threat (Steele and Aronson 1995), building professional networks, choosing suitable advisors, and prioritizing self-care. The presentation will also provide resources to identify toxic advising relationships via instances of gaslighting (Hamilton 1939) and narcissistic abuse (Vaknin 1999).

Dominique Branson (University of Pittsburgh)
Students of Color as teachers: Conversations on race in linguistics

On the "responsibility" of the oppressed to teach the oppressors their mistakes, Audre Lorde (1984) explains, the expectation that People of Color educate Whites as to their humanity, allows oppressors to maintain their social position and evade responsibility for their actions. Furthermore, "there is a constant drain of energy which might be better used in redefining ourselves and devising realistic scenarios for altering the present and constructing the future" (Lorde, 1984:115). Students of Color (SOC) relate to Lorde. In Linguistics, conversations about race are often headed by SOC who then teach their peers and professors about their humanity. This burden takes from energies better used for redefining the field. This presentation urges linguists to initiate conversations on

race that do not burden SOC. Additionally, it gives strategies on partnering with SOC without draining their energies or limiting their opportunities to contribute to the field.

Kelly Wright (University of Michigan)
Inclusivity pressure

Being the diversity hire or the inclusion candidate carries a certain expectation of resistance. This is the privilege afforded by the opened door and the space to resist in support of diverse experiences. We, the underrepresented and diverse, embody inclusion in our intersectionality, in the gifts of our birth that make us Black or queer or disabled. These aspects are valued in us; we are included to push, to inform, to enrich—but we are expected to acculturate to White hegemony. The White patriarchal system of higher education stifles inclusivity and ingenuity because graduate students often cannot imagine other forms of scholarship that better fit their lived sociocultural contexts. We cannot ease into the mediocrity of our White colleagues; we must be exemplary in all aspects of our personal and professional lives. This presentation will describe the pressures embodied in inclusivity in higher education.

SESSION 2
Moderator: Monica Nesbitt (Dartmouth College)
Discussant: Shenika Hankerson (University of Maryland)
The Ivory Tower and the Sunken Place: Black junior scholars

Jamie Thomas (Santa Monica College)
Get Out

In *Get Out* (2017), a horror film by Jordan Peele, the phrase, "Now, you're in the Sunken Place," announced the zombification of characters—alongside colorblind discourses—used to prolong whiteness at the expense of free Black life. Colorblindness denies the relevance of racial power and related socioeconomic privileges, instead emphasizing shared human characteristics. I make use of Peele's "Sunken Place" as an Afropessimist analytic (cf. Thomas 2019) to examine intersectional Blaxploitation in the academy, and discuss the emotional labor of being a Black emerging linguistic scholar, including the accumulative impact of experiences of exclusion from mainstream conceptions of both linguists and linguistic research. I describe my journey in encountering and recognizing colorblindness, and seeking liberation strategies in and through the practice of linguistics. These strategies include: (1) building community through Twitter, (2) presenting diverse scholars and viewpoints in our teaching, and (3) developing intentional citation practices in publication.

Jessi Grieser (University of Tennessee Knoxville)
There is no guru: Cultivating Black networks for survival

When institutions think about the ways they can hire and retain junior scholars, one of the first buzzwords they throw out is "mentorship." This word conjures a neoclassical image of the single sage guiding the young neophyte through the travails of the journey, providing guidance and just the right amount of support. This model, however, is not only problematic, it is in fact detrimental to the kinds of networks needed to survive contemporary academic life as an emerging Black academic. Building on Thomas's discussion of strategies to combat academic Blaxploitation, this talk presents some possibilities for cultivating networks both within and across campuses, including building a strong mentor network of Black senior scholars through both institutional and noninstitutional fora, finding and utilizing writing and accountability partners in person and online, and building connections with scholars of color within the institution via communities of scholars.

Nicté Fuller Medina (University of California, Los Angeles)
"We like the idea of you but not the reality of you:" Race, disability, and the native speaker

In variationist sociolinguistics, a high value is placed on native speakers and in-group members for accessing particular datasets and for capturing the vernacular. Yet this reflects a limited idea of what racialized researchers bring to the table. Beyond data collection and preparation, analysis largely proceeds within narrow applications of the variationist method and the reality of the native speaker, i.e., critical perspectives that come along with insider status are largely ignored or actively dismissed. Drawing on aspects of my doctoral work on language mixing in Belize, I illustrate how this omission can impoverish contributions to the field in favor of maintaining received wisdom and, furthermore, how disability both interrupts and complicates this epistemic violence.

I then discuss how I have leveraged those experiences as a faculty member to advance cross-disciplinary research that is in service to the communities in which I work.

SESSION 3:
Moderator: Jennifer Bloomquist (Gettysburg College)
Discussant: Anne Charity Hudley (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Surviving Academia: Black senior scholars

Shelome Gooden (University of Pittsburgh)
Teaching, research, service; teaching, research, service … rinse and repeat

For Black faculty, surviving and thriving in academia goes beyond the traditional metrics of academic success: *research, teaching,* and *service*. In this presentation, I reflect on my own and others' personal journeys. I discuss the importance of strategic planning and networking, both internal and external to your discipline and institution. I highlight the critical need for self-advocacy and self-care while 'fighting from inside the trenches' and knowing when to fold 'em. In particular, I highlight the importance of mentors and sponsors at all stages of one's academic career. At the macrolevel, institutional support is crucial for combating more localized challenges. At the microlevel, emotional and spiritual health are often at risk. Thus, inner strength, resilience, support of family and friends, and having an outlet beyond academic circles are vital. The end goal is to get the audience to curate their own set of survival tools.

Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona)
Being in the room

Black people are not expected to be in the rooms where decisions are made – not back then, not now, or ever. Black people are simply told what to do as "White folks" make decisions affecting their lives. We are still invisible in 2020 even when we make it to the room because we were never expected to be in the room, much less in the front of it.

My presentation is a letter to senior and emerging scholars of color about making spaces for ourselves in the rooms of power and influence at academic institutions, professional organizations, editorial boards, and other sites of leadership. We need to be the change we want to see in our institutions and elsewhere to transform and transgress beyond tradition, comfort, privilege, ignorance, racism, sexism, classism, homophobia, colorism, ableism, nativism, and other excuses for "a good fit" that dare to exclude us from the room.

Reduplication-Phonology Interactions

Chart B
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizer: Sam Zukoff (Princeton University)

Participants: Ludger Paschen (Leibniz-ZAS)
Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)
Eva Zimmermann (Leipzig University)
Sam Zukoff (Princeton University)

The objective of this symposium is to bring together new research on reduplication — focusing on the question of *reduplication-phonology interactions* — as a means of better understanding the typology of reduplication, and refining the comparison between current competing theoretical frameworks for the phonological analysis of reduplication. One specific question that will be addressed repeatedly throughout the session is whether Base-Reduplicant (BR) correspondence is a necessary component of the phonological grammar.

Reduplication has played a major role in the development of phonological theory, leading to advances in, for example, Autosegmental Phonology (Marantz 1982, Steriade 1982, 1988, McCarthy & Prince 1986) and Optimality Theory (McCarthy & Prince 1993a,b, 1994, Prince & Smolensky 2004), and serving as the basis for Correspondence Theory within OT (McCarthy & Prince 1995, 1999). Since the 1990's, there have been numerous proposals seeking to revise various aspects of McCarthy & Prince's core framework of Base-Reduplicant Correspondence Theory [BRCT].

Some of these adhere to the original BRCT framework but seek to eliminate certain elements of the mechanics, like underlying templates or templatic constraints (e.g., Urbanczyk 1996, Hendricks 1999, Riggle 2006). Some of these adopt the core parallelist architecture of BRCT but either modify the details of BR-correspondence (e.g., Spaelti 1997, Struijke 2002) or deny BR-correspondence all together (e.g., Saba Kirchner 2010, Zimmermann 2017, Paschen 2018). Others depart from standard parallel OT, modifying the computational system to accord with one of various OT-derived constraint-based phonological frameworks (e.g., Inkelas & Zoll 2005's *Morphological Doubling Theory*, Kiparsky 2010's *Reduplication in Stratal OT*, and McCarthy, Kimper, & Mullin 2012's *Serial Template Satisfaction* within Harmonic Serialism). Still others represent completely distinct representational and computational systems (e.g., Raimy 2000, Halle 2008, Frampton 2009).

One of the primary points of conflict between these competing frameworks is the empirical and analytical status of different types of putative reduplication-phonology interactions. Beginning with Wilbur (1973), it has been claimed that, cross-linguistically, there is substantial evidence of patterns where phonological processes "misapply" to reduplicated forms. These types of patterns include (but are not limited to): (i) ***Underapplication*** — a process unexpectedly fails to apply in a reduplicant, despite the presence of the normal context for the rule; (ii) ***Overapplication*** — a process unexpectedly *does* apply in a reduplicant, despite the absence of the normal context for the rule; and (iii) ***Back-copying*** — a process unexpectedly applies to the base, when the context for the rule is met in the reduplicant but not in the base.

The assumed existence of these types of patterns was a key argument in favor of BRCT's correspondence-based analysis of reduplication. However, many of the subsequent works cited above have challenged the existence of various types of these patterns, based on critiques of the empirical basis of the claimed patterns, and/or the analytical interpretation of the claimed patterns (see especially Inkelas & Zoll 2005 and McCarthy, Kimper, & Mullin 2012).

The revised typologies of reduplication-phonology interactions argued for in many of these different works are not fully mutually compatible. The choice between these competing frameworks thus largely rests upon a better, clearer understanding of the typology itself. This requires further assessment of the existing empirical evidence, more refined examination of the analyses themselves and their predictions, and the consideration of new evidence. This session aims to undertake these efforts, in order to clarify the theoretical landscape on reduplication and pave the way for increased consensus in the field.

Abstracts:

Donca Steriade (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

A defense of BRCT

Reduplication has the potential to disambiguate between competing models of correspondence/faithfulness and grammatical organization; namely, between a theory of correspondence in which Input-Output faithfulness and varieties of Output-Output faithfulness coexist and a theory in which the input is mapped to the output in stages with just Input-Output faithfulness (e.g. Stratal OT, Harmonic Serialism).

I argue in favor McCarthy & Prince's (1995) Base-Reduplicant Correspondence Theory model. I review evidence that all the predictions of this model are in fact borne out, contrary to recent claims. I show that alternative theories are unable to deal with some of these phenomena. And I show that arguments against BR correspondence have to cope with the fact that the basic OO-syntagmatic identity mechanism is already in use in non-reduplicative systems. There is thus no theoretical simplification to be gained, and much to lose in terms of analytical coverage, by denying the existence of BR Correspondence.

Eva Zimmermann (Leipzig University)

Reduplication as weakening: Explaining the overapplication of reduction

Reduplicated forms can show symmetrical reduction where reduplicant, base, or both show overapplication of reduction processes. In addition, more reduplication within a word increases the likelihood for reduction. I argue for a new phonological theory of reduplication which is based on segment fission as sharing of activity that predicts this attested typology of reduction effects in reduplication.

The assumption of gradient activity of phonological elements (Smolensky & Goldrick 2016, Rosen 2016) allows to capture the copying-weakening-correlation under the assumption that all phonological elements have an underlying activity. If fission of a segment is taken to be the *distribution of its underlying activity unto all its output correspondents*, elements corresponding to one input element have only a partial activity. In a Gradient Symbolic Representation framework, such elements with lesser activity are only gradiently preserved by faithfulness constraints and reduction is more likely to apply.

Ludger Paschen (Leibniz-ZAS)

Underapplication as trigger poverty

Underapplication refers to the failure of some independent process to apply in reduplicated forms (1) and presents a recalcitrant problem for both Base-Reduplicant Correspondence Theory (McCarthy & Prince 1995) and purely phonological accounts in which copying is triggered by empty prosodic nodes (Saba Kirchner 2010, Zimmermann 2017). Drawing on data from Lakota (Shaw 1980), I argue for a new account of underapplication based on trigger poverty which lends support to the latter strand of theories.

(1) a. ap^{h}a- 'strike'
b. ap^{h}e-ʃni 'does not strike'
c. ap^{h}a-p^{h}a-ʃni 'does not strike repeatedly'

At the heart of the trigger poverty solution lies the observation that phonological copying automatically creates an imbalance between triggers (e.g. a floating [-low] feature) and potential targets (e.g. a base and a reduplicant vowel). From this, underapplication may arise as a function of phonological constraints that are sensitive to the trigger-target ratio, in particular constraints against multiple linking (Trommer 2011).

Sam Zukoff (Princeton University)

Reduplicant shape alternations in Ponapean

Ponapean (Austronesian; Rehg & Sohl 1981) exhibits a pattern of prefixal partial reduplication which is variable in size, alternating between one mora and two moras in length (McCarthy & Prince 1986). This variation is predictable based primarily on the location of stress in the base (cf. Kennedy 2002). Base-initial stress yields a bimoraic reduplicant: e.g. *dùu-dùu.pék* (**dù-dùu.pék*). Base-peninitial stress yields a monomoraic reduplicant: e.g. *tò-toò.roór* (**toò-toò.roór*).

I show that this distribution can be explained by the interaction of three factors: (i) a default preference for monomoraic reduplicants, (ii) a requirement that the reduplicant bear stress, and (iii) a ban on moraic clash. This analysis requires that the shape of the

reduplicant be calculated in a module which has access to the surface properties of the base. This poses a problem for frameworks where the reduplicant is calculated separately from the base, such as Morphological Doubling Theory (Inkelas & Zoll 2005).

Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)

Learning reduplication with interpretable deep networks

In spite of its importance for theories of prosodic morphology and the phonology-morphology interface, and unlike related phenomena such as prosodic parsing and fixed affixation, reduplication has received little attention in computational modeling of phonological and morphological learning. I present a modular neural network model that can learn a variety of reduplication patterns — including full copy, partial copy, melodic overwriting, and base-reduplication interactions such as over-application — from <input, output> pairs (e.g., <deep, deepshmeep>). The modules of the network are functionally specialized for basic phonological and morphological operations, such as locating matches to phonological environments, applying feature changes and other modifications, delimiting prosodic units, locating points of affix insertion, and concatenating segments from multiple sources into a single output form. The parameters of the modules can be learned with domain-specific algorithms such as stochastic gradient descent, and their resulting values are interpretable as real-valued approximations of discrete symbolic structures.

Meeting Teachers Where They Are

Chart A
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)

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

Participants: Jean Ann (State University of New York Oswego)
Nicoleta Bateman (California State University San Marcos)
Kelly Jacob (High Tech Middle North County, CA)
Abraham Leach (Oakwood School, Morgan Hill, CA)

The value of a linguistically-informed K-12 curriculum has been recognized for some time (Wolfram 1969, Labov 1972, Honda and O'Neil's work in the early 1990s, to name a few), and currently there is more work being done in this area of linguistics than at any other time previously. Linguists and K-12 teachers have partnered together in order to learn from each other and bring linguistics to students (Denham and Lobeck 2010, among others). Moreover, linguistics courses are offered in some high schools (Loosen 2014), and there is a general effort to free linguistics from its higher education confines and make it accessible to all. (Consider, for example, McCulloch (2019), The Vocal Fries podcast, LSA committees dedicated to bringing linguistics to primary and secondary education, such as LiSC and AP Linguistics). Even so, we are a long way from linguistics being integrated in any kind of systematic way into K-12 schools. To advance this goal, partnerships between linguists and teachers need to grow and expand in order to reach an increasing number of students who will then take what they learn to their communities and, later, their places of work.

The partnerships between linguists and teachers are always fruitful and do move the enterprise forward, but typically with very localized effects. What begin as one-on-one partnerships can move beyond that, but doing this involves creativity and effort that takes a variety of forms. The three presentations in this symposium offer several avenues to "meet teachers where they are" in ways that can serve as models for continued expansion of linguistics in K-12 education. These presentations take us beyond the one linguist-one teacher partnership model. By meeting teachers where they are - in a variety of ways - we can learn much about new ways to engage students with linguistics, new ways to partner, and new kinds of materials to work with and to analyze.
Linguist Nicoleta Bateman and partner teacher Kelly Jacob have moved beyond the one teacher-one linguist partnership; they have expanded their partnership to other teachers and other schools, providing a good model for how others can do so. Their classroom work also provides an excellent example of "meeting teachers where they are," connecting to standards, developing curriculum, sharing with others, and gathering feedback. Their work points to a greater need for those involved in linguist-teacher partnerships to share their work more broadly by using both personal networks and professional development events, as well as through publications and ongoing curriculum and partnership development.

Linguist Jean Ann works with college students who will become English as a new language teachers in K-12 contexts, and her work takes the idea of "meeting teachers where they are" further by reading and analyzing the Young Adult (YA) novels that are a staple of high school English classrooms. She and her prospective teacher students work with authentic texts to discover the characters' own experiences with language, including second language acquisition, linguistic discrimination, and unconscious knowledge of language. These texts – and the linguist's willingness to engage with analysis of YA literature read by high school students - provides a chance for all teachers and students, including English language learners, to focus authentically on language form. Ann models for linguists by digging in beyond a list of topics to be covered and into the analysis of language patterns in YA novels.

High school Spanish and linguistics teacher Abraham Leach describes his partnership with a linguist and how that relationship is essential to the success of his high school linguistics class. Their partnership benefits from the linguist's input on content, and Leach's own approach offers linguists ways to see beyond traditional teaching methods in introductory linguistics course for college students. Taking advantage of neighboring resources (such as the Middlebury Institute of International Studies), as well as responding to the interests of students (who want to know more about topics such as computational linguistics, artificial intelligence, language acquisition, etc.), Leach's work also provides a good model of community-school outreach efforts that demonstrate the ways in which language study is important and relevant to all of our lives.

Each presenter will have 20 minutes, and then Kristin Denham, chair of LiSC, will lead an extended Q&A, allowing an opportunity for discussion with the panelists and the audience.

Abstracts:

Nicoleta Bateman (California State University, San Marcos)
Kelly Jacob (High Tech Middle North County)
Growing teacher-linguist partnerships

In this presentation we describe how a linguist-teacher partnership at a middle school developed over time to include several teachers at the school, and subsequently expanded to teachers at other schools. Our focus is on how teachers can use linguistically-informed curriculum to meet state standards in innovative ways, and connecting this to what students are already learning, ensuring that linguistics is viewed as enhancing the curriculum (also see Reaser and Wolfram's 2007 Voices of North Carolina curriculum, and Reaser 2010). Feedback from teachers outside the school has been positive and indicative of a desire to use more such lessons in the classroom. This points to a greater need for linguist-teacher partnerships to share their work more broadly by using both personal networks and professional development events, as well as through publications and ongoing curriculum and partnership development.

Jean Ann (State University of New York at Oswego)
Second language learning puzzles in Young Adult literature

Collaboration between linguists and teachers on selected YA literature provides a chance for all teachers and students, including English language learners, to focus authentically on broad themes like the refugee experience, and also on language form. *Inside Out and Back Again* (2011) by Lại Thanhhà is the story of a young Vietnamese refugee. The English language itself plays a prominent role in her school life. For instance, she describes her trouble with <s>. Her teacher's name, *Miss Scott*, requires concentration to pronounce, because, unbeknownst to her, Vietnamese syllable codas cannot contain /s/, but English codas can, and because consonant clusters are not allowed in Vietnamese, but are in English. Teaching about language does not necessarily require radical changes to curriculum. This very book can be used not only for broad discussions, but also for pointed discussions and discovery about language in general, and second language learning, in this case.

Abraham Leach (Oakwood School, CA)
Working with a linguist to design curriculum and plan an immersive learning experience

My formal training in linguistics comes from courses I took as a Spanish major and from a master's in Teaching Foreign Language. Consulting with an expert has been essential for designing an effective curriculum and furthering my own development as a linguistics teacher. There can a considerable knowledge gap in the preparation of teachers qualified to teach linguistics in secondary education, as those working on the AP Linguistics initiative are well aware. My linguistics faculty mentor has helped provide opportunities to meet linguistics professors and graduate students and has met with students to plan workshops and discussions, including (at Middlebury Institute of International Studies) how interpreting works, community interpretation, and the importance of language in diplomacy. Students report they have found such experiences highly informative and engaging. Such collaboration between linguistic experts and teachers to help them incorporate linguistics in their curriculum is fundamental to the future of the field.

Accessing English Dialect Syntax: Data, Methods, Theory

Chart B
9:00 – 10:30 AM

Organizers: E Jamieson (University of Glasgow)
Jennifer Smith (University of Glasgow)

Participants: David Adger (Queen Mary, University of London)
Lisa Green (University of Massachusetts at Amherst)
Caroline Heycock (University of Edinburgh)
E Jamieson (University of Glasgow)
Jennifer Smith (University of Glasgow)
Gary Thoms (New York University)
Christina Tortora (City University of New York)
Jim Wood (Yale University)
David Willis (University of Cambridge)

In this workshop we bring together a number of new resources for the study of English dialect syntax, including sets of judgment data, spoken corpora and online written corpora. The workshop aims to assess the benefits and limitations of these resources, and how they might be combined in addressing key questions in syntactic theory. In recent years, there has been an increase in theoretically-informed work on syntactic variation within closely related varieties (see e.g. Kroch 1994, Barbiers, Cornips & van der Kleij 2002, Cornips & Corrigan 2005, Barbiers et al. 2008), including across English dialect syntax (Henry 1995, Adger & Smith 2005, 2010, Myler 2013, Edelstein 2014, Wood & Zanuttini 2018, among many others) (1-4). 1. The car needs washed (alternative embedded passive, Edelstein 2014:242) 2. They was a cemetery out on Hazel Mountain (expletive they, Tortora 2006: 292) 3. The teachers asks them to write something (agreement, Adger & Smith 2010:1110) 4. Go you away! (imperatives, Henry 1995:50) 5. Here's you a pizza (presentational datives, Wood & Zanuttini 2018:9) The key question underpinning these studies concerns the nature of syntactic variation and how it can be theorized. Specifically, how is the variation constrained, both within an individual speaker and across geographic space? This question bears on the theoretical characterization of syntactic variation more generally: how much is to be tied to differences in the inventories of syntactic features, how much to distinct modes of syntactic combination, and how much to surface variation in the range of pronounced forms? Dialect syntax provides, as Kayne (2000) has pointed out, a privileged domain of phenomena for unravelling the interactions between these possibilities. Three main types of data have been utilised in the study of dialect syntax: acceptability judgments, spoken corpora, and more recently, online written corpora. While each of these methods has contributed to the broader questions addressed in dialect syntax, each comes with caveats.

In this workshop we aim to assess the effectiveness of these different methodologies in the analysis of English dialect syntax, and how these might be combined in order to access a fuller picture of the nature of syntactic variation. This discussion will take place in the context of a specific set of new resources. We bring together a number of large-scale datasets covering a range of varieties of English. These span North America and the UK and have been designed specifically for the analysis of English dialect syntax. The datasets include judgment data, collected both face-to-face and online, spoken vernacular data collected in sociolinguistic interviews, and online written corpora. Each resource will be introduced in four 10-minute sessions (Jamieson et al, Tortora, Willis, Woods) with a demonstration of how the data can be used for the study of English dialect syntax, and more broadly to address the questions surrounding the nature of syntactic variation and how it can be theorized. The discussion period will be led by a respondent (Green) and will address the following questions, amongst others:

- What are the benefits and limitations of the different types of data?
- How can these resources be combined to address questions of syntactic microvariation?
- What methodologies beyond those discussed might be harnessed in the study of English dialect syntax?

Abstracts:

E Jamieson (University of Glasgow)
Gary Thoms (New York University)
David Adger (Queen Mary, University of London)
Caroline Heycock (University of Edinburgh)
Jennifer Smith (University of Glasgow)
Introducing the Scots Syntax Atlas

We present The Scots Syntax Atlas, an interactive online tool which investigates dialect syntax in varieties of English spoken in Scotland ("Scots").

Varieties of Scots provide a rich source of syntactic variation (1-3):

1. Give me that books. (Buckie, north east Scotland)
2. I'm no been in Imelda's in a while. (Shetland, northern Scotland)
3. Hint she got a lovely smile! (Glasgow, central belt)

The Atlas maps such forms across time and space in order to address two key research questions:
Q1: What is the distribution of syntactic features in the dialects of Scots spoken across Scotland?
Q2: What does the distribution of dialect features of Scots tell us about the nature of syntactic variation and hence the architecture of the grammar?

We discuss how this resource can be used to address the broader questions associated with syntactic variation and the theory of grammar in Scots and beyond.

Jim Wood (Yale University)
North American English and the Yale Grammatical Diversity Project

This talk focuses on two aspects of the Yale Grammatical Diversity Project, which studies on morphosyntactic variation in American English. First, we collect acceptability judgments online, and disseminate the results in various ways, including (i) a freely-available interactive mapping tool (https://map.ygdp.yale.edu/), (ii) a map book with geostatistical analysis of our test sentences, (iii) a database containing the judgments, (iv) research papers analyzing the results geographically and theoretically. Second, we aim to make existing work on American English dialect syntax more accessible to scholars and the general public, by (i) writing webpages describing dialect phenomena, in a way that is readable by a layperson but useful to scholars/teachers, (ii) making our compiled Zotero bibliography publicly available, (iii) creating an online working papers journal. In sum, the YGDP is more than a "project": it is a program for accumulating a broader and more in-depth understanding of morphosyntactic variation in American English.

David Willis (University of Cambridge)
Variation in British English morphosyntax in the Tweetolectology corpus

This paper will introduce a corpus of some 62m tweets (970,000 users) in British English collected as part of the Tweetolectology project, looking at the issues involved in mapping and analyzing morphosyntactic variation within it. Specific variables of interest are: (i) do-support with have; (ii) was/werelevelling; (iii) the dative alternation in pronominal arguments of double-object verbs; and (iv) need etc. + small clause. Dialect maps produced from the corpus data turn out either to match those using traditional methods, or else plausibly reflect ongoing change. Broader issues raised by the data include how to localize users to specific locations; how to identify age variation; how to investigate the conditioning factors (subject type, clause type etc.) in unparsed corpora too big to examine manually. These challenges wil be set against the benefits of access to data from a body of users of a size and geographical range inconceivable using traditional methods.

Christina Tortora (The Graduate Center, CUNY/College of Staten Island)
Parsed corpora of vernacular speech: Challenges and prospects for the study of syntactic variation

This talk discusses the use of parsed corpora of vernacular speech in the study of syntactic variation, with specific attention to the Audio-Aligned and Parsed Corpus of Appalachian English (AAPCAppE; Tortora et al. 2017). The goals are to understand the

challenges and pitfalls in using such a resource for research, and to demonstrate with a specific case study the ways in which it nevertheless provides unique opportunities for advancing theories of intra- and inter-speaker syntactic variation. A detailed examination of the elision of the form have in the context of modals and infinitival-to (e.g., they should ___ left; they ought to ___ left) illustrates the opportunity for large-scale quantitative studies which uncover patterns of variation not otherwise revealed through grammaticality judgment tasks. At the same time, the research findings indicate that supplementary judgment data are necessary to further probe aspects of the phenomenon under study.

Queer and Trans Digital Modalities

Chart A
2:00 – 3:00 PM

Organizers: Tyler Kibbey (he/him) (University of Kentucky)
Lal Zimman (he/him) (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Sponsor: LSA Committee on LGBTQ+ Issues in Linguistics (COZIL)

Participants: Archie (they/them) (University of South Carolina)
Chloe Brotherton (she/her) (University of California, Davis)
Will Hayworth (they/them) (Google)
Joel N Jenkins (University of California, Davis)
Tyler Kibbey (he/him) (University of Kentucky)
Bryce McCleary (he/him) (Oklahoma State University)
Lal Zimman (he/him) (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Emerging from discussions at the 2019 LSA Institute, this panel highlights the institute theme of "Linguistics in the Digital Era" by showcasing papers on the performance and negotiation of gendered and sexual identities in a variety of digital modalities. The digital sources in question include interactions in online LGBTQ+ communities, the circulation of popular television programs, and publicly accessible social media like Tumblr, YouTube, and LiveJournal. Queer linguists have long recognized the importance of technologically mediated interactions (e.g. Wood 1997, Jones 2008, Dame 2013, Milani 2013), particularly for their ability to connect marginalized individuals separated by geographic or social distance. Digital modalities allow for the emergence of norms that extend across disparate communities of practice, in which local forms of marginalization and isolation give way to solidarity and collaborative discourses of empowerment. These connections often spur rapid change in the lexicon and even grammar, which both introduces new methodological challenges and offers a rich source of data on linguistic transformation and the resistance of hegemonic ideologies.

The analysis of identity negotiation in digitally local fora therefore offers a number of insights. Corpus methods allow linguists to work with more speakers and larger datasets than face-to-face interactions generally allow, which is a particular concern for relatively small populations like queer, trans, and non-binary people. Additionally, the automation of some aspects of data collection can leave the researcher with more time to consider context and other qualitative factors. Online linguistic data also helps to minimize the observer's paradox, even as it introduces new ethical considerations surrounding consent. Finally, vernacular written language of the sort investigated in many of the papers described below provides a testing ground for theories of language grounded in spoken (and, at times, signed) modalities. This is particularly important as digital interactions continue to become increasingly prominent parts of language users' social lives.

Through a set of analyses of language usage in quickly evolving media, this panel explores legitimization strategies in Tumblr and YouTube nonbinary communities, lexical variation and change over time in identity labels on LiveJournal.com, the mainstreaming of marked lexical items like *shade* through broadcast and social media outlets, and community perspectives on marked language usage on social media platforms. Together, these contributions demonstrate the importance of considering changing technological practices as they shape linguistic norms in both marginalized and normative communities.

In this moment of globalization and technologization, digital modalities increasingly allow members of the LGBTQ+ community to interact dynamically across space in ways that allow for the creation, negotiation, and legitimization of emergent identities. Importantly, the papers outlined here emphasize that queer and trans practices are important not only for those marginalized communities, but also shape linguistic norms in the broader community of speakers. LGBTQ+ digital modalities, as represented by these papers, are representative of an increasingly public queer and trans modernity that is deserving of more critical linguistic analysis in Queer and Trans Digital Modalities.

Abstracts:

Chloe Brotherton (she/her) (University of California, Davis)
Linguistic identity work in non-binary communities on Tumblr

This study examines the linguistic and metalinguistic strategies members of non-binary communities of practice on Tumblr utilize to reify and legitimate their identities. I used critical discourse analysis (Cameron, 2001) to analyze a corpus of over 13,000 words from six non-binary-oriented Tumblr pages. I focused on glossary and frequently-asked-questions pages where users created and defined hundreds of novel identity labels that challenge the gender binary.

It appears that these communities of practice use a blend of ideologies and strategies to frame their identities. They emphasize neoliberal self-identification to illuminate an intrinsic identity through language (Zimman, 2019), while quoting queer theorists like Butler to assert that gender is a social construction. Tumblr's social medium allows users to interact with these ideologies and strategies within these communities of practice, permitting them to engage in dialogic linguistic identity work.

Archie (they/them) (University of South Carolina)
Nonbinary YouTubers, language ideologies, and legitimizing discourses

This project explores the ways six nonbinary YouTubers appeal to legitimizing discourses as post hoc rationalizations for their linguistic choices regarding identity labels and pronouns, and the language ideologies that underlie these discourses. They appeal to popular discourses to rationalize their linguistic practices, which reveal implicit assumptions about what they view as "appropriate" language practices. In addition to being highly aware of the cultural implications of language choices, they specifically rationalize their terminological choices through discourses of "historical fact", "linguistic definition", and "personal feeling".

Competing language ideologies underlie these legitimizing discourses. Importantly, there is a central tension between a referentialist ideology (Hill 2009), which assumes that words should describe the world truthfully, and a personalist ideology (Hill 2009) of self-identification (Zimman 2017), which prioritizes individual intent and agency. These legitimizing discourses function as tools through which nonbinary people participate in linguistic activism.

Lal Zimman (he/him) (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Will Hayworth (they/them) (Google)
How We Got Here: Short-scale change in identity labels for trans, cis, and non-binary people in the 2000s

Though understudied in research on language variation and change, the lexicon is a crucial domain for sociopolitical transformations of language. This talk presents a corpus-based sociolinguistic analysis of changes in terms for transgender, cisgender, and non-binary individuals in three online communities on the social media blogging site, LiveJournal.com – one for trans women, one for trans men, and another for non-binary people – that were popular in the 2000s. Using innovative corpus methods that utilize general purpose cloud computing tools, we focus on changes in the popularity of labels for trans, cis, and non-binary people, the factors that impact the variable use of these terms, and what kinds of differences can be observed across the three LiveJournal communities of practice studied. It thereby contributes both to the study of language and identity in trans and queer communities and to the development of methods for studying large datasets of technologically mediated communication.

Joel N Jenkins (University of California, Davis)
Entering the mainstream: On throwing shade

In February 2017, Merriam-Webster officially added *throwing shade*, defining it as, "to express contempt or disrespect for someone publicly especially by subtle or indirect insults or criticisms." Announcing the news via Twitter, @MerriamWebster, used a gif from *Paris is Burning* (pictured below). Featuring this graphic both displays the community of origin (including Black and Latinx gay men and transgender women) and indicates a shift in indexicality. This paper explores trajectory of transmission and diffusion, indicated within this tweet, for this term.

The phrase has been popularized through TV, including *Pose* (Canals, et al., 2018), *Real Housewives of Atlanta* ("Throwing Shade", 2009) and through political commentary like *Washington Post* (Kessler, 2016). Using a qualitative analysis, I situate *throwing shade* within a context of Black English (Rickford, 2011), attitudes towards gay males in media (Gamson, 2013), and queer linguistic approaches to the transformation of racial and gendered meanings through appropriation and subversion (Barrett 2017). Together, these perspectives illuminate the process through which digital media intensifies the diffusion of indexically dense forms like *throwing shade*.

Bryce McCleary (he/him) (Oklahoma State University)
"Snatched": From local drag to the Twitterverse

This project presents research on a community of drag performers in Oklahoma City, investigating accounts of popular "drag slang" and its spread through popular culture. It employs queer linguistic analysis (e.g., Hall 2013; Motschenbacher & Stegu 2013) of folk linguistic interviews (Niedzielski & Preston 2003), with specific attention to folk metalanguage and implicit attitudes conveyed in discoursal data (Preston 2012, 2019). It uncovers a tenuous relationship between local drag and popular representations of drag (e.g., shows like *RuPaul's Drag Race*), which seem to celebrate and yet (re)appropriate in-group language/culture to a wider, non-LGBTQ+ audience. This project then turns to twitter, analyzing over two thousand tweets with relevant lexical items ("slang") to attempt understanding the spread of such terminology outside of local drag communities. Finally, as many of these performers are also people of color, this project raises questions about the (re)appropriation of African-American-associated ways of speaking by the LGBTQ+ community.

Perspectives on Negation: A Cross-Disciplinary Discussion

Chart B
2:00 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Cynthia Lukyanenko (George Mason University)
Frances Blanchette (Penn State University)

Participants: Frances Blanchette (Penn State University)
Claire Childs (University of York)
Viviane Déprez (Rutgers University)
Cynthia Lukyanenko (George Mason University)
Dan Parker (College of William and Mary)
Roman Feiman (Brown University)

Negation is one of the few uncontroversially universal features of natural language (Horn 1989), and its properties have drawn attention for millennia from philosophers, linguists, psychologists and others (Plato c.360 BC, Ockam c.1323, Jespersen 1917, Griffitts 1922, Wason 1959).

This long history of research has produced many insights. Formal theorists have explored the systematic relationships between negative form and meaning pairs. Sociolinguists have pointed out the many ways a single language variety can express negation, and explored influences on speakers' choices among them. Psychologists and psycholinguists have contributed observations about how humans comprehend negative sentences, demonstrating, for instance, that in neutral contexts, negative sentences take longer to process than affirmative ones.

These areas of research also benefit from cross-communication. For instance, theory-building has been informed by the documentation of the diverse systems for marking negation within and across languages. And in turn, theory has pointed out new directions for inquiry in psycholinguistics and language development, such as how negative dependencies are processed during comprehension, or how children acquire truth-functional negation.

However, despite the breadth and variety of the negation literature, the modern linguistic understanding of negation is hardly settled. Indeed, the breadth and richness of the negation literature makes it easy to miss insights from other fields or subfields that might serve to inform one's own research. Negation remains an active area of inquiry with many questions still to be explored, and much to be gained from cross-disciplinary discussion.

This workshop brings researchers from diverse subfields into conversation with each other and with attendees, creating space for the development of ideas and for communication across subfields. As the conversation explores the individual methodological and theoretical contributions of a range of subfields, the parallels between them, and the ways they can support each other, we hope to create a dynamic, insightful, field-spanning discussion.

Five brief conference talks (15m + 10m for questions) by scholars in psycholinguistics (Parker), language development (Feiman), sociolinguistics (Childs), and formal and experimental syntax (Déprez, Blanchette), will be followed by a moderated discussion, and an open Q&A session. We invite anyone with an interest in negation or other subfield-spanning topics (e.g., agreement) to join us and contribute to the conversation.

Abstracts:

Viviane Déprez (Rutgers University)

Negative concord and polarity: Where they agree and where they don't

Approaches to negative dependencies are often framed in two distinct ways. On the one hand, negative polarity dependencies are shown to feature idiosyncratic variation down to the lexical level, on the other hand, negative concord (NC) dependencies are analyzed in terms of macroparametric variation. Languages have or don't have NC, which is strict or non-strict. Recent cross-linguistic and experimental research on NC, however, points to variation questioning macro-parametric accounts, showing that 1) attested distinctions cut across the language classes posited and 2) distinctions between NC and NPI dependencies are far from clear-cut. The results of these works show that the broad divisions previously posited are not sustainable and that a more global

approach to negative dependencies needs to redefine how they can differ and be alike, with the goal of accounting both for evident principled cross-linguistic similarities in their nature as well as potential minute distinctions.

Dan Parker (College of William & Mary)
Encoding and accessing negation

Many studies have investigated how we interpret negation during real-time sentence comprehension. In this talk, I will discuss one facet of this research program focusing on dependencies that require access to negation, namely Negative Polarity Item (NPI) licensing. NPIs are words like ever or any that are acceptable in the scope of a negative-like element, e.g., a negative quantifier. Several studies have shown that comprehenders are susceptible to "illusions of acceptability" due to the lure of negative words in structurally irrelevant positions. Recently, we've discovered that such effects can be reliably "switched off" when the NPI is more distant from the licensing context. These findings suggest that our mental representation of negation becomes more stable with the passage of time to more accurately compute scope relations. I will conclude by discussing some outstanding questions regarding real-time NPI licensing and suggest how insights from other subfields might help address these questions.

Roman Feiman (Brown University)
Conceptual and linguistic components of early negation comprehension

Although no is one of the first words English-learning children say, they initially use it only to reject offers and commands. I will present evidence that children acquire the adult-like truthfunctional meaning of no and not simultaneously, a full year after they start saying no, and explore what might cause this lag between production and comprehension. One possibility is that younger infants simply cannot represent truth-functional negation, so it does not become a candidate word meaning until further conceptual development occurs. Another possibility is that it is hard to map negation to a word until one knows more of one's language, even if the meaning is available to thought. Using evidence from the acquisition of negation in Hungarian, Spanish, and English-learning toddlers, as well as the acquisition of English negation in older internationally adopted children, I will argue that the main limiting factor appears to be linguistic rather than conceptual.

Claire Childs (University of York)
A variationist approach to interacting variables: Negation and stative possession

The challenges of applying variationist methods to morpho-syntax often leads to the analysis of linguistic variables without considering their interactions. This is particularly problematic for negation given its inherent variability and its impact on other phenomena – e.g. do-support is reportedly increasing in British English (Trudgill et al. 2002), as is stative possessive have got (Tagliamonte 2003), but these are incompatible in negative contexts. What is the state of this variation under negation? Quantitative analysis of speech in BNC2014 (Love et al. 2017) shows increasing use of don't have, and little have-contraction unless accompanied by got. This allows me to reconcile two independent observations of subject-type constraints on contraction (McElhinny 1993) and stative possession (Tagliamonte et al. 2010): I demonstrate that have is preferred with NP subjects because contraction is phonotactically-restricted. This emphasises how variationist sociolinguistics can achieve greater explanatory power by analysing linguistic variables as part of a larger system.

Frances Blanchette (Penn State University)
A stigmatized feature in a standardized variety: The case of English Negative Concord

Negative Concord (NC), the marking of two or more syntactic negations with a single semantic negation (e.g., the 'I ate nothing' meaning of I didn't eat nothing), is fundamental to vernacular Englishes, but heavily stigmatized in English speaking societies. This talk summarizes the results of a series of recent studies that support the hypothesis that speakers of standardized English, in which NC is absent from usage, have grammatical knowledge of this construction. The studies apply a range of measures, including offline judgments, acoustic production and perception, and online reading times. Taken together, they support the conclusion that NC is fundamental to English negation, and that its representation parallels a subset of nonstigmatized Negative Polarity Item constructions (e.g., I didn't eat anything). I discuss the implications of these findings for formal theories, corpus analyses, and experimental studies, which typically do not consider NC to be a feature of standardized English.

Toward an Intersectional Linguistics

Chart A
3:30 – 5:00 PM

Organizers: Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky)
Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)
Tracey Weldon (University of South Carolina)
Melissa Baese-Berk (University of Oregon)

Sponsors: LSA Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL)
LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL)
LSA Committee on LGBTQ+ Issues in Linguistics (COZIL)

Participants: Rusty Barrett (University of Kentucky)
Elaine Wonhee Chun (she/her) (University of South Carolina)
Jessica A. Grieser (she/her) (University of Tennessee)
Tyler Kibbey (University of Kentucky)
deandre miles-hercules (they/them) (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Ariana Steele (they/them) (The Ohio State University)

The concept of *intersectionality* has spread from its origins in law (Crenshaw 1989) to become a central issue across academic disciplines, including psychology (Cole 2009), medicine (Wilson et al. 2019), and engineering (Bruning et al. 2015). The primary insight of intersectional approaches is the recognition that social categories and identities are multiple and overlapping. Studies based on broad categories (such as "African American" or "women") not only fail to capture the complexity of social categorizations but serve to marginalize or entirely erase the experiences of those with identities involving multiple marginalized groups. This is definitely true in the history of linguistics, where social categories of class, gender, and race/ethnicity have been perceived as variables that are independent from one another. Thus, the study of African American English, for example, has historically reproduced stereotyped representations that erase the experiences of African American women (Morgan 1999, Lanehart 2009a).

While some linguists have argued for the importance of intersectionality (e.g. Lanehart 2009b, Levon 2015), there has been very little work to incorporate an intersectional perspective in linguistic research. This session aims to provide a forum for linguists to discuss possible ways of incorporating intersectionality into our methodologies and theoretical models. Because intersectionality is relevant to a broad range of issues in the field, the session is co-sponsored by the Committee for Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDL), the Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL), and the LGBTQ+ Special Interest Group. In bringing these groups together to sponsor a joint session, we hope to draw attention to the importance of intersectionality to a wide range of linguistic research.

The three papers in this session are designed to open lines of discussion concerning the ways in which intersectionality can be incorporated into linguistic research. The first paper by miles-hercules and Steele presents an overview of the concept of intersectionality and its importance for studies in linguistics. This paper provides the background needed for productive discussion of the issues involved. The second paper, by Jessica Grieser, discusses the possibilities for incorporating Critical Race Theory (e.g. Delgado and Stefancic 2017) into theoretical models in sociolinguistics. Grieser suggests that Critical Race Theory provides a means of producing more intersectional models of language variation and change. The third paper, by Elaine Chun, emphasizes the importance of discursive context in the interpretation of language variation. Chun argues that a decontextualized view of the meaning of linguistic variables makes it difficult to observe the intersectional complexity of linguistic variation. The papers are followed by an extended period for discussion so that participants in the session can discuss the possibilities for developing methods and theories that capture the complexities of intersectionality.

Abstracts:

deandre miles-hercules (they/them) (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Ariana Steele (they/them) (The Ohio State University)
Introduction: Toward an intersectional linguistics

The term *intersectionality* has enjoyed increased use in both academic and popular discourses recently without comparable traction in linguistics specifically. Insufficient engagement with the ramifications of race in the scientific study of language might even seriously preclude the question of multiple and mutually dependent systems of social categorization such as gender and class. Nonetheless, substantive integration of the epistemological concerns of intersectionality is an ethical imperative for the field of linguistics, which underwrites paths towards progressively nuanced analyses of linguistic variation and a fundamentally more just discipline. Tracing the development of intersectional thought from Black feminist and womanist theorizing, including its rare iterations in linguistic research, I offer a crucial introduction to the concept's theoretical basis while debunking widespread myths surrounding it. This treatment provides potential points of entry for interested scholars and situates the work of our panelists within this trajectory toward an ultimately more inclusive linguistics.

Jessica A. Grieser (she/her) (University of Tennessee)
Toward a Racially-Intersectional Linguistics

This talk explores the role that race has played in linguistic inquiry, through the lens of intersectionality theory. It begins by discussing the ways that race has been treated in the field historically and compares studies which have treated race as a simple variable with others which have embraced the complex ways in which race intersects with other aspects of subjects' identities. I use this to outline what an intersectional approach to race in linguistic inquiry woud look like: engaging fully with power dynamics, humanizing research subjects and researchers, and incorporating frameworks from allied fields.

Elaine Wonhee Chun (she/her) (University of South Carolina)
Intersectionality and the ethnolect: Projects of contextualization

One of the critiques that has long been wielded against a traditional "speech community" approach to language is its erasure of sociocultural and linguistic heterogeneity, given that community members may be defined along multiple, intersecting dimensions. I suggest in this presentation that whether a linguistic form is linked to a single dimension of identity or to multiple, intersecting ones is hardly a fact about the form itself but an outcome of its contextualization in discourse. Such contextualization is achieved in part over the course of specific moments of interaction (e.g., how interlocutors label a moment of language) and in part across multiple speech events (e.g., how community members regularly evaluate, categorize, and perform ways of speaking).

Formal Approaches to Grammaticalization

Chart A
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Martín Fuchs (Yale University)
Joshua Phillips (Yale University)

Participants: Nora Boneh (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
Patrick Caudal (CNRS & Université Paris VII)
Amy-Rose Deal (University of California, Berkeley)
Ashwini Deo (The Ohio State University)
Remus Gergel (Saarland University)
Brian Joseph (The Ohio State University)
Gunnar Lund (Harvard University)
Aynat Rubinstein (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
Elitzur Bar-Asher Siegal (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

It has been observed across languages and language families that some changes in the conventions of interpretation between specific functional meanings and their corresponding linguistic markers are not random, but actually follow clear patterns. In light of their systematicity, unidirectional grammaticalization "pathways" or "trajectories" have been proposed to capture these diachronic phenomena. Less well-understood, however, is **how** and **why** *these* particular changes occur, *why* they should be unidirectional and/or cyclic, and what (communicative) mechanisms and (semantic) representations support them.

DIACHRONIC SEMANTICS represents an emergent research program, one that seeks to approach these questions on the basis of two (theretofore) distinct lines of inquiry: grammaticalization theory and formal semantics. Grammaticalization research had usually approached language change phenomena from a functionalist perspective, disregarding the formal tools that are used in semantic/pragmatic theories that seek to formally characterize synchronic phenomena. Conversely, formal semantic/pragmatic work traditionally abstracted away from the inherent variability shown by the associations between grammatical markers and their meanings. By reconciling these approaches and addressing 'semantic change' phenomena, DIACHRONIC SEMANTICS has offered new insights which constrain both the synchronic formal characterizations of meanings and, consequently, general theories of language change as a phenomenon borne of language use & variation.

The aim of this organized session is to assemble a number of scholars working in across empirical domains and theoretical backgrounds to take stock of advances in this research program over the past decade. We invite reflection on the challenges we have encountered and the development of new ways of understanding semantic change phenomena.
In view of these goals, the organized session will open with an invited address from Ashwini Deo (OSU), where she will present an overview of the current state of (and issues facing) the research program. The presentations that follow seek to provide insight into the following questions: **(a)** how—and to what extent—can we formally generalize over *grammaticalization pathways*? and **(b)** can we describe the forces or mechanisms at play in the advancement of semantic change phenomena?

In asking these questions, we hope to interrogate the utility of a formal apparatus—one that has had considerable success in modeling the semantic components of synchronic natural language grammars—in explaining changes between different diachronic stages of these grammars. Consequently, these presentations explore data from a number of different languages and grammatical domains. In so doing, they characterize the formal and functional "forces" that drive grammaticalization, they identify specific payoffs of (or problems with) deploying formal semantic tools to understand these forces, and they explain cross-linguistically attested meaning change "pathways".

Subsequent to the invited presentations, two discussants—one from the grammaticalization theory tradition, one from the formal semantics/pragmatics subfield—will each give a short presentation to assess from their perspectives on the strengths and weaknesses of the DIACHRONIC SEMANTICS research program. Finally, the organized session concludes with a discussion forum, chaired by Prof Deo, where all attendees will be given an opportunity to join the conversation.

Abstracts:

Elitzur Bar-Asher Siegal (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
A formal approach to reanalysis: The case of a marker of negative counterfactuals

Various studies have argued that the concept of GRAMMATICALIZATION is of limited explanatory power, and that it is in fact an epiphenomenal result of semantic change, structural reanalysis, and phonological reduction. Accordingly, studies of semantic change focus on reanalysis. Recently, it has also been argued that the notion of REANALYSIS similarly lacks explanatory power. It is in this context that I present a *formal* model for *reanalysis.*

Here, I elaborate on the nature of the various types of reanalysis, as I will follow the history of *ʾilmale* – a particle that at some stages of Hebrew and Aramaic marks negative antecedents of counterfactuals and in other periods marks positive antecedents of counterfactuals. The current paper demonstrates a cycle of 6 stages, which includes various syntactic and semantic reanalyses, and provides a formal explanation for these changes.

Remus Gergel (Universität des Saarlandes)
Reflexively 'going out': A path of growing sufficiency

Motion verbs give rise to futurates and are known to yield modals (Bybee et al. 1994 among others), usually with universal force. Drawing on Gergel & Kopf-Giammanco (2019 – ms.), I discuss the Austrian German construction sich ausgehen ('REFLEXIVE go.out'), shown below.

(1) *Eine Tasse Kaffee geht sich vor dem Termin aus.*
a cup coffee goes REFL before the appointment out
≈ 'It's possible to have a cup of coffee before the appointment.'

I concentrate on the following:

1. Trajectories for 'go'-verbs are both more varied and can come with additional constraints than previous studies have indicated.
2. Sufficiency (modal) constructions, in terms of which the present one is analyzed, also yield a broad landscape, in which presuppositions must be incorporated.

Nora Boneh (Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Aynat Rubinstein (*The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*
Stability and change in complex verb constructions featuring deictic motion verbs

A long line of research has studied how deictic motion verbs 'come' and 'go' change syntactically and semantically over time (Bybee et al. 1994, Hopper & Traugott 2003, Bourdin 2014, Eckardt 2006, Condoravdi 2019). In tandem, differences in speaker/addres-see anchoring of the verbs have been exposed (Oshima 2006; Sudo 2016 a.o.). With this background, we aim to understand historical developments of 'come' and 'go' with clausal complements in which the opposition between the verbs seems neutralized. We suggest that the variation between these two verbs in complex verb constructions stems from their common semantic core, re-evaluating the source of their deixis. We examine two case studies:

1. Variation in whether 'come' or 'go' develops bouletic meaning (Rubinstein 2019).
2. Different flavors of unexpectedness arising in pseudo-coordination with 'come/go' in Hebrew, traceable to the deictic opposition between these verbs (Abarbanel & Boneh 2019, Boneh 2019).

Gunnar Lund (Harvard University)
Semantic change without semantic reanalysis

Grammaticalization pathways are associated with changes in meaning and form, but it's not well understood how to characterize this relationship. Meaning change is often thought to involve a form of Gricean reasoning (Traugott & Dasher 2002, a.o.). Some formal models of Gricean reasoning incorporate considerations of utterance cost, a reflection of morphophonological complexity; speakers prefer less costly utterances *a priori*. Using this notion of utterance cost, I argue that change in form is not wholly separable from meaning change. Change in form can induce change in meaning.

I present two case studies:

1. I review a proposal of the progressive-to-imperfective shift in Lund et al. (2019), where changing costs drive meaning change.
2. I introduce a model of Jespersen's Cycle where (*contra* Ahern & Clark 2017), the *form* of emphatic negation influences interpretation. Emphatic negation generates a markedness implicature. As it reduces morphophonologically, it becomes less marked, and this implicature weakens.

Patrick Caudal (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/Université de Paris)

Coercion for the ages? A thousand years of parallel inchoative histories for the French passé simple *and* passé composé

This talk will investigate the diachronic evolution of aspectual coercion (de Swart 1998; Bary & Egg 2012) in French, with respect to the simple past (*passé simple*) (PS) and compound past (*passé composé*) (PC). A study spanning several diachronic stages and capitalizing on earlier work (Caudal 2015a,b; Caudal, Burnett & Troberg 2016) will show that the PC and the PS exhibit parallel evolutions, with an initial gap never bridged through time. Thus, at the Old French period, the PC could not coerce any stative predicate, and the PS could coerce restricted types of states; and while across subsequent stages of the language, both tenses gained in inchoative coercive power, the PC never caught up with the PS. On the basis of the progressivity of these evolutions (notably in terms of non-aspectually determined lexical classes), I will suggest that inchoative coercion is a *conventionalized* type of meaning expansion mechanism.

Amy-Rose Deal (University of California, Berkeley)

Comments on diachronic formal semantics (as compared to formal semantic fieldwork)

Methodological discussions among formal semantic fieldworkers have called attention to challenges that arise in attempting to work from corpora only, emphasizing the need to elicit judgments from native speaker consultants. I summarize some concerns raised in this discussion and discuss the extent to which they apply to (corpus-based work) in diachronic formal semantics.

Brian D. Joseph (The Ohio State University)

What does 'change in meaning' mean, and can we constrain it, whatever it is?

I start with the observation from some textbook treatments of diachronic lexical semantics that suggest that the term "semantic change" or "meaning change", despite its prevalence in the literature, maybe a misnomer or even an incoherent notion. That is, the elements of meaning that are expressed through lexical items typically are present in the real world regardless of whether this form or that form is attached to them (I say "typically" because of instances of invention of entirely new items, like televisions or computers). But is the same true for grammatical semantics? I explore that question here, with attention not only to putative pathways of "grammaticalization" language internally but also to the issue of grammatical meaning change in situations of language contact.

The Responsibilities–And the Benefits–of Language Documentation Research to Broader Populations

Chart B
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Organizers: Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville)
April Laktonen Counceller (Alutiiq Museum)

Participants: Angiachi Demetris Esene Agwara (University of Bayreuth)
Carrie Cannon (Hualapai Indian Tribe)
Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas)
April Laktonen Counceller (Alutiiq Museum)
Susan Gehr (Enrolled descendent of Karuk Nation)
Kristine Hildebrandt (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville)
Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution)
Ferdinand Mandé (Kari'nja Documentation Team)
Sadaf Munshi (University of North Texas)
Racquel-María Sapién (University of Oklahoma)

This workshop will invite participants focus on the history and achievements of the Documenting Endangered Languages (DEL) program since it was formed within the National Science Foundation (NSF) and National Endowment for the Humanities. The participants of this Workshop will consider the past, present, and future of DEL particularly in the context of "broader impacts" (potential benefits to society), and ways that DEL can continue to support a range of initiatives connected wider segments of society, and with outputs that serve both academic and public audiences. This organized session is affiliated with two other sessions (a Symposium and a cluster of Themed Posters) to both celebrate DEL and its accomplishments, and critically consider its future.

The DEL program has funded over 300 projects in 15 years, including institutes and conferences, workshops, fellowships, and doctoral dissertations, and includes two Early Career Development Program grants, several EAGER and RAPID grants, and one REU site. Beyond "standard" documentation efforts for scholarly audiences, DEL-funded projects have contributed to advances in archival infrastructure and sustainability. Some have innovated resources for community engagement and collaboration in endangered language documentation, preservation, and revitalization. These funded projects also overlap in meaningful and substantial ways with other NSF programs such as Arctic Social Sciences, the Polar Year Initiative in 2006, and the current United Nations International Year of Indigenous Languages. The LSA has committed to tailoring a number of events at its annual meeting to celebrate indigenous languages, community-centered initiatives and resources for further involvement and investment. We view this workshop as complementary to these events, and the workshop co-sponsorship from both the LSA subcommittees Linguistics in Higher Education and Ethics and with other societies that meet at the same time, including SSILA.

The six participants in this Workshop are DEL-funded primary investigators and program officers who have demonstrated excellence in weaving NSF-mandated "broader impacts" into their documentation research. They will present examples of broadening participation to include traditionally underrepresented groups and dissemination of discoveries to wider audiences beyond the academy. The Workshop will begin with a presentation by the moderator, who also served as a program officer for NSF DEL (Chelliah: "Reflections on the Broader Impacts of Language Documentation Research"). The next presentation will focus on community-integrated ethnobotany research (Cannon: "We Were Once One People; A Comparative Ethnobotany of the Pai Languages"). Next will be a presentation on community members as participatory scholars (Gehr: "Towards Karuk Community Language Scholar Archives Development"). This will be followed by a presentation on the responsibilities and rewards of broadening materials access and dissemination (Linn: "PIs as Public Stewards: Broadening the Impact of Publicly-Funded Research"). Next is a presentation on involving community members in documentation research in challenging settings (Munshi: "Documenting Pakistan's Endangered and Low Resource Languages: Towards Building Infrastructure and Capacity"). The final presentation before Chelliah's summary will be on community involvement (Sapien & Mande: "Training and Empowerment: Documentation for, with, and *by* community members").

Abstracts:

Angiachi Demetris Esene Agwara (University of Bayreuth)
How endangered language programs can broaden participation in science

Limited financial resources constrain the research topics that linguistics students based in underdeveloped countries are able to undertake. For instance, in a class of fourteen students who began linguistics PhD program in 2014 at the University of Buea in Cameroon, ninety percent focused on English second language acquisition in the classroom. Work on the documentation of Cameroon's endangered languages requires financial resources that few students have, limiting opportunities for documentary capacity building. Thanks to my openness and risk-taking nature, I was supported with outside funds during my studies at Buea to engage in a project studying a region of Cameroon where a number of endangered languages are spoken. The benefits are clear: With a sound Master's Degree focused on endangered languages, I was granted admission with a three-year scholarship into the renowned Bayreuth Graduate School of African Studies (BIGSAS), where I am continuing the work that I began in Cameroon.

Carrie Cannon (Hualapai Indian Tribe)
We Were Once One People; A comparative ethnobotany of the Pai languages

This talk explores the initiation of a collaborative intertribal ethnobotanical and linguistic based database project. The ongoing project involves a study of comparative ethnobotany to extend the linguistic documentation across the Pai languages of Arizona and Baja California, Mexico by creating a 'Pai-wide' ethnobotanical database. The purpose of the database is to document and archive valuable linguistic and ethnobotanical knowledge of the Pai affiliated Tribes before it is lost. The Pai languages represent a subset of the Yuman language family in that they are more closely affiliated through language, a common origin story and related song, dance, and customs than the other fourteen members of the Yuman language family. Geographically and historically**,** these languages spanned the Colorado River, all the way from Mexico to the high plateaus of northern Arizona. The six 'Pai' tribes include the Hualapai, Havasupai, Yavapai-Apache, Yavapai-Prescott, Ft. McDowell Yavapai, and Paipai indigenous people of Baja California, Mexico. The Hualapai Tribe, are the lead for this project. , the Hualapai Department of Cultural Resources created an ethnobotanical database and incorporated it into a Hualapai Cultural Atlas Geographic Information Systems Geo-database Project. Expanding on this database and sharing linguistically related information is a central aspect of the present DEL funded pilot project. The potential new database has the potential to provide an invaluable linguistic archive for six distinct, but culturally affiliated tribes in a region within the world that is botanically distinctive and rare.

Shobhana Chelliah (University of North Texas)
Reflections on the broader impacts of language documentation research

Some challenges for projects funded by the National Science Foundation's Documenting Endangered Languages Program (DEL) with respect to the broader impacts merit review requirements are: (1) the legal or ethical implications of reusing archival data for computational or large scale typological comparison; (2) incorporating effort and funds towards capacity building in communities by creating training opportunities for community documenters, bringing K-12 and undergraduate students to language science, and giving graduate students research opportunities, (3) supporting language revitalization and language pedagogy while still doing core research, and (4) demonstrating the impact of DEL research to national concerns such as national security, biodiversity, and health and wellness.

Susan Gehr (Enrolled descendent of Karuk Nation)
Towards Karuk community language scholar archives development

Through the Karuk (kyh) Archives and Accessibility Project (NSF #1500605), the Karuk Tribe broadens participation of under-represented groups by presenting education in taking care of linguistic data with archival principles in mind. Participation in programs like the Breath of Life Institute introduced to language communities the possibilities of archives and archivists as aspects of their language reclamation strategy. For tribes whose last first-language speaker has passed on, the archival record comes to stand in as a member of the speech community. Training community language scholars in archival care of personal language collections broadens access to language data. This language data preservation strategy builds capacity within the community. Encouraging community language scholars to think about their collections centuries in to the future helps to teach about where archives fit into the endangered language documentation process.

Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution)
PIs as public stewards: Broadening the impact of publicly-funded research

I take the position that by accepting public money, PIs are not just bound by NSF guidelines, but we are ethically bound to the public to make our work contribute outside our own scientific community. Broadening Participation should not and need not be an afterthought or a struggle. Based on my own DEL grants, I will show how I have tapped into all the five potential BP categories (advance discovery and understanding; broadening participation in under-represented groups; enhance infrastructure; broaden dissemination; and benefits to society) beyond training graduate and undergraduate students. The talk will look at each of these categories and discuss how we may actually fulfill many of these but don't recognize our contributions, and it will encourage other creative and meaningful ways to fulfill them. All of us can be public stewards of our work and of our fields.

Sadaf Munshi (University of North Texas)
Documenting Pakistan's endangered and low resource languages: Towards building infrastructure and capacity

Pakistan is a repository of remarkable ethno-linguistic diversity. A majority of these languages are yet to be described and documented. Continuing geo-political problems, however, cause a number of hurdles, such as restricted access and security concerns. Consequently, attempts to conduct documentation work by foreigners are time-consuming and stressful. With little institutional support, besides bureaucratic interferences, the task becomes daunting. Local scholars lack a foundational understanding of the core concepts required for analyzing language structure and basic skills in documentation methods. While training workshops open doors for them to become more involved in documentation work, short-term efforts, if not complemented by long-term intensive training opportunities, continued mentorship and lasting collaborations, are hardly productive. There is an increasing need to improve upon existing resources and methodological frameworks and pursue a capacity building effort that can address the problem of endangered and low resource languages in the region more widely and more effectively.

Racquel-María Sapién (University of Oklahoma)
Ferdinand Mandé (Kari'nja Documentation Team)
Training and empowerment: Documentation for, with, and by community members

"The Writing Chief," Ferdinand Mandé, the former chief of Konomerume, Suriname, had been documenting Kari'nja (his native language) for years before meeting Racquel-María Sapién, a linguist with interests in endangered languages research. Together with other community members, they have been working to document and describe aspects of both Kari'nja (Cariban) and Lokono (Arawakan). They take a training approach that empowers speakers and heritage learners of Kari'nja and Lokono to take an active role in research into their languages. This is evidenced in community members' dedication to seeking out training opportunities, both to advance their own knowledge and to share what they have learned, as well as their development of projects independent of outsider involvement. This presentation highlights the ways in which a central role for training leads to increased community ownership of projects, greater autonomy for members of underrepresented groups, more in-depth documentation, more robust corpora, and more nuanced descriptions.

Historical Sociolinguistic Approaches to Louisiana's Multilingual Past

Chart C
9:00 – 11:00 AM

Organizer: Jenelle Thomas (University of Oxford)

Participants: Thomas Klingler (Tulane University)
Judith M. Maxwell (Tulane University)
Jenelle Thomas (University of Oxford)

Inspired by the location of this year's annual meeting, this organized session explores the linguistic diversity of New Orleans and the surrounding region from the 17th-19th centuries, with a focus on multilingualism and language contact. During this period, Louisiana was, as it is now, the site of a rapidly changing multilingual landscape: the "carrefour louisiane" ('Louisianan crossroads'; Neumann-Holzschuh 2014). The dates given for changes in administrative control of the region— France from the 17th century; Spain 1762/3-1800, France (secretly) 1800-1803; and finally the United States, with statehood awarded in 1812—hint at, but do not completely account for, the complexity of the linguistic landscape during this time. This landscape included indigenous languages, those of the enslaved African population, and European varieties brought in by colonization and immigration (notably French, Spanish, and English), as well as contact varieties such as Mobilian Jargon and Louisiana Creole. While there were certainly social and linguistic divisions between the various groups, there were also multilingual, multiethnic, and multiracial communication networks that stretched across the region and beyond (Dubcovsky 2016; Dessens and Le Glaunec 2016), highlighting the importance of a multilingual approach to language history in this context as in others (cf. Pahta et al 2018).

This panel brings together scholars working within and across these different language traditions to discuss patterns of variation, contact, and change, as well as the methodologies we can use to access them. With a broad view to applying sociolinguistic theories and methods to a common historical space and time, the papers in this panel address these issues through investigations of Mobilian Jargon, Tunica, French, Spanish, and English. They discuss contact features and varieties arising as a result of the multilingual context, from lexical borrowing to lingua francas and diffusion of areal traits. A second common theme is of language choice, language shift, and linguistic variation within and across individuals, communities, networks, and institutions. Finally, the papers included here address questions of sources for historical sociolinguistic work, documentation and reconstruction, and the relationship of local variants and varieties to the wider global context. Through this diversity of languages and sources, we aim to spark a broader discussion of the contexts, methods of study, and linguistic effects of historical multilingualism in general and in New Orleans and Louisiana in particular.

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Abstracts:

Judith M. Maxwell (Tulane University)

From Mobilian Jargon to "New" Tunica: Reawakening of a language isolate in Louisiana

Mobilian Jargon was widely used as a trade language pre- and post- contact. Its use perhaps led to diffusion of areal traits. The Tunica traded widely in this area, salt, and later horses and European commodities. While Tunica is a language isolate, areal contact can be seen in the many phonological, morphological and syntactic features Tunica shares with other languages of the Gulf South, while retaining several interesting unique features. Shared features include active- stative alignment, an alienable-inalienable possession distinction, final verb order, postpositions indicating directionality and location, pre-verbs for spatial orientation and direction, use of sitting/lying/standing verbs as existentials, and partial verb reduplication. Features that set Tunica apart regionally

include vestigial signs of feminine as the default gender, gendered association of positional verbs, use of auxiliary verbs for person number inflection neutralizing tense/aspect distinctions, inflection for singular, dual and plural number on verbs and on nouns.

Michael D. Picone (University of Alabama)
Early multilingualism on the borders of the Louisiana Territory

In the early going the first French settlements of the Louisiana Territory took place rather far from the Mississippi, on the Territory's eastern and western borders, in order to counter the nearby presence of Spanish and English colonial rivals. Locations such as Natchitoches and Mobile became hubs for language contact, not only due to contact between rival European powers and local Native Americans, but also due to arrivals having more distant tribal affiliations and to due to the forced arrival of African bondsmen and bondswomen. Indeed, testimonies concerning the usefulness of Mobilian Jargon are available for both sites. This presentation will focus on information derived from various historical sources and archives, especially the earliest baptismal records of Mobile, beginning in 1704, in order to determine what inferences can be made about the inception of the multiethnic and multilinguistic colonial enterprise from which Creole Society in Louisiana was destined to emerge.
Mapping multilingual administration in Spanish Louisiana Jenelle Thomas (University of Oxford)

During the four decades of Spanish colonial rule in Louisiana (1762-1800), Spanish became the official language of administration, while French remained widespread in day-to-day contexts. However, characterizations of the situation as diglossic paint with too broad a brush, as previous work has shown that personal correspondence networks from this period were multilingual, with language choice patterning according to author, recipient, and topic. This presentation focuses on the administrative context, using official correspondence and legal documents from New Orleans and beyond to map the relationship of Spanish, French, and the increasing use of English under Spanish rule. I discuss to what extent administrative documents can be said to reflect community and individual patterns of multilingualism, both in terms of language choice and the representation of linguistic variation.

Thomas Klingler (Tulane University)
The Louisiana French lexicon: A window onto the history of Francophone Louisiana

The Louisiana French lexicon provides a revealing window onto the complex history of population movement and cultural and linguistic contact in the region during the colonial period and beyond. A project currently under way to create an historical and etymological dictionary of Louisiana French seeks to elucidate the sources and development of its lexicon and to more firmly establish what parts are shared with other varieties of French and with the French creoles, and what parts are unique to Louisiana. Through the presentation of sample treated items, I will show how the project research methods as well as the narrative structure of the entries, which often include encyclopedic information that dictionaries typically eschew, help to tell the story of Louisiana French in a broad historical context.

Abstracts of Regular Sessions

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Natasha Abner (University of Michigan) **LSA40**
Carlo Geraci (Ecole Normale Supérieure)
Justine Mertz (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot)
Jessica Lettieri (Università degli studi di Torino)
Shi Yu (Ecole Normale Supérieure)
A handy approach to sign language relatedness

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

Lisa Abney (Northwestern State University of Louisiana) **ANS16**
Naming practices in alcohol and drug recovery centers, adult daycares, and nursing homes/retirement facilities: A continuation of research

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

Rafael Abramovitz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **P8**
Itai Bassi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Relativized Anaphor Agreement Effect

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

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

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

Eric Acton (Eastern Michigan University) **P1**
Anna Mae Bower (Eastern Michigan University)
Rachael Crain (Eastern Michigan University)
Veronica Grondona (Eastern Michigan University)
Janet Leppala (Eastern Michigan University)
Shelby Taylor (Eastern Michigan University)
Socially motivated movement toward a supra-regional vowel system in Metro Detroit: Evidence from style-shifting among Jewish women

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

Ana Lívia Agostinho (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina) **SPCL3B**
Gabriel Antunes de Araujo (Universidade de Macau/Universidade de São Paulo)
Eduardo Ferreira dos Santos (Universidade da Integração Internacional da Lusofonia Afro-Brasileira)
Interrogative particle and phrasal pitch-accent in polar questions in Fa d'Ambô

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

Emily Ahn (University of Washington) **SCiL4**
Cecilia Jimenez (University of Pittsburgh)
Yulia Tsvetkov (Carnegie Mellon University)
Alan W Black (Carnegie Mellon University)
What code-switching strategies are effective in dialog systems?

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

Faruk Akkus (University of Pennsylvania) **P4**
A'-movement feeds licensing: A view from causatives

A number of languages have constructions in which an argument cannot remain in its base-generated position, and need to move to be 'rescued', e.g. wager-class verbs in English, Romance infi nitives, or Austronesian applicatives. Previous proposals include: (i) those that revolve around locality restrictions, be it either CP as a barrier/phase, or extra silent projections, (ii) a PF-based constraint, or (iii) an Exfoliation approach, in which projections are deleted from a full clause. This study demonstrates that 'make' causatives (MC) in Sason Arabic support a locality-based analysis, which provides striking evidence for A'-movement feeds licensing relations.

Amani Alageel (University of Arizona/Qassim University) **NARNiHS2**
This coool Insta-celeb': Stylistic variation and fame on social media

Social media has presented challenges while paving new paths to the study of language variation and change. One phenomenon that has grown widely on social media is what is known as social media celebrities, or influencers. Those are ordinary people who have become famous by means of the Internet (Marwick, 2013). Aiming to explore stylistic variation in relation to fame on Instagram, this study examines the style variation of a young Arab Instagram celebrity in real-time. It follows the celebrity's style shifting across time: before her fame, throughout her fame, and after her fame declined.

Ahmad Alqassas (Georgetown University) **P1**
Revisiting negative concord as syntactic agreement: Evidence from true negative indefinites

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

Sam Alxatib (City University of New York) **LSA25**
Innocent inclusion and "only"

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

Daniel Amy (University of Texas at Arlington) **LSA19**
Re-constraining massive pied-piping: An argument for non-interrogative CPs

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

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

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

Curt Anderson (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf) **LSA25**
Precisification and mirativity with adnominal very

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

Samuel Andersson (Yale University) **LSA15**
Creating boundaries and stops in German: Representational minimalism in Universal Boundary Theory

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

Lamont Antieau (Anvil Editing) **ANS13**
Name-dropping in pop music

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

Arto Anttila (Stanford University) **SCiL Poster II**
Scott Borgeson (Stanford University)
Giorgio Magri (CNRS)
Equiprobable mappings in weighted constraint grammars

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

Nicholas Aoki (University of Chicago) **LSA3**
Jacob Phillips (University of Chicago)
Daniel Chen (University of Colorado Boulder)
Alan Yu (University of Chicago)
Convergence of the lot-thought *merger in the U.S. Supreme Court*

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

Raul Aranovich (University of California, Davis) **NAAHoLS2**
Coincidences between Saussure and von der Gabelentz around the grammar of Chinese

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

Karlos Arregi (University of Chicago) **P4**
Asia Pietraszko (University of Rochester)
Periphrasis is not failure of word building

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

Vishal Sunil Arvindam (University of California, Santa Cruz) **P1**
Maxime Tulling (New York University)
Ailís Cournane (New York University)
Do 2-year-olds understand epistemic maybe? *Maybe!*

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

Emily Atkinson (University of Michigan) **P1**
Karen Clothier (Johns Hopkins University)
Making wh-questions bounded: Artificial language learning of a novel grammatical marker

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

Martha Austen (The Ohio State University) **P1**
Mismatches between linguistic and sociolinguistic perception

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

Martha Austen (The Ohio State University) **P8**
Kathryn Campbell-Kibler (Ohio State University)
Eye-tracking for sociolinguistic perception

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

Clinton Kakela Awai (The Ohio State University) **SPCL2**
The typology of Pidgin Hawaiian

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

Victoria Axton (Louisiana Tech University) **ANS18**
Bella/Victoria's beautiful victory: An onomastic feminist study of Alasdair Gray's Poor Things

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

Hyunah Baek (Stony Brook University) **P4**
Prosodic disambiguation in L1 and L2 Production

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

Iman Sheydaei Baghdadeh (University Wisconsin-Madison) **ADS Poster**
Thomas Purnell (University Wisconsin-Madison)
Translocal re-racialization of lexical items: Is there ethnographic evidence for an incipient dialect of Americans of Middle Eastern and North African descent?

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

Hamideh Sadat Bagherzadeh (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) **P4**
Aqil Izadysadr (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
The implication of the lexicon contrastive analysis of colors in Persian & English in translation of colors

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

Peter Bakker (Aarhus University) **SPCL5B**
The world's mixed languages with a verb-noun dichotomy

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

Jon Bakos (Indiana State University) **ADS8**
Brian José (Indiana State University)
Betty Phillips (Indiana State University)
A naughty-knotty project in West-Central Indiana, revisited: A real-time analysis 15 years later

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

Sarah Bakst (University of Wisconsin-Madison) **P4**
Susan Lin (University of California, Berkeley)
Stability and instability in the articulatory-acoustic mapping over time

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

Ariana Bancu (Northeastern Illinois University) **LSA31**
Two case studies on structural variation in multilingual settings

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

of TrSax that overlap with structures in the contact languages are affected differently while sociolinguistic factors remain constant. Results have implications for borrowing hierarchies in language contact.

Ariana Bancu (Northeastern Illinois University) **NARNiHS1**
Ella Deaton (University of Washington)
Stability of phonological variation in language contact settings

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

Neil Banerjee (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **LSA26**
Ellipsis as obliteration: Evidence from Bengali negative allomorphy

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

Christopher Baron (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **LSA13**
States in the semantics of degree achievements

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

Christopher Baron (Massachussetts Institute of Technology) **SSILA15**
Paulina Lyskawa (University of Maryland)
Rodrigo Ranero (University of Maryland)
Narcissistic allomorphy in Santiago Tz'utujil

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

Michael Barrie (Sogang University) **SSILA9**
The prosody of anger and surprise in Cayuga

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

Maya Barzilai (Georgetown University) **P1**
Stem-syllable alignment in Nobiin

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

David Basilico (University of Alabama at Birmingham) **LSA8**
Antipassive/applicative syncretism in Central Alaskan Yup'ik

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

Anastasia Bauer (University of Cologne) **LSA28**
Mouthing and fingerspelling: Different contact phenomena, similar functions: a corpus-based study of Russian Sign Language

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

John Baugh (Washington University in St. Louis) **LSA12**
Black and blue perspectives on "The Talk"

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

Xintong Bausch (University at Albany) **P8**
The linguistic features of Graeco-Latin word use by Chinese-English Second Language (L2) Learners in academic writings

Words with Greek and Latin origins cause widespread challenges to Chinese English L2 learners, since Chinese does not share Greek and Latin heritage. There is minimal vocabulary teaching pedagogy to help those L2 learners to retain Graeco-Latin words. Consequently, these words are underrepresented in L2 learners' mental lexicon. The following study aimed to investigate the linguistic features of Graeco-Latin word use by college-level Chinese-English L2 learners in their academic writings. The ultimate goal was to explore L2 learners' "usage-signature" in order to develop a tailored vocabulary intervention aimed at improving academic literacy.

Tristan Bavol (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) **SSILA16**
Victoria Johnston (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
Divergent principles of numeral formation in Azajo P'urhepecha (Tarascan)

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

Anna Bax (University of California, Santa Barbara) **SSILA22**
How a Swadesh list became a tool for sibling language socialization in the Mixtec diaspora

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

Anna Bax (University of California, Santa Barbara) **LSA31**
Rachel Enevoldsen, CCC-SLP
Linguist-speech pathologist collaboration as service-in-return to speakers of minority languages
3rd place Student Abstract Award winner

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

John Beavers (University of Texas at Austin) **LSA13**
Andrew Koontz-Garboden (University of Manchester)
Scott Spicer (University of Texas at Austin)
Degrees and standards in the roots and templates of change-of-state verbs

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

Kara Becker (Reed College) **ADS8**
Cecilia Bahls (Reed College)
Arthur Garrison (Reed College)
Rural speakers are shifting, too: The Low-Back-Merger Shift in Moscow, Idaho and Port Townsend, Washington

This study explores Low-Back-Merger Shift (LBMS) in two rural Western locales: Moscow, Idaho, and Port Townsend, Washington. Analysis of 21 sociolinguistic interviews with white women found widespread Low Back Merger and as well LBMS,

and LOT-backing in apparent time. ANOVA tests found no significant differences for most LBMS vowels, suggesting similarity between these geographically disparate locales. Differences arose for LOT F2, where Port Townsend speakers are further back, and for KIT, where Moscow speakers are higher and fronter. The study highlights two rural locales that have never been documented, finding active participation in a widespread North American chain shift.

Michael Becker (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **LSA16**
Egyptian Arabic stress is local

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

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

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

Elena Benedicto (Purdue University) **SSILA13**
Elizabeth Salomon (URACCAN)
Telicity in the syntax: Motion Predicates in Mayanga [yan]

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

Natalia Bermúdez (University of Chicago) **SSILA16**
Ideophones beyond iconicity: from sensory to social meaning

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

Judy Bernstein (William Paterson University) **LSA17**
Francisco Ordóñez (Stony Brook University)
Francesc Roca (Universitat de Girona)
Historical development and semantic mapping of Modern Romance split DP systems

We examine split DP systems, those displaying two different definite articles, in modern and early Romance languages. Specifically, we focus on the grammaticalization of Latin demonstrative and emphatic forms--IPSE, ECCE, and ILLE--with the aim of explaining the fairly systematic distribution of s-/ch- vs. l- definite articles in the modern varieties. Our claim is that the split systems of Balearic Catalan and Picard correspond to a multi-layered DP, which started to develop in the transition from Latin to early Romance for Balearic Catalan, and at a later period for Picard. We adopt Ortmann's (2014) 'Uniqueness Scale' as a semantic rationale.

Shohini Bhattasali (University of Maryland) **SCiL Poster II**
Murielle Popa–Fabre (CNRS Université Paris Diderot–Paris 7)
John Hale (University of Georgia)
Christophe Pallier (CEA Inserm Cognitive Neuroimaging Unit)
Modeling conventionalization and predictability within MWEs at the brain level

While expressions have traditionally been binarized as compositional and noncompositional in linguistic theory, Multiword Expressions (MWEs) demonstrate finer-grained distinctions. Using AMs like Pointwise Mutual Information and Dice's Coefficient, MWEs can be characterized as having different degrees of conventionalization and predictability. These gradiences could be reflected during cognitive processing. fMRI recordings of naturalistic narrative comprehension is used to investigate to what extent these computational measures and their underlying cognitive processes are observable during sentence processing. Our results show that predictability, as quantified through Dice's Coefficent, is a better predictor of neural activation for processing MWEs and the more cognitively plausible metric.

Jerome Biedny (University of Wisconsin-Madison) **SSILA6**
Andrea Cudworth (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Sarah Holmstrom (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Gabrielle Mistretta (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Charlotte Vanhecke (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Bo Zhan (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
A more structured family tree: Algonquian subgrouping

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

Lauren Bigelow (University of Toronto) **ADS9**
Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Where did all the articles go? The use of bare nominals in Marmora and Lake, Ontario

Fieldwork in Marmora, Ontario (pop. 4,074), a place with predominantly British founders, led to 39 sociolinguistic interviews with families having deep roots in the area. Among the most striking features observed are definite nouns with no articles.
(1) We had Ø milking machine.
Analysis shows they are frequent among the oldest community members, especially men and older people use them in more contexts than younger speakers. The data further show an effect of information structure (cf. Rupp and Tagliamonte, 2019). Taken together, these findings demonstrate that Marmora English reflects an earlier stage in the history of article development in English.

Alison Biggs (Georgetown University) **LSA8**
The syntax of a phrasal stative passive: Implications for voice in adjectival passives

This study argues sentences like "I'm done writing Chapter3" is a hitherto unrecognized kind of stative passive: a stative passive of a present participle. I propose a syntactic analysis in which this new stative has the same structural ingredients realized by adjectival passive participles such as "Chapter 3 is written", developing the approach to stativization in Anagnostopoulou (2003), Embick (2004), Alexiadou et al. (2015), i.a. I discuss implications of the syntax and semantics of the new stative passive for recent claims that the structure realized by adjectival passives like "written" includes Voice, like eventive passive structure (McIntyre 2013, Bruening 2014).

Marie Bissell (The Ohio State University) **ADS8**
Get out of town!: Evidence of male speakers leading changes in /aʊ/ nucleus height in Raleigh, North Carolina

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

Christina Bjorndahl (Carnegie Mellon University) **P4**
Mark Gibson (Universidad de Navarra)
Kade Stewart (Carnegie Mellon University)
Manner matters: Fricatives block V-to-V coarticulation more than oral and nasal stops

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

Emily Blamire (University of Toronto) **ADS4**
Marisa Brook (University of Toronto)
Very quick reversal: Rapid real-time change in Canadian English intensifiers

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

Frances Blanchette (Penn State University) **ADS5**
How non-standardized varieties serve as a window into human language

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

Justin Bland (The Ohio State University) **P4**
Onset cluster repair in English loanwords in Luso-American Portuguese: An OT analysis

European Portuguese (EP) does not permit /SC/ onsets and traditionally repairs them with [VSC] insertion, as in French ski > EP [É¨Ê*ɟ*.ki]. However, transcriptions of English loanwords that entered EP through Portuguese immigration to the US suggest that in this variety /SC/ onsets can be repaired with either [VSC] or [SVC] insertion. The choice of repair strategy appears to be phonologically motivated: sibilant+stop onsets favor [VSC] insertion (steamer [É¨Ê*ɟ*.ti.mÉ]), while sibilant+sonorant onsets favor [SVC] insertion (snow [sÉ¨.nÉ"]). This study uses Optimality Theory to examine two possible explanations for the choice of /SC/ onset repair strategy in this variety of EP.

Aleese Block (University of California, Davis) **P4**
Acoustic cues in the production and perception of Norwegian vowel quantity

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

Aleese Block (University of California, Davis) **LSA11**
Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis)
Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis)
California listeners' patterns of partial compensation for coarticulatory /u/-fronting is influenced by the apparent age of the speaker

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

Hélène Blondeau (University of Florida) **NARNiHS3**
Mireille Tremblay (Université de Montréal)
Shooting star vs rising star: Consequence markers on the move in Montreal French

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

Gerrit Bloothooft (Utrecht University) **ANS10**
The emergence of Zipf's law in fashionable names

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

David Boe (Northern Michigan University) **NAAHoLS1**
Mencken and the emergence of "American" English

This past year represents the 100th anniversary of the publication of *The American Language* (1919), by the Baltimore-based journalist and polymath H. L. Mencken (1880-1956). The initial work sold well, and broadly reflected a "divergence" perspective (i.e., British "English" and "American" had been gradually moving apart, and could eventually evolve into separate languages), while later revisions adopted more of a "convergence with differences" orientation. This presentation will revisit Mencken's linguistic historiography in documenting the emergence of English in North American, along with the role of American independence on attitudes about this variety, arising from both sides of the Atlantic.

Juergen Bohnemeyer (University at Buffalo) **P8**
Erika Bellingham (University at Buffalo)
Pia Järnefelt (Stockholm University)
Kazuhiro Kawachi (National Institute for Japanese Language)
Yu Li (University at Buffalo)
Alice Mitchell (University of Bristol)
The encoding of causal chains across languages

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Listeners make aesthetic judgments about languages, but this is based more on judgments about their speakers which can extend to L2 accents. Individuals make judgments even about languages they don't speak, meaning they must identify languages based on

factors such as words or phonetic qualities. We wanted to determine whether we could manipulate language identification error to expose linguistic/cultural prejudices about speakers of foreign languages. We conducted two experiments: the first to establish the confusability of languages, and the second to use this confusability to reveal linguistic prejudice.

Evan D. Bradley (Pennsylvania State University) **P1**
Maxwell Hope Schmid (University of Delaware)
Variation in grammaticality ratings of reflexive singular they

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

Jimoh Braimoh (University of Mississippi) **SPCL6**
Lexicalization of numbers reveals covert prestige in Nigerian Pidgin English

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

Kenyon Branan (National University of Singapore) **P8**
Deriving Warao OSV (through V-stranding VP-fronting)

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

Kenyon Branan (National University of Singapore) **P1**
Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore)
Anti-pied-piping

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

Aaron Braver (Texas Tech University) **P4**
Shigeto Kawahara (Keio University)
Perception of fine-grained duration distinctions: Evidence from English pragmatic emphasis

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

Canaan Breiss (University of California, Los Angeles) **LSA21**
Adam Albright (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
When is a gang effect more than the sum of its parts?

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

Canaan Breiss (University of California, Los Angeles) **SCiL Poster II**
Colin Wilson (Johns Hopkins University)
Extending adaptor grammars to learn phonological alternations

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

Kate Brennan (University of Toronto) **ANS7**
Semantic relations and personal names in literature: Naming as authority

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

Diane K. Brentari (University of Chicago) **P8**
Rabia Ergin (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)
Pyeong Whan Cho (University of Michigan)
Ann Senghas (Barnard College)
Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut)
How quickly does phonology emerge in a "village" vs. "community" sign language?

Three types of handshape complexity were investigated in vignette descriptions by signers of Central Taurus Sign Language (a "village" sign language) and Nicaraguan Sign Language (a "community" sign language) to determine the effects of community size, contact with other signers, and contact with a language model. Results show that joint complexity is not affected by the sociolinguistic factors, while selected finger complexity is affected by several factors and is at the vanguard of phonological emergence. Larger community size is associated with higher complexity, contact within a community lowers complexity, and a learning model facilitates stronger alignment of form with meaning.

Christian Brickhouse (Stanford University) **P4**
Kate Lindsey (Boston University)
Investigating the phonetics-phonology interface with field data: Assessing phonological specification through acoustic trajectories

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

George Aaron Broadwell (University of Florida) **SSILA2**
The history of accusative case in Copala Triqui

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

Mary Brody (Louisiana State University) **SSILA5**
Fat Baby: The extended diagraph

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

Chloe Brotherton (University of California, Davis) **P4**
Aleese Block (University of California, Davis)
Soft-d in Danish: Its acoustic characteristics and issues in transcription

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

Amanda Brown (Syracuse University) **P8**
Masaaki Kamiya (Hamilton College)
Gestural cues in scopal ambiguity: A comparison of Japanese and English

Gestures can play a facilitative role in the interpretation of structural ambiguities and are associated with spoken expression of negation. The current production study examines a context of negation in which the presence of quantification yields scopal ambiguities, examining the extent to which gestural forms and timings associate with intended interpretations across languages, specifically English and Japanese. Cross-linguistic similarities were found in the articulator used and gesture length depending on the scopal interpretation, and differences were found in the type of gesture used with a contrast between the frequency of prosodically motivated head-beats (Japanese) and semantically congruent head-shakes (English).

Cecil H. Brown (Northern Illinois University) **LSA40**
BWB evaluation of lexical evidence for Otomanguean (Mesoamerica)

Since Rensch"™s (1966) dissertation on comparative Otomanguean (OM), OM languages of Mesoamerica have been widely regarded as a language family. Rensch"™s evidence consists of 427 multilateral lexical sets from eight subgroups of the family. This study uses the Beck-Wichmann-Brown (BWB) approach to evaluate comparisons. BWB quantitatively assesses degrees of support lexical comparisons provide for proposals of language relationship (Brown 2017). Rensch"™s sets are converted into 28 collections of binary sets for evaluation. Strong to moderate support is observed for only two comparisons. Weak to no support is observed for the remaining 24, challenging the view that OM constitutes a family.

Colin Brown (University of California, Los Angeles) **LSA34**
Interrogative mood marking in Sm'algyax

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

Megan Brown (Boston University) **LSA32**
Grammatical gender acquisition in sequential trilinguals: Influence of a gendered L1 vs. L2

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

Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware) **LSA14**
Strict linear and hierarchical adjacency: P + Det combinations

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

Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware) **LSA23**
Amanda Payne (Haverford College)
A new look at 'degree of perfection' adverb restrictions

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

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania) **SSILA9**
Foot structure in Eastern Pomo

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

Danielle Burgess (University of Michigan) **P8**
Testing the preverbal negation tendency through artificial-language learning

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

Mary Burke (University of North Texas) **P8**
Strategies for increasing findability of language data

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

Allison Burkette (University of Kentucky) **ADS5**
Appalachian English and the Linguistic Atlas Projects

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

Allison Burkette (University of Kentucky) **ADS Poster**
Crissandra George (University of Kentucky)
Dialect Notes 2020: Linguistic Atlas Project update

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

Ross Burkholder (University of Chicago) **LSA30**
Veena Patel (University of Chicago)
Jason Riggle (University of Chicago)
Flame war: The context of hate speech in online games

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

Phillip Burness (University of Ottawa) **SCiL0/SCiL Poster I**
Kevin McMullin (University of Ottawa)
Modelling non-local maps as Strictly Piecewise functions

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

Roslyn Burns (Reed College) **LSA40**
Phonetic naturalness in dialect differentiation: A case study of Plautdietsch palatal plosives

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

Kendra Calhoun (University of California, Santa Barbara) **ANS2**
Attracting Black undergraduate students to linguistics through a Black-centered introductory linguistics course

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

Edward Callary (Northern Illinois University) **ANS6**
Texas: A challenge to the origin of the name

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

Salvatore Callesano (University of Texas at Austin) **P1**
Perceived production: Dialect contact and the effect of rootedness

In sociolinguistics, production research typically precedes perceptual analyses; that is, the sociolinguistic norms of a variable are generally established before investigating how it is perceived. However, since idiomatic expressions (idioms) do not fit well into the traditional variationist paradigm, the current paper addresses the variation of idioms by starting with perceived production.

Although popular discourses about Miami continue to reference the social dominance of the Cuban community, contemporary Miami and, as such, the Spanish spoken in Miami, is the result of intergroup relations and ethnolinguistic mixture, yet at the same time ethnolinguistic separation (Giles 1977).

Amber B. Camp (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa) **P4**
Amy J. Schafer (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa)
Representing Thai High and Falling tones across intonational contexts

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

Christine Carr (University of North Texas) **LSA30**
Melissa Robinson (University of North Texas)
Alexis Palmer (University of North Texas)
Improving hate speech detection precision through an impoliteness annotation Scheme

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

Mirko Casagranda (University of Calabria) **ANS9**
This is Blockadia*: A corpus-assisted analysis of environmental activism on social media*

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

Dustin Chacón (University of Minnesota) **LSA39**
Inactive gap formation: An ERP study on the processing of extraction from adjunct clauses

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

Eric Chambers (City University of New York) **P1**
Negotiating authentication and ilegitimation: The case of hypnotic trances on a male erotic hypnosis messageboard

Drawing on a seven-year corpus of data (total words N = 86,881) taken form a publicly-accessible messageboard on which self-identified gay men discuss their identities and desires ('OnYourKnees'), this presentation analyzes processes of authorization and illegitimation concerning the deployment of the hypnotic trance. Posters overwhelmingly favor a 'direct'-style of trance that minimizes agency on the part of the listener; however, the use of hypnotic trance is constrained by ideologies of consent, which govern who may use the genre, and for what purposes.

Matt Champagne (North Carolina State University) **ADS Poster**
There's n/aʊ/ pl/aɪ/ce like home: Resistance to Canadian raising in rural Kansas?

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

Jane Chandlee (Haverford College) **LSA16**
Non-derived environment blocking: A computational account

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fulang Chen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **P8**
Split partitivity in Mandarin: A diagnostic for argument-gap dependencies

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

Run Chen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **P8**
Superiority effect in Albanian multiple wh-movement

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

Yi-An Chen (Indiana University Bloomington) **LSA18**
"The FOOD. Oh my God the food:" A sociolinguistic study of online reviews on Yelp

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

Yi An Chen (Indiana University Bloomington) **ANS4**
Linguistic and cultural adaptations of Chinese film titles

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

Zhuo Chen (University of California, Los Angeles) **LSA38**
Jiahui Huang (University of Washington)
Deriving sentence final negation questions in Mandarin and Cantonese

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

Becky Childs (Coastal Carolina University) **ADS5**
"Isolated compared to what?": Isolation, explanations, and Appalachian English

Discussions of Appalachia and Appalachian English, in particular, have depended largely on isolation as an explanation for the regional patterns found in the region. As Montgomery (2000) notes, though, explanations that rely upon isolation must critically

examine the ways in which we conceive of and operationalize it. Specifically, we must consider the ways that isolation really works in Appalachia. In this presentation, I will discuss some of the problems that arise in previous descriptions of isolation in this region and then offer some methodological possibilities for operationalizing it.

Montgomery, M. (2000). The Idea of Appalachian Isolation. *Appalachian Heritage* 28(2), 20-31.

Jeong Hwa Cho (University of Michigan) **P1**

Aspect and desirability in Korean possibility modal -ul-swu-iss*: An experimental study*

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

Juyeon Cho (University of Delaware) **P8**

A scope puzzle of embedded question markers in Korean

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

Sea Hee Choi (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **P4**
Nayoung Kim (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
James Yoon (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Predictive processing of Korean verbs in sentence comprehension: An eye-tracking study

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

Christos Christopoulos (University of Connecticut) **P8**
Stanislao Zompi' (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Weakening Case Containment: an argument from default allomorphs

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

Ian Clayton (University of Nevada, Reno) **ADS2**
Valerie Fridland (University of Nevada, Reno)
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony: Ethnic and heritage language influence

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

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

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

Emily Clem (University of California, San Diego) **LSA26**
Nicholas Rolle (Princeton University)
Virginia Dawson (University of California, Berkeley)
Altruistic inversion and doubling in Tiwa morphology

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

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

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

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

It is currently undetermined whether American English schwa has an articulatory target or is completely determined by coarticulation. We rely on vowels"™ greater propensity to be affected by coarticulation as they become shorter to answer this question using spontaneous speech in the Buckeye corpus. If schwa"™s position reflects coarticulation alone, it should not shift when its duration reduces, and other vowels should move toward schwa as they become shorter. However, /É™,Éª,ÊŠ/ shift toward lower F1 values when they become shorter, suggesting that the neutral position is [áµ»], and that schwa does have an articulatory target.

Uriel Cohen Priva (Brown University) **LSA27**
Emily Gleason (Brown University)
Increased intensity is mediated by reduced duration in variable consonant lenition

Though often considered equally important aspects of consonant lenition, we show that the effect of low speech rate, and stress, and low information on consonant intensity is completely mediated by changes in duration in variable lenition. We use the Buckeye corpus to perform two distinct tests for mediation, and both yield the same result: None of the perdictors of lenition has a direct effect on intensity when duration is controlled for. This suggests that reduced duration is in some sense more fundamental or acts as a precondition for other aspects for consonant lenition.

Uriel Cohen Priva (Brown University) **SCiL1**
Shiying Yang (Brown University)
Emily Strand (Brown University)
The stability of segmental properties across genre and corpus types in low-resource languages

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

Jacob Collard (Cornell University) **SCiL Poster II**
Unsupervised formal grammar induction with confidence

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

Justin Colley (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **P1**
Itai Bassi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Don't leave me behind, I lean on you! A condition on ellipsis, and a case for Conjunction Reduction

Katherine Conner (The Ohio State University) **ADS6**
Recycle, reframe, rekey, (re)tweet: Intertextually examining (re)produced meaning of #MeToo on Twitter

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

Kirby Conrod (University of Washington) **LSA2**
Predicative Pronouns

Predicative pronouns in English can surface as either depronominalizations (1) or pronominal relative clauses (2). These pronouns show behavior consistent with nominal predicates, and inconsistent with referential or variable pronouns. (1) I need a he I can trust. (2) He who is brave will not perish. I give an analysis of predicative pronouns as light n heads, which are a functional

category low in the nominal domain. Where referential pronouns would ordinarily undergo head-raising from n to D, predicative pronouns are blocked from head raising and instead remain in n, resulting in unique semantic and syntactic properties.

Busra Copuroglu (Western University) **ANS5**
How to name meaning: Naming cities and mapping out nostalgia

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

Samantha Cornelius (University of Texas at Arlington) **SSILA11**
JW Webster (Certified Cherokee Language Instructor)
Cherokee traditional knowledge and pronominal prefixes in Oklahoma Cherokee

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

Micah Corum (Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico, San Germán) **SPCL3B**
Carsten Levisen (Roskilde University)
Sweet Mouths and Strong Heads across the Atlantic and Pacific: A semantic analysis of body image constructions in English-lexifier Creoles

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

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

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

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

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

Marielle Côté-Gendreau (Université de Montréal) **ANS10**

Expansion of stocks of first names, decrease of parent-to-child transmission and rise of multiple naming in Ancient Quebec: What came first?

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

Marielle Côté-Gendreau (Université de Montréal) **ANS12**

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

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

William M. Cotter (University of Arizona) **P8**

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

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

Jessica Cox (Franklin & Marshall College) **P4**
Ashley LaBoda (George Washington University)
Linned "Lulu" Gomez
Lilian Rodriguez

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

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

Margaret Crabtree (Purdue University) **P1**
Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue University)

#ALL versus ALL in American Sign Language (ASL)

This paper extends a visible pattern ('iconicity') that has been observed in sign language verbs and adjectives to quantification in American Sign Language (ASL). The Event Visibility Hypothesis states that boundedness is morphophonologically encoded in articulation of a rapid deceleration of movement at the end of a sign (aka end-marking). Here the EVH is applied to the two ASL

quantifiers glossed #ALL and ALL. Doing so accounts for the semantic distinction between them: ALL is definite, whereas #ALL is underspecified for definiteness.

Jennifer Cramer (University of Kentucky) **ADS Poster**
"This is where I 'think' Appalachia is": A perceptual dialectology approach to understanding beliefs about Appalachian Englishes

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

Jennifer Cramer (University of Kentucky) **ADS5**
Understanding the myths and realities of Appalachian Englishes

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

Drew Crosby (University of South Carolina) **P1**
Amanda Dalola (University of South Carolina)
Begging for Bags: BAG-raising and prescriptive ideologies in Spokane Washington

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

Margaret (Meg) Cychosz (University of California, Berkeley) **P1**
Coarticulation as a lens into children's lexical planning

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

Margaret (Meg) Cychosz (University of California, Berkeley) **P4**
Erik Tracy (University of North Carolina at Pembroke)
Response time judgments indicate linguistic bias to bilingual speech

We study implicit linguistic bias to bilingual English-Spanish speech. In a speeded association task, we first demonstrate that native English listeners are faster to associate bilingual speech to pictures of Hispanic men and monolingual English speech to Caucasian men. A second forced-choice experiment corroborates this: when participants are presented with pictures of Hispanic and Caucasian males, they are more likely to associate bilingual speech with the Hispanic man. At a time when the existence of racial bias is

questioned, this methodology is an example of how linguists have empirical tools at their disposal to substantiate the existence of social biases.

Jillian K. DaCosta (University at Buffalo) **SCiL Poster I**
Rui P. Chaves (University at Buffalo)
Assessing the ability of Transformer-based neural models to represent structurally unbounded dependencies

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

Sonja Dahlgren (University of Helsinki) **SPCL3B**
Seppo Kittilä (University of Helsinki)
Prestige contact varieties: Structural borrowing restricted to phonology

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

Huteng Dai (Rutgers University) **P8**
Lezgian laryngeal harmony and gradient featural representation

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

Huteng Dai (Rutgers University) **SCiL0/SCiL Poster I**
Richard Futrell (University of California, Irvine)
Information-theoretic characterization of the subregular hierarchy

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

Brady Dailey (Boston University) **SSILA9**
Word level prosody in Northern Pomo

Northern Pomo is traditionally analyzed as a having a stress system wherein tone or pitch-accent is predictable based on the syllable structure of the metrically prominent syllable. However, recent instrumental evidence suggests a more complicated picture in which a lexically specified tone is required to explain Northern Pomo's word level pitch phenomena. This investigation presents new a new analysis of evidence which bears on this debate.

Brady Dailey (Boston University) **SSILA22**
Ethan Rimdzius (Boston University)
Julia Nee (University of California, Berkeley)
Edwin Ko (University of California, Berkeley)
Jimmy Sbordone (Boston University)
Erica Carson Jr. (Redwood Valley Rancheria; Pomo/Wappo)
Catherine O'Connor (Boston University)
Web-based Stories and texts promote learning engagement in language revitalization

In the context of dormant language revitalization, the lack of fluent speakers requires heavy reliance on recordings. Thus, effectively displaying the information in those recordings is critical. This is especially true when displaying larger texts, stories, and narratives. These are often of high interest to community-based learners as they can provide links to traditional knowledge and customs. We present an overview of the design and functions of a web-based "stories and texts" page, as well as, relate it's use in a language camp to learners' reported experiences in order to demonstrate how the page facilitates positive affect towards learning.

Nathalie Dajko (Tulane University) **ADS3**
Katie Carmichael (Virginia Tech)
Brittany Russell (Virginia Tech)
Noel Boyle (Virginia Tech)
Ethnic and neighborhood-based divides in New Orleans English

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

Nick Danis (Washington University in St Louis) **P8**
Phonology needs geometry: Implicit axioms in segmental representation

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

Alexandra D'Arcy (University of Victoria) **ADS Poster**
On being a caregiver and a community member in the midst of language change

If children model the vernacular of their primary caretaker, what model do they target? To explore this, I draw on a combination of adult data (speaker N=162) and a child and caretaker corpus (family N=16) to compare evidence from the community with evidence from the home. I focus the language of caretakers across talk to children and to adults. Variationist examination of adjectives of positivity (N=6137) and deontic modality (N=2255) reveals that caretakers model a more innovative grammar than is found in the community, regardless of addressee, suggesting that the broader sociolinguistic ecology is critical to understanding how variable grammars are modelled and mastered.

Alexandra D'Arcy (University of Victoria) **NARNiHS4**
Joseph Salmons (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Rik Vosters (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
Historical sociolinguistics: Lineage and leading edge

This panel discussion at the conclusion of sessions sponsored by the North American Research Network in Historical Sociolinguistics (NARNiHS) addresses the past, present, and future of the field of historical sociolinguistics at a moment where it is solidifying its position in the broader field of linguistics and is poised for exciting growth in significant new directions. Discussants will address major trends in theory, method, data, and tools within historical sociolinguistics and how those trends have materialized along the trajectory of past and current research. Importantly, projections concerning the ongoing development of these major trends and the future of the field will be shared.

Stephen da Silva (Ursuline Academy of Dallas) **ANS13**
Renaming and the paradoxes of power in Forster's libretto to Billy Budd

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

Lisa Davidson (New York University) **LSA3**
Effects of word position and vowel quality on the implementation of glottal stops in Hawaiian

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

Lisa Davidson (New York University) **P4**
Benjamin Lang (New York University Abu Dhabi)
Haidee Paterson (New York University Abu Dhabi)
Osama Abdullah (New York University Abu Dhabi)
Alec Marantz (New York University Abu Dhabi)
Covert contrast in the articulatory implementation of glottal variants of coda /t/ in American English

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

Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **P8**
Andrei Antonenko (Stony Brook University)
Order preservation in the Russian nominal phrase

While Russian word order is flexible (Bailyn 2012 a.o.), in contexts of sub-extraction, it becomes more rigid. We argue that such restrictions arise because the Russian nominal phrase is a phase, whose constituents must preserve their relative order post-extraction given Cyclic Linearization (Fox & Pesetsky 2005a/b, a.o.).

Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **P8**
Tatiana Bondarenko (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
A linearization explanation for asymmetries in Russian scrambling

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

Colin Davis (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **P8**
Justin Colley (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
On the near absence of subject HNPS

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

Forrest Davis (Cornell University) **P8**
Abigail C Cohn (Cornell University)
The relationship between lexical frequency, compositionality, and phonological reduction in English compounds

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

Jeffrey Edward Davis (The University of Tennessee) **NARNiHS3**
Urban, village, and indigenous signed languages: Historical sociolinguistic considerations

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

Nickesha Dawkins (University of the West Indies, Cave Hill) **SPCL3A**
Social commentary on the acceptance and use of Creole Languages by international airlines to improve the efficiency of border control security in the United States of America

This study examines social commentary found on social media regarding the use of Creole Languages by American Airlines (AA), Jet Blue and Southwest. The languages investigated are Kreyol Ayisyen and Jamaican Creole. Kreyol Ayisyen is formally included as one of the language options for AA, while Jamaican Creole is being spoken by Border Control Security and customer service agents who are employed to Jet Blue and Southwest Airlines at specific airports. These revelations were placed on social media timelines and created quite a 'buzz'. The language attitudes are generally positive; however, there are those who are against such speech acts.

Hope C. Dawson (The Ohio State University) **NAAHoLS5**
Family reunions: The meetings of the Linguistic Society of America and other scholarly societies

Relationships with other academic societies have been important to the LSA and its members since its 1924 founding. The early practice of holding joint meetings with the MLA or APA reflected this, but by 1939 the LSA was meeting independently. Subsequent growth of Linguistics and the LSA provided new opportunities, however, and "sister societies" began meeting with the LSA in 1978. Such relationships allow linguists to meet together and can alleviate "Balkanization" into specific areas of study. This presentation traces the history of the LSA's meetings with other societies, focusing on insights provided into the development of Linguistics in the US.

Charles DeBose (California State University, East Bay) **SPCL1**
African American Language stressed been*: An archaic marker of durative anterior aspect*

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

Carlos de Cuba (Kingsborough Community College of the City University of New York) **LSA6**
Poppy Slocum (LaGuardia Community College)
Standard language ideology is alive and well in public speaking textbooks

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

Sally J. Delgado (University of Puerto Rico at Cayey) **SPCL3A**
Puerto Rican English: Documenting an emerging dialect in a language contact situation

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

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

It is well-known that the acceptability judgments at the core of current syntactic theories are continuous. However, an open debate is whether the source of such gradience is situated in the grammar itself, or can be derived from extra-grammatical factors. In this paper, I adopt a top-down parser for Minimalist grammars (Stabler, 2013; Kobele et al., 2013; Graf et al., 2017), as a formal model of how gradient acceptability can arise from categorical grammars. As a proof-of-concept, I model the acceptability of three types of syntactic islands in English, using as a baseline the judgments reported in (Sprouse et al., 2012).

Derek Denis (University of Toronto Mississauga) **ADS4**
Chantel Briana Campbell (University of Toronto)
Eloisa Cervantes (University of Toronto)
Jeanne F. Nicole Dingle (University of British Columbia)
Keturah Mainye (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Michelle Sun (University of Toronto Mississauga)
Timothy Gadanidis (University of Toronto)
Ideologies and social meanings around Multicultural Toronto English

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

Filipe Hisao de Salles Kobayashi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **P4**
Reciprocity can be compositionally built: Scattered Reciprocals in Brazilian Portuguese

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

Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College) **ANS7**
Nameless by design: The effects of anonymity in Anna Burns's Milkman

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

Elwira Dexter-Sobkowiak (University of Warsaw) **NAAHoLS4**
The loss of vigesimal counting in Nahuatl and Tének

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

Elwira Dexter-Sobkowiak (University of Warsaw) **SSILA20**
Numeral system descriptions in the 18th century missionary grammars of indigenous languages of Mesoamerica

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

Balla Dianka (University of Sciences, Technics and Technologies of Bamako, Mali) **ANS14**
Identification and signification of some Khassonke place names

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

Carly Dickerson (The Ohio State University) **LSA41**
The social meaning of rhotics in Albanian

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

Kendra V. Dickinson (Ohio State University) **LSA18**
What does this meme?: Language contact and identity construction in virtual social space

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

Rebecca Dinkel (University at Albany) **SSILA20**
Metaphor in image and language in Mayan hieroglyphic texts

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

Danielle Dionne (Boston University) **LSA36**
Elizabeth Coppock (Boston University)
Cross-linguistic pragmatic differences as a function of hyponym complexity

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

Thabo Ditsele (Tshwane University of Technology) **SPCL6**
Is Sepitori a tsotsitaal version spoken in Tshwane, South Africa?

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

Youngah Do (University of Hong Kong) **P4**
Jonathan Havenhill (University of Hong Kong)
Robert Marcelo Sevilla (University of Hong Kong)
Production vs. perception in implicit learning of phonological alternations

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

Hossep Dolatian (Stony Brook University) **SCiL5**
Jonathan Rawski (Stony Brook University)
Multi-Input Strictly Local functions for templatic morphology

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

Chris Donlay (San Jose State University) **LSA24**
Using an intermediary language in fieldwork

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

Annette D'Onofrio (Northwestern University) **ADS8**
Jaime Benheim (Northwestern University)
Shawn Foster (Northwestern University)
Distinction without distance: Racialized vocalic differences in an integrated Chicago community

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

Michael Donovan (University of Delaware) **P1**
Pronouncing command fragments in a theory of clause types

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

Michael Donovan (University of Delaware) **P8**
Bilge Palaz (University of Delaware)
Politeness is a presupposition on pronouns, not operator-variable agreement

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

Shiloh Drake (Bucknell University) **P1**
Validating Distributed Morphology feature geometry in the acquisition of copular to be

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

Shiloh Drake (Bucknell University) **P4**
Heidi Harley (University of Arizona)
Distributed Morphology as a model of language in disordered populations

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

Emily Drummond (University of California, Berkeley) **P1**
Semantics, not syntax: A compositional semantic analysis of participant number

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

Karen Duchaj (Northeastern Illinois University) **ANS13**
Stressed syllable constraints on English names in pop music: Evidence from Lennon and McCartney

As English is a so-called stress-timed language, English-speaking poets creating names make use of this to suit the meter of their form; lyricists do likewise. Music adds complexity. Dell and Halle (2005) argue that in English, stressed syllables sound “correct” to listeners when they fall on the downbeats. Names in Lennon’s and McCartney’s songs do not always fit the downbeat pattern.

The problem is resolved by allowing that IF the stressed syllable of the name does not fall on the downbeat, it must lead into it via a syncopated note that includes the downbeat, allowing the syllable adequate prominence.

Philip Duncan (University of Kansas) **SSILA23**
Free relative clauses in Kiksht

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

Ivana Durovic (The Graduate Center, CUNY) **P4**
Neg-raising asymmetry in SerBo-Croatian

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

Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University) **LSA27**
Jimin Kahng (University of Mississippi)
Phonological acceptability is not the same as phonological grammaticality

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

Karthik Durvasula (Michigan State University) **P1**
Alicia Parrish (New York University)
Evidence against phonological feature priming

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

Amanda Eads (Pennsylvania State University) **P1**
Lebanese Arabic emphatic and guttural consonant articulation: An ltrasound study

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

Benjamin Eischens (University of California, Santa Cruz) **SSILA13**
Decomposing negative indefinites in San Martín Peras Mixtec

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

André Eliatamby (The Graduate Center, CUNY) **P1**
Negative auxiliaries in Early Child English bear tense

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

John A. Elliott (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa) **SSILA10**
Engagement and evidentiality in Enlhet-Enenlhet

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

Micha Elsner (The Ohio State University) **SCiL3**
Martha Johnson (The Ohio State University)
Stephanie Antetomaso (The Ohio State University)
Andrea Sims (The Ohio State University)
Stop the Morphological Cycle, I Want to Get Off: Modeling the development of fusion

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

Shontael Elward (The Ohio State University) **P1**
A change in progress: Unstressed vowel reduction in Mexican Spanish

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

Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin) **SSILA19**
Multifaceted multilingualism in Amazonia: Socially anchored lects and linguistic diversity

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

Kurt Erbach (Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf) **P8**
Predicting object mass nouns across languages

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

Betul Erbasi (University of Southern California) **LSA34**
Assertion and evidence in embedded contexts

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

Betul Erbasi (University of Southern California) **LSA14**
Songul Gundogdu Yucel (Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi)
Ezafe as a linking feature within DP

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

Michael Yoshitaka Erlewine (National University of Singapore) **LSA25**
Counterexpectation, concession, and free choice in Tibetan and Japanese

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

Marina Ermolaeva (University of Chicago) **SCiL0/SCiL Poster I**
Induction of Minimalist Grammars over morphemes

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

Ksenia Ershova (Stanford University) **P4**
The role of voice in establishing control: Evidence from a syntactically ergative language

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

Maria Esipova (Princeton University) **P1**
Towards a uniform cross-modal typology of composition and projection

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

Cleveland Kent Evans (Bellevue University) **ANS12**
Pelican State Babies: The top 100 given names in Louisiana, 1960-2017, compared with national figures

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

Jeanne C. Ewert (University of Florida) **ANS11**
Faulkner's 'lumber room' of allusions and etymology: Onomastics in As I Lay Dying

Some critical attention has been paid to the names of the characters in *As I Lay Dying*: the fertility image inherent in Dewey Dell, the intertextual relations between *The Scarlet Letter* and AILD as evidenced by Jewel's name; the historical relevance of James K. Vardaman and his fictional namesake. Very few critics have traced the etymologies of the family names, a practice that reveals both deeply ironic commentary by Faulkner, and a different set of relational patterns than those on the surface of the novel. Anse and Addie, for example, can be seen as both complementing each other in an ironic use of names descended from German nobility (Ansehelm, Adeline) into the English and Scots/Irish yeomanry, but also in a set of secondary connotations, showcasing their actual states of being (anserous Anse, addled Addie).

Caleb Ewing (University of Florida) **SSILA13**
Pied-Piping in Patzicía Kaqchikel (Mayan)

This paper presents original data on the syntactic phenomenon of pied-piping from DPs, PPs and QuanPs (quantifier phrases) in Patzicía Kaqchikel (Mayan). Pied-piping has been defined as 'when a movement operation that usually targets expressions of a particular type (e.g. wh-words) instead targets a phrase that contains an expression of that type' (Cable, 2012: 816). In this paper, I argue for a QP (question phrase) analysis (Cable 2007, 2010a) of pied-piping in Kaqchikel whereby a QP merges above the larger phrases (e.g. DP). Movement then targets the QP and thus the entire phrase undergoes movement rather than just the wh-word.

Charlie Farrington (University of Oregon) **LSA41**
The spread of a widespread variant: Glottal stop replacement of /d/ in African American Language

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

Matthew Faytak (University of California, Los Angeles) **P4**
Articulatory, but not acoustic, target uniformity in Suzhou Chinese

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

Lydia Felice (Georgetown University) **LSA26**
Cyclicity at the syntax/phonology interface: Evidence from Icelandic

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

Wang Feng (Kent State University) **ANS4**
On the nicknames of national football teams

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

José Fernández Guerrero (University of California, San Diego) **P1**
¡*Como corre*! *The flexibility of wh-exclamatives*

Wh-exclamatives constitute matrix clauses with a wh-element and perform the speech act of exclamation (Rett 2011). Focusing on data from (Mexican) Spanish, I show that wh-exclamatives lack a proper account for cross-linguistic variation and composition in Rett (2011) and Zanuttni & Portner (2003). I subsequently build from Z&P's approach and I argue mismatches between

interrogative and exclamative uses of wh-elements are attributable to 1) a morphological restriction on wh-elements in the Encyclopedia (Halle & Marantz 1993) and 2) an optional conspiracy that allows their replacement by an alternative wh-element that takes their predicational properties.

Valentyna Filimonova (Indiana University Bloomington) **P1**
Social deixis and social reality of Mexico City: Variable perception and production of polite leísmo

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

Bryan Fleming (Boston College) **NAAHoLS1**
Exploring language and nationalism through primers

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

Suzana Fong (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **P4**
The syntax of number marking: The view from bare nouns in Wolof

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

John Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley) **SSILA1**
Paula Margarita Foreman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)
Danny Arellano (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)
Rene Cabrera (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)
Luis Castillo (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)
Luis Closner (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)
Kimberly Grimaldo (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)
Lessons from Talking Dictionaries for communities, language learners, and academics: A case study of the Macuiltianguis Zapotec Talking Dictionary

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

Hannah Forsythe (University of California, Irvine) **SCiL Poster I**
Lisa Pearl (University of California, Irvine)
Immature representation or immature deployment? Modeling child pronoun resolution

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

Catherine Fountain (Appalachian State University) **NAAHoLS4**
From verbos compuestos *to* nuclear clauses*: Terminology and description of incorporation in Nahuatl, 1547-2003*

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

Carolina Fraga (The Graduate Center, CUNY) **P4**
Completive todo *in Rioplatense Spanish*

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

Karlien Franco (University of Toronto) **ADS4**
Sali A. Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
How to gain a new guy *in 10 decades: A study of lexical variation in Ontario dialects*

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

Karlien Franco (University of Toronto) **LSA23**
Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto)
Lexicalization in grammatical change? The simple past/present perfect alternation in Canadian English

This paper presents an analysis of the simple past/present perfect-alternation in spoken Ontario English. In contrast with previous claims that the present perfect is losing ground to the simple past, we find that this alternation is mostly stable. Change is only apparent in specific contexts, albeit not in the direction previously suggested. We argue that these findings result from an ongoing process of lexicalization. Moreover, we examine a hierarchy of decreasingly perfect-friendly contexts from the literature, which is not confirmed. Thus, by including spoken data in our study, we underscore the pervasiveness of lexicalization in grammatical variation.

Aaron Freeman (University of Pennsylvania) **P4**
Phonetic variability and representational ambiguity: Rhotic 'emphasis' in Moroccan Arabic

In Moroccan Arabic, the 'emphatic' post-velarized rhotic [ɾ] has a historically vowel-conditioned distributional pattern with respect to [r], which has been complicated by morphological regularization and lexical diffusion in contemporary spoken varieties. By analyzing the speech of 23 speakers from the Moroccan city of Fes, this study indicates that the resulting distribution can best be described as an ambiguous 'marginal phoneme', in which the occurrence of the post-velarized variant depends on a complex mixture of criteria. There is also evidence for phonetic gradiency between the two variants, with an intermediate degree of post-velarization occurring in some contexts.

Valerie Freeman (Oklahoma State University) **ADS Poster**
Jenna Curran (Oklahoma State University)
"Is Country the same as Southern?" Characterizing the Oklahoma Country accent via imitations

This study used accent imitations to examine Oklahomans' productions and attitudinal perceptions of Country and Southern accents compared to natural Oklahoman speech. Speakers' vowel spaces did not vary systematically between natural and imitation guises, yet listeners rated natural guises as standard, moderately Oklahoman and Midwestern, but not country, Southern, or hick/redneck. In contrast, they rated both Country and Southern imitations as highly Southern and country, moderately Oklahoman and hick/redneck, and non-standard. That is, Country and Southern imitations were judged in line with typical attitudinal perceptions of Southern US English, and both "Standard Midwestern" and "Country Redneck" are equally "Oklahoman."

Martin Fuchs (Yale University) **LSA17**
Maria Piñango (Yale University)
Semantic variation and change through real-time methods: The Progressive-to-Imperfective shift in three Spanish dialects

Previous research has shown that, within the Spanish Progressive-to-Imperfective shift, the Simple Present can convey events-in-progress only in contexts where interlocutors share perceptual access to the event, and the Present Progressive can convey habituals only when the presuppositional content of the auxiliary verb in the periphrasis is satisfied. We report two Self-Paced reading studies in three different Spanish dialects that reveal that these context effects are observable through real-time methods. Results are consistent with a model of semantic variation and change embedded in a communicative system, visible during real-time comprehension, and shown to be subject to identifiable contextual factors.

Zuzanna Fuchs (University of Iowa) **LSA4**
Hierarchical structure of Polish gender: Evidence from eye-tracking

This paper argues for a hierarchical analysis of Polish gender based on novel data from the Visual World Paradigm. Polish is commonly analyzed as having three global genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter). Previous work on Polish adjectival inflection has investigated the existence of several subgenders of the masculine, but has represented the global genders as a flat structure. Based on the first ever psycholinguistic investigation of Polish gender, this paper argues that the three global Polish genders are structured hierarchically.

Yoshiki Fujiwara (University of Connecticut) **P8**
Licensing of matrix questions in Japanese and its implications

Japanese allows matrix questions as interrogative either with or without Q-particles. It is often assumed that Q-particles are optional in matrix questions, but it is not always the case. This study pursues the mechanism of licensing matrix questions without assuming lexically null Q-particles. In particular, I argue that there are two positions of licensing matrix questions in Japanese, and that the matrix questions without Q-particles are derivationally licensed as interrogative. In short, I propose that the licensing heads without Q-particles obtain [Q]-feature via Agree with the relevant items. This two-layer approach to matrix questions also captures cross-linguistic differences in Q-particles.

Uboye Gaba (Waorani) **SSILA4**
Los efectos inesperados de la documentación: responsabilidad política, cambio social y métodos de comunicación

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

Timothy Gadanidis (University of Toronto) **ADS10**
Uh, that's a little rude: Implicit judgments of um *and* uh *in instant messaging*

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

Feier Gao (Indiana University Bloomington) **LSA41**
Jon Forrest (University of Georgia)
Mandarin full tone realization and indexical meaning

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

Feier Gao (Indiana University, Bloomington) **P1**
Siqi Lyu (Beihang University)
Chien-Jer Charles Lin (Indiana University, Bloomington)
Processing Mandarin Tone 3 sandhi in reduplications and lexical compounds

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

Eduardo Garcia-Fernandez (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **P4**
Intonational form and function of Asturian vocatives

The present work analyzes the intonational and morphosyntactic variation found in vocative marking in Asturian, an endangered Ibero-Romance language. The felicitous context of use of a particular tune, H+L*L%, cannot be accounted for in terms of an isolated initial call or an insistent call, as has been done in research within the Autosegmental Metrical model. By means of a perception experiment, this study shows that the use of H+L*L% in Asturian vocatives arises pragmatically in contexts where the speaker marks a mismatch in the interlocutors' mutual belief space, either on the speaker's or addressee's side.

Christopher Geissler (Yale University) **LSA9**
Jason Shaw (Yale University)
Fang Hu (Chinese Academy of Social Science)
Mark Tiede (Haskins Laboratories)
Consistent C-V timing across speakers of Diaspora Tibetan with and without lexical tone contrasts

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

Donna Gerdts (Simon Fraser University) **SSILA7**
Nancy Hedberg (Simon Fraser University)
Demonstratives in Hul'q'umi'num' discourse

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

Debanjan Ghosh (Educational Testing Service) **SCiL Poster I**
Elena Musi (University of Liverpool)
Kartikeya Upasani (Facebook)
Smaranda Muresan (Columbia University)
Interpreting verbal irony: linguistic strategies and the connection to the type of semantic incongruity

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

Ana-Maria Ginsac (University of Iași) **ANS19**
Mădălina Ungureanu (University of Iași)
New world, new challenges: Managing the translation of American toponyms in pre-modern Romanian

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

Lelia Glass (Georgia Institute of Technology) **P1**
Verbs describing routines facilitate object omission

To address the longstanding question of which transitive verbs can omit their objects and why ("I ate __"), I argue that verbs facilitate object omission if they describe ROUTINES (Levin and Rappaport Hovav 2014): conventional, name-worthy actions in

a community. I present two experiments (crossing routine with selectional strength [Resnik 1993] and with frequency) consistent with the claim that routine, disentangled from selection and frequency, facilitates object omission. These experiments exploit the fact that certain actions are more/less routine for different people -- ultimately illuminating verbs as social artifacts, shaped by the habits of the people who use them.

Alexander Göbel (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **P4**
Representing context: Focus alternatives, common ground and the QUD

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

Quinn Goddard (University of Calgary) **P8**
Angeliki Athanasopoulou (University of Calgary)
Darin Flynn (University of Calgary)
Plains Cree and the ambiguity between lexical and phrasal prosody

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

Mia Gong (Cornell University) **P8**
A Lowering Analysis of Dagur POSS-Final Order

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

Jeff Good (University at Buffalo) **LSA40**
Pierpaolo Di Carlo (University at Buffalo)
Nelson Tschonghongei (University of Yaoundé)
The causes and consequences of deliberate language change in the Cameroonian Grassfields

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

Corina Goodwin (University of Connecticut) **LSA28**
Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)
Cross-linguistic influence in the morphological development of preschool-aged ASL-English bilinguals

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

Matthew J. Gordon (University of Missouri) **ADS1**
Working the indexical fields of Missouri

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

Yadav Gowda (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **LSA19**
Danfeng Wu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Clitic climbing and linear adjacency in Wolof

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

Thomas Graf (Stony Brook University) **SCiL5**
Curbing feature coding: Strictly local feature assignment

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

Donovan Grose (Hang Seng University of Hong Kong) **P1**
Charles Lam (Hang Seng University of Hong Kong)
A templatic analysis of gestural expressions of events: Evidence from Cantonese co-speech gestures

To extend analyses of the gestural expressions of events beyond iconic gestures representing spatial paths and manners and to mixed-framing languages, this proposal analyzes both the linguistic and gestural components of composite utterances in terms of abstract templates composed of sub-events. This analysis allows the contributions of spatial and non-spatial gestures to be analyzed in the same terms and identifies previously unreported gestural patterns in Cantonese.

Lauren Guillory (Louisiana Tech University) **ANS 3**
Nomenclature and the structure of society in Lois Lowry's The Giver

Names and naming practices are integral to the structure of society in Lois Lowry's novel, *The Giver*. Committees preside over all major decisions within the community, including assigning jobs to and naming its citizens. Naming practices in *The Giver* are reflective of the community's unique system of maintaining the population and creating family units. The assignment of jobs within the community is of great importance, and individuals are often acknowledged by their job position titles rather than their given names. Ultimately, naming practices within the novel are designed to promote the success and continuity of the collective as a whole.

Jonathan Gutmann (Tulane University) **P4**
Determining word length through context: A cross-inguistic information-theoretic approach

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

Youssef Haddad (University of Florida) **LSA20**
The syntax of the addressee in imperatives: What Levantine Arabic optional datives bring to the table

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

Bill Haddican (Queens College, City University of New York) **P8**
Evidence for an embedded AddresseeP from Basque and Galician allocutivity

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

Michael Hahn (Stanford University) **SCiL Poster I**
Richard Futrell (University of California, Irvine)
Crosslinguistic word orders enable an efficient tradeoff of memory and surprisal

Memory limitations are well-established as a factor in human online sentence processing, and have been argued to account for crosslinguistic word order regularities. We build on expectation-based models of language processing to develop a general information-theoretic notion of memory efficiency in language processing, in terms of a trade-off of surprisal and memory. We derive a method for estimating a lower bound on the memory efficiency of languages from corpora. Applying this to corpora from 54 languages, we find that word orders tend to support efficient tradeoffs between memory and surprisal, suggesting that word order rules are structured to enable efficient online processing.

Emre Hakguder (University of Chicago) **LSA29**
Predictive typology of sign language instrumentals: A pilot study on Hong Kong Sign Language

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

Nancy Hall (California State University, Long Beach) **P4**
Bianca Godinez (California State University, Long Beach)
Megan Walsh (California State University, Long Beach)
Sarah Garcia (California State University, Long Beach)
Araceli Carmona (California State University, Long Beach)
Perceptual dissimilation of /l/ and /n/

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

Christopher Hammerly (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **P1**
Obviative agreement and word order in Ojibwe

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

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

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

Gísli Rúnar Harðarson (University of Iceland) **P1**
A unified approach to domains in word- and phrase level phonology

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

Kaitlyn Harrigan (College of William and Mary) **P1**
Finite complements trigger reality responses in attitude verb acquisition

The syntactic bootstrapping hypothesis was developed to explain how children learn verbs whose meanings are closed to observation, such as attitude verbs. Belief verbs (like think) take finite but not non-finite complements. When acquiring think,

children are lured by reality when there is a mismatch between the subject's belief and reality. We present children novel verbs with either a finite or a non-finite complement. Children are sensitive to syntactic frame: they are lured by reality when the complement is finite, but not when the complement is non-finite. These findings support the view that syntax guides children"™s acquisition of attitude verbs.

Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History) **SSILA23**
The polycategoriality parameter: Noun-verb similarities in Wakashan, Salishan, Eskimoan and Mayan

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

Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History) **LSA17**
Some universals of reflexive construction markers and a possible efficiency-based explanation

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

Richard Hatcher (University at Buffalo)
Robert Jimerson (Rochester Institute of Technology) **SSILA18**
19th Century Seneca in the works of Asher Wright

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

Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College)
Nina Lorence-Ganong (Oberlin College) **SSILA6**
Uto-Aztecan and Plateau Penutian lexical resemblances revisited

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

Jason D. Haugen (Oberlin College)
Amy V. Margaris (Oberlin College) **P1**
Faculty placements into Linguistics PhD programs across the US and Canada: Market share and gender distribution

Adopting Speakman et al.'s (2017) notion of market share, we rank 63 PhD-granting Linguistics departments across the US and Canada according to number of successful placements of alumni into tenured and tenure-track (TT) positions. We track changes in departments"™ market share percentages over time and examine gender distributions. There is a strong pattern of PhD-origin placement disparity: the top 12 departments placed more than half of all TT faculty. And while women and men are represented in

roughly equal numbers at all ranks, there are many more women PhDs, suggesting that their representation in these departments is still disproportionately low.

Bryn Hauk (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa) **LSA2**
Shifty clusivity in Tsova-Tush

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

Ivy Hauser (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **LSA3**
Intraspeaker variation and cue weight in Mandarin sibilants

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

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University) **ADS5**
Contested concepts

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

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University) **ADS1**
Audra Slocum (West Virginia University)
Caroline Toler (West Virginia University)
Mary Werner (West Virginia University)
Maddi Moore (West Virginia University)
Receding Southern features embroiled in northern Appalachian identity choices

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

Katherine He (Palos Verdes Peninsula High School) **P1**
Long-Term sociolinguistics trends and phonological patterns of American names

This paper identified macro trends and phonological patterns utilizing data from 348 million American baby names over 137 years. The analysis showed that social trends have significantly influenced naming over time, eg. the rise of individualism and unisex names as well as the influence of public figures and pop culture. This is postulated as an example of the mere-exposure effect. In

addition, the analysis covers the significant phonological differences between female and male names, where in the number and type of sounds as well as the number of syllables in names differ by gender.

Raina Heaton (University of Oklahoma) **SSILA8**
Andrew Abdalian (Tulane University)
Tunica language evolution: From 1880 to 2020

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

Andrew Hedding (University of California, Santa Cruz) **LSA34**
Benjamin Eischens (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Filling in the gaps: The animate resumptive preference in San Martín Peras Mixtec

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

Paul Heggarty (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History) **LSA40**
New twists in the Indo-European origins debate: Aligning Bayesian phylogenetics and ancient DNA

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

Laura Hendricksen (California State University, Fresno) **SSILA7**
Demonstratives and DP structure in Hidatsa narrative discourse

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

Ryan E. Henke (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa) **SSILA14**
The acquisition of the possessive suffix -im *in Northern East Cree*

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

Erik Henriksson (University of Helsinki) **P4**
On the headedness of metrical constituents: Evidence from Classical Greek poetry

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

Sarah E. Hercula (Missouri University of Science and Technology) **LSA24**
Promoting pluralistic language attitudes: Students' longitudinal assessments of the introductory linguistics course

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

Antonio Hernandez (The Ohio State University) **SSILA6**
The placement of Sirenik within Inuit-Yupik using phylogenetic trees

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

Matthew Hewett (University of Chicago) **P8**
Two kinds of dislocations in Biblical Hebrew

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

Lokosh (Joshua D. Hinson) (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program/University of Oklahoma) **SSILA11**
Juliet Morgan (Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program)
Mediating language change in Chikashshanompa': An example with dative "have" constructions

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

Ken Hiraiwa (Meiji Gakuin University) **P8**
The origin and architecture of existential quantifiers in Okinawan

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

Ken Hiraiwa (Meiji Gakuin University) **P1**
Kimiko Nakanishi (Ochanomizu University)
Bare Indeterminates in Unconditionals

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

Daven Hobbs (University of New Mexico) **NARNiHS2**
An evolutionary perspective on the emergence of Middle Indo-Aryan

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

Michol F. Hoffman (York University) **ADS7**
Naomi Nagy (University of Toronto)
James A. Walker (LaTrobe University)
Ronald Beline Mendes (University of São Paulo)
Sounds of the city: Perceptions of ethnically marked speech in Toronto

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

Joshua Holden (University nuhelot'įne thaiyots'į nistameyimâkanak Blue Quills) **SSILA12**
Reinterpreting an Inflectional Voice Category in Denesųłiné

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

Nicole Holliday (Pomona College) **ADS1**
Emelia Benson Meyer (Pomona College)
Black alignment and political stance: Intonational variation in the debate speech of Cory Booker and Kamala Harris

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

Laurence R. Horn (Yale University) **ADS9**
Anymore *once more: Geographical and syntactic distribution*

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

Stephen Howe (Fukuoka University, Japan) **ADS Poster**
Jearse and dow: Emphatic "yes" and "no" in the East of England and Northeast America

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

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

Yuchau Hsiao (National Chengchi University) **P4**
The competition between syntax and rhythm in iGeneration Taiwanese

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

Brian Hsu (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) **LSA19**
Prominence-based licensing in head movement and phrasal movement

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

Brian Hsu (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) **LSA20**
Benjamin Frey (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
Pragmatically determined word order and its exceptions in Cherokee

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

Yu-Yin Hsu (Hong Kong Polytechnic University) **P4**
Interpreting and priming covert structures? Some lexical and structural issues

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

Hai Hu (Indiana University Bloomington) **SCiL Poster II**
Qi Chen (Indiana University Bloomington)
Kyle Richardson (Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence)
Atreyee Mukherjee (Indiana University Bloomington)
Lawrence S. Moss (Indiana University Bloomington)
Sandra Kuebler (Indiana University Bloomington)
MonaLog: A lightweight system for natural language inference based on monotonicity

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

Jennifer Hu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **SCiL 6**
Sherry Yong Chen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Roger Levy (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
A closer look at the performance of neural language models on reflexive anaphor licensing

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

Ray Huaute (University of California, San Diego) **SSILA21**
Gabriela Caballero (University of California, San Diego)
Reduplication and syncope in Cahuilla distributive verbs

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

Shay Hucklebridge (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **SSILA7**
Bare nouns and negation in Tlicho Yatii relative clauses

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

Mary Hudgens Henderson (Winona State University) **P8**
Miho Nagai (Winona State University)
Weidong Zhang (Winona State University)
Spanish is easy, Chinese is hard, Japanese is fun: What languages do undergraduates choose to study, and why?

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

Kevin Hughes (City University of New York) **LSA40**
Nauruan classification

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

Ruthanne Hughes (University of South Carolina) **LSA6**
Worse for the wear: Effects of raciolinguistic ideologies, gender ideologies, and clothing on ESL pronunciation perception

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

Benjamin Hunt (George Mason University) **SSILA13**
Sylvia L.R. Schreiner (George Mason University)
On the status of the determiner phrase in St. Lawrence Island Yupik

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

Shiori Ikawa (Rutgers University) **SCiL0/SCiL Poster I**
Akane Ohtaka (Rutgers University)
Adam Jardine (Rutgers University)
Quantifier-free tree transductions

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

Suyeon Im (Hong Kong Polytechnic University) **LSA15**
Stefan Baumann (University of Cologne)
Probabilistic relation between co-speech gestures and information status

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

Sagar Indurkhya (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **SCiL Poster II**
Inferring Minimalist Grammars with an SMT-Solver

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

Patricia Irwin (Swarthmore College) **P4**
Itamar Kastner (Humboldt University, Berlin)
Type theoretic lexical semantics and the roots of verbs in syntax

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

Osamu Ishiyama (Soka University of America) **LSA29**
A crosslinguistic investigation of historical sources of first and second person pronouns

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

Richard D. Janda (Indiana University Bloomington) **ANS8**
From Jared to Jharredd & 220 others: On orthographic exuberance and onomatophagia

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

Richard D. Janda (Indiana University Bloomington) **NAAHoLS5**
"Rules... on Land & Water... for... land & naval Forces": *On the upper- & lower-case theory of morphosyntax assumed by the (hand)writers of the U.S. Constitution (1787)*

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

Carmen Jany (California State University, San Bernardino) **SSILA19**
Function word borrowing in Chuxnabán Mixe

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

Alexander Jarnow (University of Minnesota) **P1**
Making questions with tone: Polar question formation in Kinyarwanda

Polar question formation in Kinyarwanda employs a superhigh tone on the penultimate syllable. I propose that this tone in polar question formation is Grammatical Tone that acts as a morphological question marker. This tone is not a lexical tone as it does not undergo the same tonological operations as lexical tones. The analysis of a Grammatical Tone morphologically marking [+Q] and associating with another syllable also ï¬ts typologically within question formation strategies in other African languages, and can be more or less understood as a morpheme consisting only of a tone.

Kyle Jerro (University of Essex) **LSA13**
Locative orientation and locative arguments: A case study from Kinyarwanda

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

Yue Ji (University of Delaware) **LSA35**
Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)
Children's sensitivity to abstract event structure

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

Hang Jiang (Stanford University) **SCiL3**
Haoshen Hong (Stanford University)
Yuxing Chen (Stanford University)
Vivek Kulkarni (Stanford University)
DialectGram: Automatic detection of dialectal variation at multiple geographic resolutions

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

Jonathan Jibson (University of Wisconsin-Madison) **P4**
Variability of formant values at different time points of vowels

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

Jinwoo Jo (University of Delaware) **P1**
Yuki Seo (University of Delaware)
Japanese rare-*constructions and the nature of the passive*

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

Japanese 'rare'-constructions are all actually passives, suggesting that the defining feature of passives should be demotion of 'any' argument. And we offer a unified account of the general patterns of Japanese 'rare'-constructions.

Jennifer Johnson (Seminole Nation) **SSILA8**
Jack B. Martin (College of William & Mary)
In Haas's footsteps: Documenting Muskogee oral history and conversation

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

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

Kimberly Johnson (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **SSILA7**
Re-analyzing Unwitnessed Past: A view from Creek (Mvskoke)

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

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

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

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

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

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

This study presents the first description of vocalic variation in AAE on a national scale. Using a novel reading passage, we obtained a sample of 209 AAE speakers from across the US. The data were compared against Atlas of North American English data. AAE

variation follows the African American Great Migrations from the South to the North, not patterning with white English(es). AAE forms its own regional system; is not one vowel shift; and for most vowels, the Mississippi is a clear dividing line. AAE variation mirrors dialect regions proposed by Jones (2015), though we find more distinct regions.

Duk-Ho Jung (University of California, San Diego) **P4**
Grant Goodall (University of California, San Diego)
A wh-dependency that does not obey islands: Remnants and correlates in backward sprouting

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

Zeinab Kachakeche (University of California, Irvine) **LSA20**
Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine)
Adjective ordering in Arabic: Post-nominal structure and subjectivity-based preferences

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

Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California) **LSA25**
Deniz Rudin (University of Southern California)
When faultless disagreement is not so faultless: What widely-held opinions can tell us about subjective adjectives

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

Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California) **P4**
Catherine Wang (University of Southern California)
Distinguishing fact from opinion: Effects of linguistic packaging

How easily are subjective adjectives (e.g. fun, tasty) recognized as conveying opinion-based, evaluative information? We investigate whether subjective adjectives that are part of the at-issue content are recognized as more subjective than when part of the not-at-issue component. We find significant differences in how participants rate the subjectivity of sentences depending on the syntactic position of subjective adjectives. This suggests that 'linguistic packaging' is powerful enough to guide interpretation of subjective adjectives, and that this is independent of whether the utterance provides justification/evidence for the opinion.

Jessica Kalbfeld (New York University) **LSA12**
Taylor Jones (University of Pennsylvania)
Ryan Hancock (Willig, Williams & Davidson)
Robin Clark (University of Pennsylvania)
African American English in the judicial linguistic marketplace: Do Black court reporters transcribe AAE better than their Nonblack counterparts?

Recent work demonstrates systemic bias and linguistic discrimination against African American English (AAE) plays out in the judicial domain, resulting in unequal access to justice. In this study, we investigate the value of AAE in the social and linguistic marketplace, as perceived by court reporters in Philadelphia. Contra Jones et al 2019, we find there is a significant effect for court reporter race, with black court reporters outperforming their nonblack peers, but performing worse if they had previously heard of AAE. We hypothesize low linguistic capital of AAE and unconscious bias contribute to court reporter mistranscription.

Susan E. Kalt (Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas) **LSA28**
Jonathan Anthony Geary (University of Arizona)
Typological shift in bilinguals' L1:Word order and case marking in two varieties of child Quechua

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

Alyssa Kampa (University of Delaware) **P8**
Catherine Richards (University of Delaware)
Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)
Preschoolers interpret pictures using pragmatic principles

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

Alyssa Kampa (University of Delaware) **P8**
Benjamin Zinszer (University of Delaware)
Anna Papafragou (University of Delaware)
Kaja Jasinska (University of Delaware)
Neural correlates of pragmatic inference in preschool children and adults

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

Katharina Kann (New York University) **SCiL3**
Acquisition of inflectional morphology in artificial neural networks with prior knowledge

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

Max J. Kaplan (University of California, Santa Cruz) **P8**
Opaque syncope in Southern Pomo is metrically conditioned.

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

Marju Kaps (University of California, Los Angeles) **LSA4**
Closest conjunct agreement in replacives: Experimental evidence from Estonian

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

Ayla Karakaş (Stony Brook University) **SCiL Poster II**
An IBSP description of Sanskrit /n/-retroflexion

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

Shuan Karim (Ohio State University) **P8**
Ali Salehi (Stony Brook University)
Soranî Valence Changing Affixes: Teetering on The Boundary Between Morphology and Syntax

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

Khairunnisa (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa) **LSA33**
Open pronominal system in Sasak

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

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University) **NAAHoLS4**
Women in Native American linguistics (1830-1950)

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

Marcin Kilarski (Adam Mickiewicz University) **P4**
Piotr Gąsiorowski (Adam Mickiewicz University)
Gender and numeral classifiers in Modern Nepali and their Proto-Indo-European analogues

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

Jiseung Kim (University of Michigan) **LSA15**
Individual differences in the production and perception of prosodic boundaries in American English

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

Jong-Mi Kim (Kangwon National University) **ANS10**
Naming and cross-cultural trends: Historical evidence of linguistic and cultural feature changes in Korean names, 1940-2017

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

Minhee Kim (University of Wisconsin-Madison) **P4**
Disciplinary variation in knowledge making: A corpus-based investigation on nominalization in research articles

As MacDonald (1992; 1994) suggests, there exists diversity among academic fields about how knowledge is built and developed. If knowledge making is different across disciplines at the text level, there should be some trace of those differences at the sentence

level. Motivated by the need to verify the above, I select nominalization as the target item and focus on its textual functions in research articles in the disciplines of history and medicine. The results indicate the compact nature of medicine employs more nominalizations than history which conveys information in a relatively more diffuse way and uses relatively more authorial voice.

Okgi Kim (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) **P8**
Specificational afterthoughts in English as inverted specificational pseudoclefts

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

Sanghee Kim (University of Chicago) **P8**
Object honorification as agreement: [HON] as a φ-feature

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

Seung Hwan Kim (Boston College) **NAAHoLS2**
Forgotten and unforgotten mathematicians behind linguistics: Emil Leon Post and Richard Montague

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

Brian King (University of Hong Kong) **ANS16**
Names and keywords as 'rich points': The case of biomedical naming practices and intersex bodies

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

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

Neural sequence-to-sequence models are highly accurate systems for morphological inflection. While they outperform traditional systems based on edit rule induction, it is hard to interpret what they are learning in linguistic terms. We propose a new method of analyzing these models which groups errors into linguistically meaningful classes, making what the model learns more transparent. As a case study, we analyze a sequence-to-sequence model on Russian, finding that semantic and lexically conditioned allomorphy

are responsible for its relatively low accuracy. Augmenting the model with word embeddings as a proxy for lexical semantics leads to significant improvements in predicted wordform accuracy.

Tom Klingler (Tulane University) **SPCL4**
An early study of the French of African Americans in Louisiana

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

Shoshana Milgram Knapp (Virginia Tech) **ANS5**
Signaling villainy through subtle semantic connotations: Ayn Rand's use of negative personal names

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Martin Kohlberger (University of Saskatchewan) **SSILA19**
Katherine Bolaños (Universidad de los Andes)
Loanword diffusion networks in northwestern Amazonia

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

Hadas Kotek (Yale University) **LSA25**
Sluicing with complement coercion: An argument for focus-based semantic identity

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

Hadas Kotek (Yale University) **LSA24**
Rikker Dockum (Yale University)
Sarah Babinski (Yale University)
Christopher Geissler (Yale University)
Gender bias in linguistic example sentences

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

Elena Koulidobrova (Central Connecticut State University) **LSA21**
Nedelina Ivanova (Communication Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Reykjavik, Iceland)
Acquisition of phonology in Child Icelandic Sign Language: Some unique findings

Research shows that sign language phonology is developmental, involves multiple articulatory cues, among which handshape is crucial and orientation has been argued to be disregarded. We tested 14 Deaf and Hard-of-hearing signers of IcelandicSL (ITM) (3-15 y.o., 85% acquired ITM before 36ms; 40% with Deaf siblings,) on non-word repetition and picture naming tasks targeting the same articulatory features (Brentari 1993). We found an upward trajectory with no ceiling effect. Unexpectedly, handshape was a significant predictor for older children only, and the majority of errors in both pseudo- and real-word tasks were in orientation.

Alex Kramer (University of Michigan) **P8**
Savithry Namboodiripad (University of Michigan)
Defining constituent order flexibility from a typological perspective: WALS, AUTOTYP, and beyond

How does constituent order vary cross-linguistically, and what drives this variation? Large-scale typological databases such as WALS (Dryer & Haspelmath 2013) and AUTOTYP (Bickel et al. 2017) have focused on cataloging the dominant constituent orders of the world"™s languages. However, languages vary not only in their primary order(s), but also in the number of additional orders speakers accept and the degree to which they accept them""their flexibility (Namboodiripad 2017). Here, we compare the criteria used by each database in determining (non)dominant constituent order and argue that expanding existing notions of flexibility can lead to important insights about this variation and its sources.

William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (University of Georgia) **ADS Poster**
Margaret E. L. Renwick (University of Georgia)
Lisa M. Lipani (University of Georgia)
Michael L. Olsen (University of Georgia)
Rachel M. Olsen (University of Georgia)
Joseph A. Stanley (University of Georgia)
The View of Southern vowels from large-scale data

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

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

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

Vladimir Kulikov (University of Qatar) **P4**
Fatemeh Mohsenzadeh (University of Qatar)
Rawand Syam (University of Qatar)
Effects of emphasis spread on coronal stop articulation in Qatari Arabic

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

Susan Smythe Kung (University of Texas at Austin) **SSILA11**
J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin)
Elena M. Pojman (University of Texas at Austin)
Simple steps for archiving language documentation data

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

Kim Kurz (RIT-National Technical Institute for the Deaf) **P1**
Kellie Mullaney (RIT-National Technical Institute for the Deaf)
Carmen Bowman (Rochester Institute of Technology)
An analysis of constructed action in American Sign Language narratives: comparing native signers and second language learners in a second modality

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

Leland Kusmer (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **LSA37**
Prosodic conditioning of word order in Khoekhoegowab

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

Ethan Kutlu (University of Florida) **P1**
Caroline Wiltshire (University of Florida)
Where do negative stereotypes come from? The case of Indian English

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

Nicholas LaCara (University of Toronto) **P8**
Synthetic compounding in Distributed Morphology with phrasal movement

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

Amy LaCross (Arizona State University) **P1**
Jordan Sandoval (Western Washington University)
Julie Liss (Arizona State University)
The effects of word size and tonal sequence probability on Mandarin speakers' segmentation and well-formedness ratings

Three experiments explore the roles of word size and tonal sequence probability on speech segmentation and well-formedness ratings. We hypothesize that Mandarin speakers' segmentation outcomes and well-formedness judgments would reflect high

probability outputs with respect to word size and tonal sequence. However, for both segmentation tasks, Mandarin speakers preferred three-syllable words ($p < 0.001$) and words with low-probability tonal sequences ($p < 0.001$). Further, the well formedness task participants were influenced by neither word size nor tonal sequence. Cumulatively, these findings strongly suggest that the effects and calculations of distributional probabilities in tonal languages may not necessarily be the same as in non-tonal languages.

Jackie Y.K. Lai (University of Chicago) **P8**
V-copying, VP-fronting and the nature of postverbal frequency/durative expressions in Mandarin

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

Jackie Y.K. Lai (University of Chicago) **P8**
Yenan Sun (University of Chicago)
When TPs can(not) move: The view from Cantonese

Several recent works have argued that TP-immobility follows from an interaction between phases and anti-locality (Abels2003; Bošković 2013 a.o.). This paper investigates Cantonese, which apparently permits long-distance TP-fronting. The issues are clarified with novel Cantonese-internal evidence: unlike Mandarin, Cantonese has a developing waa6 'that' which has been argued to be a complementiser (Yeung 2006). The differences between Cantonese and English are argued to follow from selectional properties of propositional-taking predicates. As such, TPs constitute phases in Cantonese, but not English. Projection economy (Bošković 1997) is thus too strong, and the (un)availability of C-less sentential subjects in the two languages is also predicted.

Evynurul Laily Zen (National University of Singapore) **LSA32**
Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore)
Variation and phonological transfer in Javanese among multilingual children in Indonesia

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

Usha Lakshmanan (Southern Illinois University Carbondale) **LSA39**
Tamil children's comprehension of recursive possessives

The current research investigated Tamil children's comprehension of multiple recursive possessives with the goal of determining evidence for a two-step acquisition path for language-specific recursion: (1) Direct-Recursion with a conjunctive interpretation (via a simple Merge operation) and (2) Indirect-Recursion (iterative embedding of a phrasal-category within another of the same type). The findings indicated early emergence of indirect-recursion in Tamil children (in contrast to what has been reported for Child English, Japanese and other languages), which we propose stems from differences in branching directionality, form-function mapping, and kinship terms.

Oksana Laleko (State University of New York at New Paltz) **P4**
The effects of information status, weight, and verb type on word order in Heritage Russian

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

Amelia Lambelet (Hunter College, The City University of New York) **LSA32**
The development of English proficiency in newly arrived adult and children immigrants: Aptitude, age, exposure and anxiety

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

Dakotah Lambert (Stony Brook University) **SCiL5**
James Rogers (Earlham College)
Tier-based strictly local stringsets: Perspectives from model and automata theory

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

Luana Lamberti (The Ohio State University) **SPCL1**
Eu trabalho ni roça: *The preposition* ni *in Helvécia Afro-Brazilian Portuguese*

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

Luana Lamberti (Ohio State University) **P8**
Hugo Salgado (Ohio State University)
The future repeats itself: Priming effects in Spanish Future Expressions

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

Andrew Lamont (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **P1**
Jonathan North Washington (Swarthmore College)
Stem identity in Kazakh

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

Jeffrey Lamontagne (McGill University) **P8**
Francisco Torreira (McGill University)
Production planning mediates phonological variation

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

Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona) **ADS Luncheon**
Unapologetically Black Language, Linguists, and Linguistics

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

Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona) **ADS3**
Ayesha Malik (Hanor Law Firm)
Black-identified teenager perceptions of AAL and self-identity in Texas and Louisiana

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

Sonja Lanehart (University of Arizona) **ADS6**
Ayesha Malik (Hanor Law Firm)
Diversity and inclusion in language variation and sociolinguistics research journals

We analyze race, ethnicity, and gender as well as researchers' subjectivities as described in the methods and methodologies articulated in feature articles published in several language variation/sociolinguistics journals from their inception until 2018 using a Critical Race Theory framework, especially the permanence of racism, interest convergence, essentialism, colorblindness (Delgado & Stefancic, 2001), and Intersectionality (Crenshaw, 1991). Data reveal a dearth of research inclusive of people of color or by scholars of color. We conclude with suggestions for moving toward more inclusive, accurate, and diverse scholarship.

Bertney Langley (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana) **SSILA8**
Linda Langley (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana)
Eli Langley (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana)
Raynella Fontenot (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana)
Kateri Thompson (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana)
Gwyneth Thompson (Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana)
Jackson Langley-koto In-Chokfathihilka (Jackson Langley's Rabbit Tales): Utilizing Haas's notebooks to reclaim traditional Koasati narratives

Mary R. Haas worked with Coushatta Chief Jackson Langley from 1934-36 to record seven traditional Koasati tales. In 2007 the Coushatta community began a DEL-funded project of language documentation and revitalization, utilizing these and other heritage materials. We report on some of the results of these reclamation and revitalization initiatives. Although much of our work was designed to fill gaps in previous documentation, such as conversations and spoken language, we focus on the specific impact of utilizing Haas's notebooks and re-introducing Jackson Langley's Rabbit Tales to the Coushatta tribal community.

Samantha Laporte (University of California, Santa Barbara) **P4**
Tove Larsson (Northern Arizona University)
Testing the Principle of No Synonymy across levels of abstraction: A constructional account of subject extraposition

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

James Law (University of Texas at Austin) **P1**
Revealing the Secret of a French valency pattern alternation

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

Si Kai Lee (University of Connecticut) **SPCL1**
Tenselessness in Singlish: Lost in contact

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

So Young Lee (Stony Brook University) **P4**
Jiwon Yun (Stony Brook University)
When are wh-island effects enhanced?

This study introduces a syntactic structure which can strengthen wh-island effects in Korean. We explain it in terms of dependency locality effect (Gibson 2000) and one-to-one relationship between licensor and licensee.

Soo-Hwan Lee (New York University) **P1**
Prosody and EPP in Swahili

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

Soo-Hwan Lee (New York University) **LSA26**
Inkie Chung (Sogang University)
Swahili locatives and underspecification in PF

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

Yoonjeong Lee (University of California, Los Angeles) **LSA15**
Louis Goldstein (University of Southern California)
Dani Byrd (University of Southern California)
Laryngeal consonant and phrasal tone dynamics in Seoul Korean

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

Stephen Lehman (University of California, Los Angeles) **LSA16**
Apparent non-local exceptionality in Avatime tone sandhi

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

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

We investigate the effect of script-based (Schank and Abelson 1977) extralinguistic context on the omission of words in fragments like “Another slice?”, as compared to full sentences (“Would you like another slice of pizza?”). At the case of a data set elicited with a production task, we show that predictable words are more often omitted than unpredictable ones, as the Uniform Information

Density hypothesis (Levy & Jaeger 2007) predicts. We take both effects of linguistic and extralinguistic context on predictability into account and discuss two ways of estimating the likelihood of words in the presence of ellipses.

Ryan Lepic (University of Chicago) **P4**
English compound translations in American Sign Language

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

Erez Levon (Queen Mary, University of London) **LSA6**
Devyani Sharma (Queen Mary, University of London)
Amanda Cardoso (University of York)
Yang Ye (Queen Mary, University of London)
Dominic Watt (University of York)
Attitudes to accents in Britain: Ideologies, phonetic detail and the reproduction of accent bias

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

Robert Lewis (University of Chicago) **SSILA11**
Narrative Structure of a Potawatomi Text

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

Tom Lewis (Georgia Southern University) **ADS3**
Networks of threat: The role of social network geometry and Latinx threat discourses in New Orleans Latinx English

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

Brittnee Leysen-Ross (University of Glasgow) **ANS6**
Cognitive toponymy: Establishing a sense of 'place' in the Central Otago goldfields

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

a deeper understanding of the motivations behind the place-names, or conversely the impact of the place-names on the community, can be achieved.

Samuel Liff (Long Island University, Brooklyn) **P8**
Isabelle Barriere (Long Island University, Brooklyn)
Hasidic Yiddish null subjects: Status and distribution

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

Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut) **LSA28**
Ronice Müller de Quadros (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)
Jonathan D. Bobaljik (Harvard University)
Deanna Gagne (Gallaudet University)
Lily Kwok (University of Connecticut)
Sabine Laszakovits (University of Connecticut)
Marilyn Mafra (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina**)**
Susanne Wurmbrand (University of Connecticut)
Constraints on code-blending: Evidence from acceptability judgments

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

Jun Jie Lim (National University of Singapore) **SPCL5B**
Mie Hiramoto (National University of Singapore)
Xue Ming Jessica Choo (National University of Singapore)
Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales (University of Michigan)
Jakob Leimgruber (University of Basel)
Sentence-final adverbs in Colloquial Singapore English revisited: Increasing frequency and stabilization in a WhatsApp corpus

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

Susan Lin (University of California, Berkeley) **LSA9**
Myriam Lapierre (University of California, Berkeley)
Articulatory patterns in contrasting nasal-stop sequences in Panará

Nasal-stop sequences [NT] arise in the Brazillian language Panará from two distinct phonological processes, pre-nasalization of underlying /T/ following a nasal vowel, and post-oralization of underlying /N/ preceding an oral vowel. These two sequences are differentiated by listeners through a variety of acoustic cues (e.g. relative duration of audible [N] vs. [T] and presence of a stop

burst). These acoustic cues appear to be enhanced by critical differences in the relative timing of the velic, oral, and glottal articulators, especially the timing between the offset of voicing and the raising of the velum.

Mary S. Linn (Smithsonian Institution) **SSILA8**
Jack B. Martin (College of William & Mary)
Judith Maxwell (Tulane University)
Introduction to Special Session: Reclaiming and expanding early work on the native languages of Louisiana and the South

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

Adam Liter (University of Maryland) **SCiL0**
Naomi H. Feldman (University of Maryland)
Modeling the learning of the Person Case Constraint

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

Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University) **LSA38**
Left branch extraction and object shift in Tumbala Ch'ol

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

Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University) **LSA7**
Mary Moroney (Cornell University)
Justin Royer (McGill University)
Classifying classifiers: Two kinds of numeral classifiers across languages

We compare two types of theories of numeral classifiers we call ‘lassifier-for-numeral' theories and ‘classifier-for-noun' theories. For classifier-for-numeral theories, Krifka (1995) argues that classifiers are needed for numerals because numerals lack a measure function (see also Bale & Coon 2014). For classifier-for-noun theories, Chierchia (1998) and Cheng & Sybesma (1999) argue that nouns need classifiers because they either lack count nouns (Chierchia) or number morphology (Cheng & Sybesma). Using original data from three understudied languages (Ch'ol, Chuj and Shan), we argue that numeral classifiers fall in two categories: classifiers-for- numerals and classifiers-for-nouns””showing that both theories hold crosslinguistically.

Jiang Liu (University of South Carolina) **P1**
Seth Wiener (Carnegie Mellon University)
Homophone density effect on mental lexicon development: A case study of the early stage of spoken word learning in L2 Mandarin Chinese

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

Suyuan Liu (University of California, Los Angeles) **LSA9**
Matthew Faytak (University of California, Los Angeles)
Articulation and perception of Mandarin coda nasals by Shanghainese-Mandarin bilinguals

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

Mairym Llorens Monteserin (University of Southern California) **LSA15**
Skilled orchestration of speech and tics in adults with Tourette syndrome

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

Nicoletta Loccioni (University of California, Los Angeles) **LSA34**
A superlative argument in favor of a semantic account of connectivity sentences

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

Sara Loss (Oklahoma State University) **ADS9**
Mark Wicklund (Humboldt State University)
A change in progress: Connective which

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

Sara Loss (Oklahoma State University) **P1**
Mark Wicklund (Humboldt State)
Two deviant "which"es

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

Olga Lovick (University of Saskatchewan) **SSILA5**
(Some) uninflectable words in Upper Tanana Dene

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

Yijing Lu (University of Southern California) **P4**
Relating acoustic similarity and perceptual similarity: A case study using computational methods

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

Youtao Lu (Brown University) **LSA39**
James Morgan (Brown University)
Homophone auditory processing in cross-linguistic perspective

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

Sally Luken (University of Cincinnati) **ANS18**
The function of naming the protagonist in David Copperfield

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

Anya Lunden (College of William and Mary) **P1**
Megan Rouch (College of William and Mary)
Diana Worthen (College of William and Mary)
Luca Pauselli (Columbia University)
Michael Compton (Columbia University)
Vowel space reduction in patients with schizophrenia

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

Tao Ma (Shanghai Sanda University, China) **ANS4**
A balance between creativeness and usability: Semantic patterns to registers among application software names

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

Giorgio Magri (CNRS) **SCiL3**
A principled derivation of Harmonic Grammar

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

Taylor Mahler (The Ohio State University) **LSA36**
The social component of projection behavior of clausal complement contents

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

Travis Major (University of California, Los Angeles) **P4**
Uyghur accusative subjects: Is Dependent Case Theory necessary?

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

Zvinashe Mamvura (Humboldt University of Berlin) **ANS14**
Selective re-membering or selective forgetting? Streetscape and power in Zimbabwe

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

Iara Mantenuto (University of California, Los Angeles) **SSILA15**
Comparatives in San Sebastián del Monte Mixtec

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

Nicholas Mararac (Georgetown University) **LSA18**
Leadership style in "sea-story" narratives by LGBT U.S. Naval Officers

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

Mackenzie Marcinko (University of Delaware) **SSILA18**
Abdulrhman Alshahrani (University of Delaware)
Jermani Ojeda Ludeña (The University of Texas at Austin)
Apurímac Quechua ejective stops: A descriptive phonetic study

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

Connor Mayer (University of California, Los Angeles) **SCiL Poster I**
Max Nelson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Phonotactic learning with neural language models

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

Bryce E McCleary (Oklahoma State University) **ADS1**
Polyphonous bricolage: Oklahoma drag and stylistic variation

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

Adam McCollum (University of California, San Diego) **LSA27**
Sonority-sensitive lengthening and reduction in Uyghur

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

R. Thomas McCoy (Johns Hopkins University) **SCiL Poster I**
Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University)
Ewan Dunbar (Université Paris Diderot – Sorbonne Paris Cité)
Paul Smolensky (Microsoft Research AI/Johns Hopkins University)
Tensor Product decomposition networks: Uncovering representations of structure learned by neural networks

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

Karissa McFarlane (Grand Valley State University) **ADS Poster**
Wil Rankinen (Grand Valley State University)
Kin Ma (Grand Valley State University)
Language regard in Michigan's Upper Peninsula: Perceptual dialectology through the mental maps of nonlinguists

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

Jerrilyn McGregory (Florida State University) **ANS9**
"*PRONOUNCE IT LIKE IT SOUNDS": Black popular culture's devaluation of African American personal names*

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

the repertoire of popular comedians. In addition, conducting a digital ethnography yielded social media affordances conducive to this interrogation.

Andrew McInnerney (University of Michigan) **LSA25**
Parentheticals associate with their hosts pragmatically, not syntactically: Evidence from as-parentheticals

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

Isabel McKay (University of Arizona) **LSA26**
Breaking down -er *Nominalizations in Montana Salish*

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

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

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

Eric Meinhardt (University of California, San Diego) **SCIL1/SCiL Poster I**
Anna Mai (University of California, San Diego)
Eric Baković (University of California, San Diego)
Adam McCollum (Rutgers University)
Questioning to resolve transduction problems

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

Robin Melnick (Pomona College) **LSA10**
Evan Chuu (Pomona College)
Daniela Hinojosa Sada (Pomona College)
Meghan Joyce (Pomona College)
Baiyu Li (Pomona College)
Franco Liu (Pomona College)
Reassessing the role of processing in preposition stranding

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

Anna Melnikova (Stony Brook University) **P1**
The aspectual distribution and modal licensing in Russian infinitival constructions

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

Trecel Messam (University of the West Indies, Mona) **SPCL2**
Critical period effects in first language attrition- An evaluation of critical period effects in JC attrition among speakers of Papiamentu as an l2

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

Cherry Meyer (University of Chicago) **SSILA7**
The derivational use of gender in Ojibwe (Algonquian)

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

Timothee Mickus (Université de Lorraine, CNRS, ATILF) **SCiL2**
Denis Paperno (Utrecht University)
Mathieu Constant (Université de Lorraine, CNRS, ATILF)
Kees van Deemter (Utrecht University)
What do you mean, BERT? Assessing BERT as a distributional semantics model

Contextualized word embeddings are naturally seen as an extension of previous noncontextual distributional semantic models. In this work, we focus on BERT, a deep neural network that produces contextualized embeddings and has set the state-of-the-art in

several semantic tasks, and probe its embedding space for semantic coherence. While showing a tendency towards coherence, BERT does not fully live up to the natural expectations for a semantic vector space. In particular, we find that the position of the sentence in which a word occurs, while having no meaning correlates, leaves a noticeable trace on the word embeddings and disturbs similarity relationships.

Philip Miller (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot) **P8**
Peter Culicover (Ohio State University)
Lexical BE

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

Philip Miller (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot) **LSA4**
Geoffrey Pullum (University of Edinburgh)
Barbara Hemforth (University of Paris 7, Denis Diderot)
Disentangling the effects of discourse conditions and mismatch on the acceptability of VP ellipsis

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

Daniel Milway (University of Toronto) **LSA38**
A workspace-based analysis of adjuncts

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

Hitomi Minamida (Cornell University) **P1**
Prosody and wh-scope in Osaka Japanese

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

Mizuki Miyashita (University of Montana) **SSILA9**
Syllabicity of [X] in Blackfoot: An empirical investigation

This study examines the syllabicity of dorsal fricative /x/ in Blackfoot. This sound surfaces as [x], [ç], or [x^w] (collectively represented as [X]) as a result of the coalescence of underlying /ax/, /ix/, and /ox/, respectively. These never surface as onsets, but

occur between a vowel and another consonant ([innox^{w}ksisii]) or between consonants ([omxkokata]). It has been discussed that [X] may be moraic, but its syllabicity is unresolved. This study utilized a tapping method with two Blackfoot native speakers. The results suggest that [X] may be conditionally syllabic. Implications of this include contributions to typology, syllable study, and language pedagogy.

Shinobu Mizuguchi (Kobe University) **P4**
Koichi Tateishi (Kobe College)
Why is L1 not easy to hear?

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

Morgan Momberg (Michigan State University) **ADS10**
Danielle Brown (Michigan State University)
Lowkey opinion or lowkey fact: Exploring the acceptability of sentence-initial lowkey

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

Kathryn Montemurro (University of Chicago) **P8**
Molly Flaherty (Swarthmore College)
Marie Coppola (University of Connecticut)
Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)
Diane Brentari (University of Chicago)
The role of animacy and location in spatial modulation in two sign languages

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

Simanique Moody (The City University of New York) **SPCL5A**
Examining Language Contact Outcomes in Somali and Sierra Leonean Communities in the Netherlands

Using several years of ethnographic research, this paper examines how Somali and Sierra Leonean communities in the Netherlands have adapted linguistically in the face of ongoing societal changes. My findings for both communities reveal linguistic interactions that are multilingual and characterized by varying degrees of proficiency in the languages in contact, particularly for first-generation groups. Second-generation groups speak Dutch (and most also speak English) and vary in their levels of proficiency in their respective heritage languages. Speaking Dutch is used by some participants to claim their Dutch identity, but English plays an important role as an identity marker for many.

Kate Mooney (New York University) **LSA16**
Unifying prosodic and segmental repair: Metathesis and epenthesis in Uab Meto
1st place Student Abstract Award winner

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

Elisabeth Pierite Mora (Tunica-Biloxi Language & Culture Revitalization Program) **SSILA8**
Tunica Language and the next generation

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

Elliott Moreton (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **SCiL1**
Evolving constraints and rules in Harmonic Grammar

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

Emily Morgan (University of California, Davis) **SCiL3**
Roger Levy (Masschusetts Institute of Technology)
Frequency-(in)dependent regularization in language production and cultural transmission

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

Rebecca J. Moore (Tulane University) **SSILA17**
The current use of neologisms and revitalized forms in Kaqchikel

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

Mary Moroney (Cornell University) **P4**
Taking the measure of the Shan plural morpheme

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

Arpi Movsesian (University of California Santa Barbara) **ANS5**
"Wisdom" and "The Man of God": The semantics of Dostoevsky's proper names in Crime and Punishment *and* The Brothers Karamazov

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

Susanne Mühleisen (University of Bayreuth) **SPCL5A**
Code-switching and speech acts in a Cameroonian institutional context: Cameroon Pidgin English (CPE) and English in Sisters in Law

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

Pamela Munro (University of California, Los Angeles) **SSILA5**
Possessor raising in Garifuna subject extraction

Garifuna has a previoously undescribed type of Possessor Raising in subject extraction constructions. In (1) the possessed subject 'pants' differs in gender from its possessor 'John'; in (2) that subject is focused, with a postverbal auxiliary ba carrying an affix agreeing with the subject. In (3), ba agreement matches the focused possessor, now external to the stranded possessed noun.
(1) Wíye-tu [l-igálasun Wán].
be.dirty-T3f P3m-poss.pants[f] John
'John's pants are dirty'
(2) [L-igálasun Wán] [wíye bo-un].
P3m-poss.pants[f] John be.dirty ba-D3f
'It's John's pants that are dirty'

(3) Wán [wíye be-i igálasun].
John be.dirty ba-D3m poss.pants
'It's John whose pants are dirty'

Anyssa Murphy (University of South Carolina) **P4**
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)
Mark Beck (University of South Carolina)
Semantic and syntactic demarcations of Classical Greek object cases: An object(ive) study

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

Tsuneko Nakazawa (University of Tokyo) **P8**
On interpretation of resultatives with locative alternation verbs

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

Rexhina Ndoci (The Ohio State University) **P8**
Good digestion and good continuation! Well-wishing expressions at the closing of Greek conversations.

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

Karl Neergaard (Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, LPL, Aix-en-Provence, France) **LSA39**
Cigdem Turan (Technical University of Darmstadt)
James Sneed German (Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, LPL, Aix-en-Provence, France)
The presence of another facilitates spoken production while exciting postural control

Social interaction entails multilayered coordination both between interlocutors and within lexical processing and postural control. Interaction was manipulated through the presence or absence of the experimenter during a picture naming task wherein participants"™ reaction times (RTs) and bodily movement were recorded while standing. Participants in the social group exercised greater cognitive control (faster RTs) with a simultaneous increase in nonverbal communication (BI: body intensity). Noise ratios calculated from BI were characteristically pink, revealing periodicity that correlated with indexes of personality. The background noise characterizing our participants' long-range behavior is likely predictive of coordinative structures between interlocutors and within subsystems.

Brett C. Nelson (University of Calgary) **SSILA9**
[SG] in Southern Guatemala: Examining consonant allophony in Kaqchikel (Mayan)

Kaqchikel exhibits vast variation among its consonants (Patal Majzul et al., 2000). This includes a high degree of allophonic variation depending on position in the syllable and word. This paper analyzes the right-edge allophones of the plain stops and non-nasal sonorants of Kaqchikel. The four stops have aspirated allophones at each place of articulation. Bennett (2016) and Patal Majzul et al., document the sonorants allophones as devoiced, but after Brown et al. (2006), they are also spirantized. With this, the two separate series can be unified in receiving a [Spread Glottis] ([SG]) feature at the right edge of the domain.

Max Nelson (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **SCiL5**
Hossep Dolatian (Stony Brook University)
Jonathan Rawski (Stony Brook University)
Brandon Prickett (University of Massachusetts Amherst)
Probing RNN encoder-decoder generalization of subregular functions using reduplication

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

Narges Nematollahi (University of Arizona) **P4**
Mood selection of epistemic MUST in Persian and its implications for the general theory of modality

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

Benjamin Newman (Stanford University) **SCiL2**
Reuben Cohn-Gordon (Stanford University)
Christopher Potts (Stanford University)
Communication-based evaluation for natural language generation

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

Elise Newman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **P4**
The future perfect since Stump

I discuss a counterexample to the present-under-future generalization in English temporal adjuncts. Since-clauses always show past or present perfect in future perfect clauses, not present. However, the event inside since can still have a future-shifted interpretation, despite being pronounced with past tense. Other work incorrectly rules out the possibility of future-shifted past in adjuncts. I argue that the perfect licenses relative tenses in English due to locality. The adjunct tense structure is mapped to the perfect rather than the matrix tense structure, and is thus shielded from any reference to the utterance time.

An Nguyen (Johns Hopkins University) **P8**
Geraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University)
Covert movement in English probing wh-questions

Probing questions (PQs) are in-situ wh-questions that are commonly used in classroom settings and child-directed speech to prompt the addressee for an answer. We conducted a grammaticality judgment task to show that PQs, unlike echo questions, involve covert wh-movement. Results showed that PQs with multiple wh-phrases got a significantly lower acceptability score than echo questions with multiple wh-phrases despite their similarity in surface structure, which suggests a syntactic difference below the surface. We adopt two features [NEW] and [PROM(INENT)] and suggest that PQs are [+NEW, -PROM], and it is the [+NEW] feature that drives movement in questions.

Emma Nguyen (University of Connecticut) **P1**
The predictive power of lexical semantics on the passive behavior in young children

Acquisition of English verbal passive is seemingly delayed, with several studies noting that performance varies by verb depending on the particular lexical semantic class. Nguyen & Pearl (2017) identified five relevant lexical semantic verb classes, predicting that children's passive success is dependent on age and lexical semantic profile. Our goal is to identify the lexical verb asymmetry, if any, in 4-year-old children. In a TVJT, children's success was predicted by lexical profiles. With comparable success on actional and object-experiencer verbs, 4-year-olds have difficulty with only some non-actional verbs, notably subject-experiencers, contrary to Maratsos et al (1985).

Jon Nissenbaum (Brooklyn College) **LSA1**
Decompositional ALMOST and its scopal interaction in Danish state passives

Verb phrases modified by almost are ambiguous between a counterfactual and a scalar reading:
(1) We almost painted the wall.
a. '… but we didn't actually do it.' (counterfactual)
b. '… but not the entire wall.' (scalar)
Compositional theories have been partially successful in deriving this ambiguity, with verbs decomposing into subconstituents corresponding to sub-event structure. But current proposals predict a three-way ambiguity. Danish adjectival passives fill the missing puzzle-piece: they are ambiguous between a stative (morphologically agreeing participle) and a dynamic-result reading (uninflected participle). These forms are shown to create distinct scalar readings with naesten/almost.

Chaya R. Nove (The Graduate Center, CUNY) **LSA18**
Bilingual effects on New York Hasidic Yiddish vowels

This is a bilingual comparison examining, for a subset of Hasidic Yiddish (HY) and English vowels, how early HY-English bilinguals organize their phonetic system(s), and the degree and direction of cross-linguistic influence. A previous acoustic analysis of the HY peripheral vowels of three generations of speakers in New York suggests change over time, specifically, a gradual lowering and centering of /ɪ/ and /ʊ/ between the second and third generation (from immigration). Cross-linguistic differences in the high lax vowels observed here between the oldest two generations suggest contact-induced phonetic drift and may account for phonetic change in HY.

Zachary O'Hagan (University of California, Berkeley) **SSILA10**
Complex temporal relations in Caquinte: The Case of =ta and =ja

I explore reality status and the clitics =ta and =ja in Caquinte (Arawak; Peru). The clitic =ta is a prospective aspect (TSit follows TT), additionally requiring that the distance between the two times be minimal. It is incompatible with positive past clauses, and is thus an irrealis prospective aspect. The clitic =ja is a prospective aspect, additionally requiring that TT follow TU. It thus occurs only with future irrealis clauses. In sum, =ta has only two eventualities in view (TT, TSit), whereas =ja has three eventualities in view. I describe several implicatures, as well as the consequences for Kleinian frameworks.

Charlie O'Hara (University of Southern California) **P8**
The effect of learnability on constraint weighting: Case study from contour tone licensing

Recent work (Staubs, 2014; Stanton, 2016) has shown that not all possible grammars created by the factorial typology are equally likely to be actually attested, particularly focusing on differences of learnability affecting the attestation of different grammars.This paper argues that through learnability, language-specific factors such as lexical frequency can influence the probability that either *X/A or *X/B is higher weighted, allowing for such factors to influence grammar without needing to be directly encoded in the constraint system; as demonstrated with case studies from contour tone licensing.

Charlie O'Hara (University of Southern California) **SCiL Poster II**
Frequency matching behavior in on-line MaxEnt learners

Language users apply processes to nonce forms at a similar rate as what is observed in the lexicon as a whole. A model that attempts to learn a lexically idiosyncratic dataset must not only capture the rates of application to each lexical item and generalize to nonce forms. This poster explores "frequency-matching" behavior in an online MaxEnt learner, rather than the batch learners used in previous work in this area. I show that with an online MaxEnt learner, frequency-matching behavior can be emergent from standard assumptions about online learning without adding new biases to the learning algorithm.

Maura O'Leary (University of California, Los Angeles) **SSILA7**
The binding of Athabaskan possessor prefixes

Hän is known to be unique among Athabaskan languages—its two third person direct object pronouns are distributed based on purely syntactic features, instead of semantic ones. Similarly, Hän's four third person possessor prefixes (hë-, jë-, yë-, and wë-), which attach to the possessed noun and are coreferent with the possessor, are largely distributed based on classic syntactic binding principles. However, sentential binding alone is not adequte, as the pronoun yë- must be replaced with wë- if the referent is not salient. I incorporate a discourse-wide theory to account for the fact that yë- must be bound within the discourse.

Rachel M. Olsen (University of Georgia) **P4**
Processing our feelings: An acoustic analysis of emotional prosody in naturalistic speech

The emotion with which words are produced is essential to effective communication because it tells the receiver how to best respond. Such emotion is often expressed via prosody. Although emotional prosody has been studied in acted speech, it is understudied in naturalistic speech. This work thus analyzes pitch trajectory and pitch range in stressed vowels in the naturalistic corpus of personal conversations, StoryCorps. Results indicate that pitch trajectory and pitch range tend to group together according to where intended emotions fall along the arousal dimension of emotional affect (active vs. inactive), but not along the valence dimension (positive vs. negative).

Rachel M. Olsen (University of Georgia) **ADS Poster**
Social identity is a pitch: Expressing who you are through prosody

This work explores how humans use the prosodic element of pitch to communicate aspects of social identity such as gender, ethnicity, and region of birth. The *DASS* corpus, an extensive collection of historical semi-spontaneous southern U.S. speech, was orthographically transcribed and force-aligned, and f0 measurements at 20-35-50-65-80% of the way through each stressed vowel were automatically collected. Examination of the pitch trajectories reveals differences in pitch range and shape along social and regional lines. These results suggest there are prosodic elements at work below the level of the intonational phrase that communicate regional and social information in naturalistic speech.

Teigo Onishi (University of California, Los Angeles) **P4**
Emergence of uniformity: Latin vowel height alternation is restructured to increase the predictability of paradigm cells

Latin vowel height alternation (VHA) changes underlying word-internal short-vowels to [i] in open syllables. However, some prefixed stems restored an original root vocalism from corresponding unprefixed stems; in the attested stage, they do not show VHA. I propose that the vowel restoration observed in prefixed imperfectives is due to failure in learning: the root-vowel of [kon-

fodi-] has been restored from the unprefixed stem [‘fodi-]. This is to make its prefixed perfective [kon- foːdi-] predictable by an existing morphophonological rule which lengthens the root vowel of an imperfective to form a perfective (“V-lengthening”).

Sky Onosson (University of Manitoba) **ADS Poster**
Nicole Rosen (University of Manitoba)
Ethnolinguistic vowel differentiation in Manitoba

This paper discusses the formation of new transnational communicative practices by focusing on the speech of two important ethnic heritage populations in the province of Manitoba: Mennonites, and Filipinos. Mennonites have a long history in Manitoba, and Filipinos are currently the most important visible minority in the capital, Winnipeg. Our study is based on sociolinguistic interviews with 107 Manitobans, yielding just under 500,000 vowel tokens for analysis. Our results indicate significant differences in vowels undergoing known changes-in-progress, such as Canadian Shift and GOOSE-fronting, between ethnic groups, highlighting the importance of continued investigation of ethnolinguistic variation in Canada.

Sky Onosson (University of Manitoba) **SPCL3B**
Jesse Stewart (University of Saskatchewan)
The effects of language contact on non-native diphthongs in lexical borrowings: The case of Media Lengua and Quichua

In Ecuador a well-defined language contact continuum exists between Spanish and Quichua. In the middle, a ‘mixed language’ known as Media Lengua was formed primarily through relexification. This study presents a novel approach for analyzing the degree of integration of historically Spanish diphthongs into Media Lengua (e.g., /ei, eu/ etc.) to understand whether they assimilate to Quichua phonology or reflect those of Spanish based on their formant trajectories. Preliminary results suggest that Media Lengua speakers can produce historically Spanish diphthongs with significant transitions between the initial and final targets. However, transitions are often less prominent than those found in Spanish.

Elizabeth Orfson-Offei (University of Ghana) **SPCL5A**
Kwaku O. A. Osei-Tutu (University of Ghana)
Ghanaian ‘Student’ Pidgin at 60: What happens to the pidgin after the students stop being students?

Most previous research on GSP has targeted speakers at the secondary school and university levels (i.e., between the ages of 16 to 21). This study, however, explores the use and relevance of GSP after the speakers have graduated from the university by surveying 362 workers between thirty and forty-five years, who acquired GSP during the time they were in school, with the aim of determining what happens to the use of the language when the speakers are no longer students. Our findings indicate that GSP, far from being just a ‘student’ language, is very much in use among this population.

Yohei Oseki (Waseda University) **SCiL Poster II**
Alec Marantz (New York University)
Modeling morphological processing in human magnetoencephalography

In this paper, we conduct a magnetoencephalography (MEG) lexical decision experiment and model morphological processing in the human brain, especially the Visual Word Form Area (VWFA) in the ventral visual stream. Five computational models of morphological processing are constructed and evaluated against human brain activities: Letter Markov Model and Syllable Markov Model as “amorphous” models without linguistically defined morphemes, and Morpheme Markov Model, Hidden Markov Model (HMM), and Probabilistic Context-Free Grammar (PCFG) as “morphous” models with different amounts of morphological supervision. The present experiment demonstrates that “amorphous” models underperformed relative to “morphous” models, PCFG was more neurologically accurate than sequential models, and PCFG better explained nested words with non-local dependencies between prefixes and suffixes. These results strongly suggest that morphemes are represented in the VWFA and parsed into hierarchical morphological structures.

Eszter Ótott-Kovács (Cornell University) **P8**
Possessed relatives in Turkic

Several Turkic languages (such as Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uyghur, Uzbek, etc.) have “possessed relative clauses” where the subject is genitive and the agreement is marked on the modified noun phrase. This constitutes a seemingly nonlocal agreement relation. The paper argues that the genitive-marked DP is the possessor, and there is a pro subject co-indexed with it in the RC. In contrast to previous approaches, this analysis makes correct predictions about the restrictions on genitive case assignment, contextual amelioration effects, lack of genitive in the presence of overt agreement marking, and interpretation of relational nouns as modified nouns.

Deniz Ozyildiz (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **LSA13**
Embedded clauses in Turkish: Both argumenthood and modification are paths to composition

Recent recearch on attitude reports treats embedded clauses (e.g., that clauses) as modifiers of nouns and, depending on the author or the transitivity of the attitude verb, as modifiers or as complements of verbs. I provide syntactic evidence that some embedded clauses in Turkish (nominalizations) pattern like bona fide arguments, while others (clauses introduced by the morpheme "diye") pattern like modifiers. That is, the grammar must make available both strategies with nouns, and with verbs.

Marjorie Pak (Emory University) **LSA17**
Clause-final negation and the Jespersen cycle in Logoori

This paper looks at Jespersen-cycle effects in Logoori (Bantu/Kenya), where a clause-final adverb [daave] (NEG2) appears to be replacing the original prefixal negators [si-/ta-] (NEG1). There is a striking contrast between main-clause indicatives, where NEG1 is nearly obsolete (0-a-soma daave 's/he's not reading') and subjunctives, where NEG1 remains obligatory (u-*(ta)-soma daave 'don't read'). Moreover, there is no evidence for phonological weakening of [si-] or [ta-], a potential challenge for accounts where e.g. French non>ne instigates the cycle (Jespersen 1917). I provide an alternative analysis where the clause-final attachment of [daave] leads to ambiguous, competing structures, eventually driving [si-] out.

Kayla Palakurthy (University of California, Davis) **SSILA21**
Ignacio Montoya (University of Nevada, Reno)
Variation in Diné Bizaad perfective verbs

This paper presents an analysis of morphophonemic variation in the Diné Bizaad (Navajo) 1SG perfective verb forms using contemporary language samples recorded with 51 bilingual participants. Findings show that speakers are producing innovative forms with conjugation and voice valency markers that differ what have previously been described. I propose that the innovative verb forms have arisen from analogical generalizations based on other forms in the verb paradigm. Participants with different sociolinguistic backgrounds show distinct patterns. A greater understanding of the usage of this variation sheds light on processes of ongoing language change and aims to contribute to language teaching.

Lefteris Paparounas (University of Pennsylvania) **P8**
Faruk Akkus (University of Pennsylvania)
The Anaphor Agreement Effect in the nominal domain: Evidence from Turkish

In the Turkish nominal domain, anaphors in agreeing positions are ungrammatical when construed with co-varying agreement, and grammatical with default third-singular agreement; pronouns show the opposite distribution. We propose that this contrast results from an instantiation of the Anaphor Agreement Effect (Rizzi:1990,Woolford:1999) in the nominal domain. We argue that this account is empirically superior to existing binding-based approaches to the same contrast. By incorporating Turkish into the typology of the Anaphor Agreement Effect, our results show that the effect, previously discussed only with reference to verbal agreement, also subsumes nominal agreement.

Maxime Papillon (University of Maryland) **P1**
Harmony & word-tone in precedence-relation-oriented phonology

Tonal Phenomena can be fruitfully analyzed in a phonological representation with fewer assumptions based on directed graphs. I develop ideas designed for reduplication using directed graphs in phonology and apply them to harmony and word-tone phenomena. One new representational possibility of Precedence-Relation-Oriented Phonology is forms containing separate streams, each of which contains phonological material. The PROP analysis of word tone consists in seeing the tone melody as parallel streams in the representation. This analysis dispenses for rules of spreading or copying, replacing them with purely representational accounts in terms of PROP geometry.

Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield) **ANS8**
Lena Taub Robles (California State University, Bakersfield)
Julianys and Jadiel: The innovative and emblematic -/is/ and -/jel/ trends across three decades of Puerto Rican naming

Following growing popular commentary on distinctive Puerto Rican names, this paper draws on Social Security Administration naming data spanning three decades (1998, 2008, 2018) to trace the trajectory of two phonological endings in Puerto Rican baby naming: /is/ in feminine names like *Julianys* and *Greidys;* and /jel/ in masculine names like *Abdiel* and *Jatniel*. Our presentation will discuss the Puerto Rican distinctiveness of the features, as well as how earlier popular names in the U.S. and in Puerto Rico may have been influential. Finally, we will discuss how shifting stances toward the U.S., as well as identification with Latin America, may provide a partial explanation for the patterns observed.

Indrek Park (Indiana University Bloomington) **SSILA6**
Hidatsa influence on Mandan

Mandan is currently classified as the sole member of its own branch in the Siouan language family. Its precise relationship to the other subdivisions of the family remains a mystery as it shares innovations that are uniquely Missouri River Siouan or uniquely Mississippi River Siouan.
This paper proposes that the Missouri River Siouan innovations in Mandan are the result of extensive cohabitation and language contact with the Hidatsa and Crow. Most shared features and structures are clearly more elaborate in Hidatsa, which suggests that it was the source and Mandan the recipient.

Keunhyung Park (University of South Carolina) **P1**
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)
The effects of focus on scope relations between quantifiers and negation in Korean

This paper examines focus-marking in Korean negation. English, allowing QR at LF, permits ambiguous quantifier interpretation, where Korean, with “rigid scope” , does not. Conversely, English restricts object quantifier scope relative to negation, where Korean displays ambiguity. Focus-marking of quantified nominals and negated verbs disrupts usual scope interpretations. The paper will examine differences between English and Korean, and explain focus-marking effects in sentences involving quantification and negation. We show: (i) focus-marking of verbal elements compels their upward movement, resulting in their having obligatory scope over all quantified expressions, and (ii) interpretations of focus-marked quantifiers is determined by their surface order.

Alicia Parrish (New York University) **LSA35**
Ailís Cournane (New York University)
Acquisition of quantity-related inferences in 4 and 5 year olds

This study directly compares quantity inferences from scalar implicatures and definite presuppositions to exhaustivity inferences in it-clefts, for which the theoretical literature disagrees on the source of inference – pragmatic (like scalar implicatures) or semantic (like presuppositions). In acquisition, little is known about exhaustivity and existing studies have relied on contrasts where non-exhaustive items are false rather than infelicitous. We investigate whether within-subjects correlations in acquisition from 4 & 5 year-olds can inform us about the source of exhaustivity inferences. Using a Felicity Judgment Task, we test how exhausitivity patterns with presuppositions and scalar implicatures, keeping materials maximally similar.

Ludger Paschen (Zentrum fur Allgemeine Sprach) **P8**
Matt Stave
Frank Seifart (Zentrum fur Allgemeine Sprach)
Manfred Krifka (Zentrum fur Allgemeine Sprach)
Cross-linguistic variation in phonetic compression and lengthening

Cross-linguistic variation in the domain of phonetic compression/lengthening and morpheme distribution is still largely understudied. We present a new initiative directed at creating a polyfunctional language DOcumentation REference COrpus (DoReCo) that will enable users to conduct comparative research into spontaneous speech on a diverse sample of at least 50 languages. By scrutinizing the empirical reality of potential phonetic and morphological universals across diverse languages, DoReCo will provide a window into the neuro-cognitive and physiological-articulatory bases of human language.

Robert Pasternak (Zentrum Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft) **P4**
Composing copies without trace conversion

The copy theory of movement (Chomsky 1995) poses challenges for the interpretation of quantificational DPs, since higher copies need to be interpreted as true quantifiers, while lower copies must be interpreted as (or similarly to) bound variables. To enable this, Fox (2002, 2003) proposes a syntactic operation of trace conversion, which converts lower copies of quantificational DPs into bound definites. I provide an alternative account that derives the same result without syntactic trace conversion, allowing the same quantificational DP to be interpreted identically at both higher and lower copies.

Ellie Pavlick (Brown University) **SCiL Invited Talk**
What should constitute natural language "understanding"?

Natural language processing has become indisputably good over the past few years. We can perform retrieval and question answering with purported super-human accuracy, and can generate full documents of text that seem good enough to pass the Turing test. In light of these successes, it is tempting to attribute the empirical performance to a deeper "understanding" of language that the models have acquired. Measuring natural language "understanding", however, is itself an unsolved research problem. In this talk, I will discuss recent work which attempts to illuminate what it is that state-of-the-art models of language are capturing. I will describe approaches which evaluate the models' inferential behavior, as well as approaches which rely on inspecting the models' internal structure directly. I will conclude with results on human's linguistic inferences, which highlight the challenges involved with developing prescriptivist language tasks for evaluating computational models.

Amanda Payne (Haverford College) **ADS Poster**
Patterns of unbound anaphors in a 'reality TV dialect'

Reflexive anaphors (e.g. "myself") are generally considered to be ungrammatical without an antecedent in the same clause to bind them. However, it has been noted (Charnavel and Sportiche 2014) that the first person reflexive anaphor is relatively acceptable in some speech contexts, even when unbound by a first person pronoun. Though acceptability judgment surveys indicate such uses are degraded, they are extremely common in the context of reality TV interviews. This project investigates the syntactic distribution of these unbound first person anaphors, as well as the perceived connotation of formality they encode.

Joy Peltier (University of Michigan) **P8**
Deictic nominal marking in Kwéyòl Donmnik: The influences of information status, gesture, and deictic force on morphosyntactic form

Exploring nominal items in Kweyol Donmnik (KD) brings researchers to the intersections of syntax, semantics, and pragmatics (Christie 1998: 266) and poses many challenges. One notable puzzle is teasing apart the meanings of KD's definite and demonstrative markers, both of which impose deictic interpretations. Many examinations of creole nominals (Zribi-Hertz and Glaude 2007, Baptista 2007) have commented on this overlap, but rarely have such observations been empirically tested (Déprez 2007: 269). Using conversational, narrative, and gestural data from speakers in London, UK, this project investigates how the pragmatic and gestural context influence a deictic KD nominal's morphosyntactic form.

Kevin Penner (SIL International/University of Alberta) **SSILA5**
Adjectives in Ixtayutla Mixtec

Various differing claims have been made in the Mixtec (Otomanguean, Mexico) literature about the grammatical status of property concept words (PCWs), the prototypical semantic domain of adjectives. For instance, it has been claimed that PCWs:
* form a class of stative verbs
* can be either descriptive verbs or adjectives
* are adjectives that may be typified by a cluster of behaviours even though the grammar does not clearly distinguish them from verbs
This paper argues that, following typologically robust definitions of parts of speech proposed in Beck (1999; 2002), the grammar of Ixtayutla Mixtec clearly distinguishes a class of words that are adjectives.

Mark Peters (Independent Scholar) **ANS3**
Baron Von Evilstein, Granny Goodness, and Morticoccus: A taxonomy of comic book creator Jack Kirby's names

Jack Kirby—co-creator of the Black Panther, the Hulk, the Avengers, the X-Men, Captain America—is considered the most important creator in comic book history. Part of that creation was the naming of characters. My presentation will look at Kirby's names—for people, places, processes, and gizmos—from the 1970s. These include alliterative names (Mister Miracle, Victor Volcanum), names that reveal character (Scott Free, Baron Von Evilstein), compounds (Astro Force, Mega-Rod), altered spellings (Apokolips, Darkseid), and word blends (Homo Disastrous, Morticioccus). This look at Kirby's 1970s names will shed light on comic book/superhero names and naming in general.

Simon Peters (University of California, Santa Barbara) **SSILA21**
Gabriel Mendoza (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Morphophonological processes in Piedra Azul Tù'un Ntá'vi (Mixtec, San Martín Peras)

Previous research on phonological and morphophonological processes in Mixtec languages has focused primarily on tonal processes or on tone changes to possessed nominals. This paper presents the tonal and segmental processes triggered by four pronominal enclitics in the Piedra Azul variety (San Martín Peras, Oaxaca). The processes that occur at these morphological junctures include tonal and segmental overwriting, tonal and vocalic fusion, and assimilatory glide insertion. The combination of tonal and segmental processes that occurs depends on the enclitic, the stem's tonal melody, and the final vowel of the stem.

Lisbeth A. Philip (University of New Orleans) **SPCL6**
Di likl bwai an di frag ina bakl: Phonological variation and social networks in two bilingual communities in Limon, Costa Rica

This study applied the social network approach to analyze language maintenance and language shift (LMLS) in the English varieties spoken by a sample of Afro-Costa Rican women in two bilingual communities, Puerto Limon and Siquirres, in the Province of Limon, Costa Rica. Within their English, four phonological variables of the creole variety were analyzed. As a norm enforcement mechanism in the maintenance of language practices of the members in the network, the social network model did not prove useful in drawing meaningful conclusions concerning the maintenance of the standard linguistic practices in small scale communities composed of minority ethnic groups.

Josh Phillips (Yale University) **LSA17**
Privative case: Change in the meaning of a nominal negator

The privative is a nominal `case', reported in many Australian languages, generally taken to indicate the absence of the noun that it marks (fulfilling a function similar to 'without' or 'less' in English). I propose a semantics for the basic meaning of the privative as a quantifier over the domain of properties of individuals, also showing how these markers diachronically come to quantify over properties of events and eventually over propositions. This constitutes a first formal semantic treatment of the Negative Existential Cycle (Croft 1990) and has implications for theories of grammaticalisation and negation.

Sarah F. Phillips (New York University) **P4**
Using more than just grammars during offline and online tasks by Spanish-English bilinguals

Bilingualism research utilizes two different types of tasks when investigating bilingual competence: offline tasks (e.g. acceptability judgment tasks) and online tasks (e.g. reaction time experiments). Assuming that a single, grammar-based system is used in both tasks (Lewis & Phillips, 2015), even when code-switching (MacSwan, 2014), the prediction is that data from both task-types should pattern in alignment based on grammaticality. However, results from an online survey experiment taken by Spanish-English bilingual adults suggest that different aspects of linguistic knowledge, in addition to grammatical knowledge, are used in each type of task.

Andrew Pick (University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa) **LSA31**
Yamben: A previously undocumented language of Madang

Yamben is a previously undocumented language of Madang province, Papua New Guinea. It has been overlooked due to conflation with its similarly-named neighbor, Yaben. Yamben's phonology and grammar show many areal traits, but comparison of 200+ items of basic vocabulary between Yamben and nearby languages has been insufficient to establish regular sound correspondences. It is therefore not yet clear whether potential cognates and areal traits are directly inherited or due to areal influence. Yamben is clearly not closely related to any nearby language, and has the potential to play an important role in reconstructing the linguistic

Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin) **P4**
Contact with English and the history of /pf/ in Texas German

The precise effects of contact with English on Texas German remain difficult to pinpoint. I explore this topic as it pertains to the history of the affricate /pf/. I argue that the best account of the development of /pf/ in Texas German is to treat it as a straightforward sequence of sound changes, /pf/ > /f/ > /pf/ > /f/. I further contend that contact with English is one of the causes of the changes, but that factors like the changing linguistic and social contexts on Texas German also need to be considered..

Marc Pierce (University of Texas at Austin) **NAAHoLS3**
Lehmann’s Reader*, 1967-2020*

Winfred Lehmann’s *A Reader in Nineteeth-Century Historical Indo-European Linguistics* (1967) contains excerpts from 18 important works in English translation. Contemporary responses to the *Reader* were mixed; it was praised for making the texts available in English translation, but criticized for the choice of texts and the quality of the translations. Today, though, the *Reader*’s genuine value is recognized. I argue that this shift in attitudes towards the *Reader* occurred for two main reasons. First, it gives non-specialists access to these important texts. Second, it provides a handy gateway to the history of the field.

Justin Pinta (The Ohio State University) **P8**
Variable Gender Agreement in Correntinean Spanish

Patterns of morphological gender agreement in Spanish are generally assumed to be consistent across dialects. A quantitative analysis of gender agreement in the Spanish spoken in Corrientes, Argentina demonstrates systematic variation in agreement patterns among both monolinguals and bilinguals (in Spanish and Correntinean Guarani). This phenomenon in Correntinean Spanish is linked to the opposite phenomenon in Correntinean Guarani; while Spanish has lost patterns of gender agreement in Corrientes, Guarani has gained gender in its article system in Corrientes. These facts together shed light on the malleability and evolution of gender systems under situations of intense linguistic contact.

May Helena Plumb (University of Texas at Austin) **SSILA10**
The semantic distribution of the Tlacochahuaya Zapotec Habitual (r-)

The prefix r- in Tlacochahuaya Zapotec is most commonly a habitual aspect marker, but it also has other functions, including, with certain verbs, a progressive aspect marker. In this presentation, I describe the distribution of r- in both elicited and naturalistic

contexts and compare this distribution with the use of r- in Colonial Valley Zapotec documents (16th - 18th centuries). This research provides a basis for future work on the diachronic semantics of Tlacolula Valley Zapotec TAM marking.

Robert Podesva (Stanford University) **ADS2**
Christian Brickhouse (Stanford University)
Lewis Esposito (Stanford University)
Chantal Gratton (Stanford University)
Sabrina Grimberg (Stanford University)
Zion Mengesha (Stanford University)
TRAM/TRAP and country-orientation among Latinx speakers in California

We examine variation in TRAP/TRAM among 51 Latinx speakers in Salinas, California. TRAM and TRAP are lowering and retracting in apparent time. This is led by younger women. Country-oriented and bilingual speakers are lowering and retracting TRAM and have less of a split than town-oriented speakers, while speakers of higher education levels have a greater split than speakers of lower education levels. This is in contrast with Podesva *et al.*'s (2015) findings that country-oriented White speakers have a *larger* TRAM/TRAP split than townies, highlighting the complex relations among race, town/country-orientation, and place underlying the meaning potential of the nasal split.

Till Poppels (University of California, San Diego) **LSA36**
Andrew Kehler (University of California, San Diego)
Inferential ellipsis resolution: Sluicing, nominal antecedents, and the Question Under Discussion

Sluicing tends to exhibit a tight correspondence between the elided material and its antecedent, but characterizing this correspondence precisely has proven challenging. We conducted 3 acceptability judgment experiments to evaluate IDENTITY and QUD theories of sluicing. Experiment 1 examined whether sluicing can recover interpretations inferentially. Experiments 2 and 3 examined whether inferential ellipsis resolution depends on the availability of the relevant QUD in context. Taken together, our results demonstrate an interplay between identity and QUD availability, whereby sluicing can be highly felicitous without identity when the necessary QUD is sufficiently salient.

Paul Portner (Georgetown University) **LSA34**
Raffaella Zanuttini (Yale University)
Miok Pak (George Washington University)
Person marking, status marking, and three concepts of addressee

The concept of 'addressee' is not simple, but there has been little work that aims to understand how the morphology and syntax map onto pragmatic distinctions. Using evidence from Korean, English and Italian, we propose a three-way classification of addressee types. The three types (interlocutor addressee, identifiable addressee, and general addressee) are distinguished in the syntax by the marking of two features, person (which determines whether the addressee is specific or general) and status (which marks the social relation between speaker and addressee in the context, cf. Portner, Pak, and Zanuttini 2019).

Bill Poser (Yinka Dene Language Institute) **SSILA 1**
Some innovative features of electronic dictionaries

We describe electronic dictionaries of Carrier and Sekani with features both for linguists and advanced learners and for beginners and inexpert dictionary users. These include features designed for languages such as these with notoriously prolific and complex verbal morphology, such as entries for fully inflected verbs, paradigms, and components such as stems and prefixes, and features that make the dictionaries easier for inexpert users, such as fuzzy spelling and links from grammatical terms to explanations in an associated grammar sketch.

Andrew Potter (University of North Alabama) **SCiL Poster I**
The rhetorical structure of modus tollens: An exploration in logic-mining

This paper describes a method for mining discourse for rules of inference. The method uses Rhetorical Structure Theory to analyze inference rules and defines logical signatures for use in logic-mining. These signatures are generalized and normalized and grounded in inferential relationships with their respective rules. Thus, from a text, it is possible to identify a rhetorical structure, and from the structure, a relational proposition, from the proposition a signature, and from the signature the rule of inference occurring within the text. The focus in this paper is on modus tollens, but the method is extensible to other rules as well.

Amanda Potts (Cardiff University) **ANS15**
Mrs, Mother, Monster: A legal-linguistic analysis of names for women who kill

In this paper, I detail the ways in which women who kill are referred to by judges in contemporary English sentencing remarks. I remark upon the identities constructed through the using of pronominal, nominative, and categorising naming strategies, and in so doing: (1) quantify the extent to which members of the judiciary invoke patriarchal values and gender stereotypes in naming within their sentencing remarks, and (2) identify particular identities that emerge within sentencing remarks for women who kill. I find that judges systematically create dichotomous narratives of degraded victims or dehumanised monsters, and silence women's self-references in the courtroom.

Christopher Potts (Stanford Linguistics) **SCiL Invited Talk**
Pragmatic reasoning in large-scale NLP systems

Iterated response models of pragmatic language use (e.g., the Rational Speech Acts model) have achieved an impressive range of results in linguistics and psychology. These models are also proving to be valuable components in large-scale natural language processing systems. This talk will review recent work on such pragmatic NLP hybrids. I will seek to identify effective strategies for designing and assessing these models, and I will show that they encourage us to reformulate traditional NLP problems as genuine communication tasks that are grounded in specific contexts, thereby making such tasks more realistic and more relevant to research in pragmatics.

John Powell (University of Arizona) **SSILA6**
From ergative to marked-nominative in the Yuman-Cochimí family

Yuman languages feature the typologically rare Marked-Nominative (MN) case system; they have nominative-accusative alignment but mark only nominative case. As it is not an areal feature of the region, how did this rare case system arise in Yuman? The diachronic origin of MN in Yuman has not been well studied. Twelve Yuman grammars were surveyed, nine of which are MN. Moreover, there is clear evidence that Cochimí was an ergative language, a commonly cited typological origin for the MN (König, 2008). This paper argues that the Proto-Yuman MN system developed from an ergative parent, Proto-Yuman-Cochimí.

John Powell (University of Arizona) **LSA17**
The reflexive cycle of the Pai branch of the Yuman family

Yuman languages feature a medio-passive –v suffix, but the Pai branch has extended –v to reflexives, suggesting a counterexample to the empirically unidirectional reflexive-to-passive cycle, which would appear unusual for grammaticalization. A survey of fourteen Yuman grammars was conducted. Using the framework of Linguistic Cycle (van Gelderen, 2011), this paper shows that the Pai extension of the medio-passive –v to the reflexive was made possible by also innovating a reflexive anaphor yev'm. While not a total counterexample to the reflexive-to-passive cycle, this paper complicates the theory on how medio-passives can be reanalyzed as reflexives with the help of innovative anaphors.

Brandon Prickett (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **LSA16**
Identity bias and generalization in a variable-free model of phonotactics

Explicit, algebraic variables have been an assumption in phonological theory for decades (Halle, 1962). Recently, a number of phonotactic models have been proposed that do not make use of such algebraic symbols (e.g. Hayes & Wilson, 2008; Pater &

Moreton, 2014). However, two phenomena have been used to challenge these variable-free proposals: Identity Generalization and Identity Bias (Berent et al. 2012; Gallagher 2013). Here, I show that a novel mechanism, Probabilistic Feature Attention, which assumes that ambiguity affects learning in a structured way, causes both behaviors to emerge for free.

Samantha Prins (University of Montana) **SSILA18**
Final vowel devoicing in Blackfoot

This study examines the Blackfoot suffixes –wa '3SG.AN' and –yi '4SG' in terms of their varying phonetic realizations in word-final environments. The intention of this research is to reconcile a claim in the literature that word-final vowels are devoiced with the observation that these suffixes, have varying phonetic realizations in connected speech. In this study, recordings of narratives in Blackfoot are analyzed in terms of the phonetic realizations of –wa and –yi tokens as well as their distribution across intonation unit-medial and final environments. The findings of this research are that vowels are devoiced in intonation unit-final position in Blackfoot.

Anita Puckett (Virginia Tech University) **ADS5**
The emblematic nature of Appalachian English

At the beginning of Michael Montgomery's introduction to the section on language in the *Encyclopedia of Appalachia*, he notes, "Appalachian speech has long served as an emblem of the region's natives—one that has inspired contradictory, fanciful, and sometimes far-fetched notions about the people and their culture" (p. 999). This presentation applies his observation to how the quotidian speech of those speaking a variety of Appalachian English in Montgomery County, Virginia, contributes to the emblematic construction of a negative Appalachian imaginary by many of the non-locals teaching or researching at Virginia Tech, a major university located within this county.

Clifton Pye (University of Kansas) **LSA31**
Documentation as acquisition theory

Language acquisition theories describe data from a handful of the 6,000 human languages, but acquisition theorists lack knowledge of the world's indigenous languages. There is only limited information on the acquisition of five indigenous languages spoken in the United States, as well as published records of how children acquire 10 of the 282 indigenous languages in Mexico. In such circumstances, it is vital to examine the theoretical implications of such a restricted dataset. Research on the acquisition of ergative languages provides data that lies outside the scope of current acquisition theories (c.f. Bavin and Stoll 2013).

Clifton Pye (The University of Kansas) **SSILA14**
Scott Berthiaume (Dallas International University)
The emergence of Northern Pame (Xi'iuy) morphology among children

We analyzed production data from five children around the age of 2;0 acquiring Northern Pame (autonym: Xi'iuy). Morphology in Xi'iuy is tightly constrained by prosody throughout the nominal and verbal systems of the language. The initial syllable on Xi'iuy words is an obligatory portmanteau prefix that marks number and class on nouns, and person-mode-aspect on verbs. Despite its significance, the initial syllable exhibits phonological weakening. We show how prosodic properties in adult language shape children's production of prefixes on nouns and verbs, and discuss their theoretical implications. This investigation has important implications for the promotion of Xi'iuy in schools.

Wil Rankinen (Grand Valley State University) **ADS10**
Kin Ma (Grand Valley State University)
Words and Yooper Identity: The geolinguistic landscape of lexically enregistered variants

This geolinguistic study examines how frequently local words are used across Michigan's Upper Peninsula (UP) and how strongly they are tied to local identity. A 1720-participant sample was obtained using an online survey, whereby participants were asked to provide their hometown zip code and responses to five Likert rating scales (frequency of use and hearing the item, willingness to correct individual or group, and importance to identity) for the following words: *camp*, *chook/toque*, *choppers*, *cudighi*, *pank*, *sisu*, and *swampers*. The results show that the use and connections to identity for these words are correlated with specific geographic UP regions.

Dongmei Rao (Yale University) **P8**
Jason Shaw (Yale University)
Allophone annexation as a path to phoneme merger: the case of labial-velar fricatives in the Zhongjiang dialect Chinese

Based on original fieldwork, we report the phonetic distribution of /x/~/f/ in the Zhongjiang dialect of Southwestern Mandarin. Despite distal places of articulation (teeth for /f/ vs. velum for /x/), /f/ has expanded in acoustic phonetic space to partially overlap with /x/. We account for this expansion by positing a velarized allophone of /f/, a labial-velar fricative, which emerged from temporal overlap between [x] and [u] for /xu/. Although originating from /xu/, the labio-velar fricative has been reinterpreted as an allophone of /f/, allowing /f/ to encroach on the phonetic space of /x/.

Jonathan Rawski (Stony Brook University) **SCiL Poster I**
Hossep Dolatian (Stony Brook University)
Multi-Input Strictly Local functions for tonal phonology

This paper presents an automata-theoretic characterization of the typology of attested tonal patterns using enriched data structures. We generalize the Input Strictly Local class of functions to consider multiple inputs of tonal and segmental strings, and find that the associated strictly local multi-tape transducers successfully capture tonal typology. Links between automata-theoretic and logical characterizations of phonological expressivity showcase the tradeoffs in data structure and locality in the expressivity of phonological computation.

Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University) **ADS7**
Beyond dialect awareness: Reframing students' dialects as educational assets

Combining information from sociolinguistics with Freirean critical pedagogy, Critical Language Pedagogy (CLP) "guides students to critically examine the widely held assumptions, or ideologies, surrounding language and dialects, the power relationships such ideologies uphold, and ways to change these ideologies" (Godley & Reaser, 2018: 3). This talk both describes CLP and examines the ways over 300 pre-service teachers at 11 universities responded to an online mini-course introducing them to sociolinguistic information and CLP approaches. The results demonstrate that pre-service teachers evolved over the experience and emerged with deployable pedagogical strategies for empowering students to confront conventional standard language ideologies.

Paul E. Reed (University of Alabama) **ADS5**
Tracey Weldon-Stewart (University of South Carolina)
Bridget Anderson (Old Dominion University)
Questions, books, and time: Montgomery the colleague, mentor, and friend

Michael Montgomery was an eminent scholar and a cherished colleague, mentor, and friend. This presentation focuses on how Montgomery was able to impact the lives and scholarship of those that knew him at a personal level. Through engaging conversations, sharing of resources, and spending time, he was able to help clarify ideas and thoughts, to expand notions into research lines, and to support those around him. We will each share how Montgomery shaped our research through an "Appalachian English family" model of personal interactions and collaboration, emphasizing how Montgomery the man left an indelible mark.

Emily Remirez (University of California, Berkeley) **P1**
Interacting phonetic and syntactic cues in perception

Episodic models provide evidence suggesting exemplars--remembered past linguistic experiences--are rich in detail, including social information. However it's unclear what is in an exemplar, and which parts of exemplars interact with each other and other aspects of linguistic and social systems. This paper explores a joint prediction of 'phonetic exemplar theory' and 'syntactic exemplar theory' (Hay & Bresnan 2006): If phonetic and syntactic experiences are both stored such that they can interact, this should affect listeners' behavior. Results of a perception experiment show interaction between phonetic and syntactic cues associated with socio-/ethnolects. Listeners respond faster and more favorably when cues 'match.'

Jennifer Renn (Purdue University) **ADS Poster**
Trish Morita-Mullaney (Purdue University)
Transformation through teacher education: The impact of an English Learner (EL) licensure program on teachers' language attitudes

Prejudices and misconceptions about language diversity are a barrier to fair and equitable education for many minority students. Expanding teachers' understanding of language is critical, as teachers who are accepting of EL students have more positive orientations toward diversity and bilingualism. We present the results of a study of 36 Indiana elementary teachers participating in a year-long online EL licensure program. Results from surveys and interviews show positive impacts on teachers' beliefs as a result of the coursework, with many exhibiting more additive views of language diversity and modifying instruction to be more responsive to linguistically and culturally diverse students.

Richard Rhodes (University of California, Berkeley) **SSILA6**
*On the phonetic nature of Proto-Algonquian *θ*

The phonetic content of the segment originally reconstructed as Proto-Algonquian *θ has been controversial for decades. This paper argues on the basis of sound change that it is *ɬ. The merger of PA *l and *θ (*ɬ) is the earliest and deepest division in Algonquian proper, but the product of the last division, the Eastern Algonquian, continues a contrast in the reflexes of PA *ʔl and PA *ʔɬ. None of the daughters of the intermediate dialects show this contrast. This paper shows how a nuanced approach to the original merger using PA *ɬ can resolve the classificatory dilemma.

Joseph Rhyne (Cornell University) **SCiL Poster II**
Reconciling historical data and modern computational models in corpus creation

Historical linguistics has been greatly aided by digital corpora, and the modern computational models for corpus creation have achieved unprecedented success. However, they are essentially incompatible with limited historical data: the amount of data needed to train the neural network taggers is not available for these languages. To address this problem, this paper develops an approach to historical corpus creation that uses methods for low-resource languages, such as model transfer (Fang and Cohn 2017), and exploits the relationships between past languages and their modern descendants. Here, we achieve a first pass POS tagging in a pipeline for historical corpus creation.

Toloo Riazi (University of California, Santa Barbara) **ANS7**
Names that matter: The Cuban Revolution through the names

By drawing on Judith Butler's theory about naming, this paper will scrutinize the performative role of naming in *The Initials of the Earth*. The names that Carlos, an ordinary Cuban citizen desperate to prove his dedication to the revolution, is forced to use constitute his perception of the revolution, the world, and Castro's regime. This paper studies the politics of masculinity and revolution in Cuba through naming. It is this scholar's intention to show how "naming" and "norming" embodies the ideologically motivated politics of Castro's regime. Naming serves as a repository out of which symbols of hypermasculine and totalitarian ideology can be fashioned.

Caitlin Richter (University of Pennsylvania) **P4**
Menominee high back vowel split as a consequence of alternation-sensitive phoneme learning

Menominee phonemes /o/ and /u/ descended from phonemic split of allophones [o:] and [u:] as short vowel changes obscured their conditioning. We model children's phoneme inventory acquisition, with allophone learning motivated by the cost of processing alternations in the lexicon (wato:p 'alder' ~ watu:p-yak 'alder-s'). Historical Menominee input is predicted to require acquisition of allophonic [o:] ~ [u:] due to many observable alternations, while modern input yields a phonemic contrast between these vowel qualities. The general alternation-motivated learning model invites examination of the relationship between formal description and psychological representation, and specifies a measurable proposal for when restructuring occurs.

Lilia Rissman (Radboud University Nijmegen) **P1**
Asifa Majid (University of York)
Diversity of thematic role categories across three Germanic languages

Thematic roles such as Agent have a controversial status in linguistic theory. Although roles are notoriously difficult to define, the roles Agent and Instrument have been argued to be part of universal core knowledge. The prototypical Instrument is often characterized as an inanimate object manipulated intentionally, causally affecting a patient. There is little evidence, however, that this prototype is shared widely across languages. We asked speakers of English, Dutch and German to describe prototypical and non-prototypical instrumental events. We found that their descriptions reflected different instrumental categories, casting doubt on a simple projection from core knowledge to language.

Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University) **ANS3**
Onomastic connections in Joann Sfar's The Rabbi's Cat

In this graphic fable, *Sfar* is a name shared by several characters and their author. Derived from *sofer*, in Hebrew *Sfar* means "to write," while in Arabic *Sfar* is "yellow." The name acts as a unifying agent bridging ethnicities, religions, and cultures. Two essential characters, Rabbi Abraham Sfar and Sheik Muhammad Sfar, share the same Sufi saint's surname. To the surprise of the Rabbi's cat, both men are the saint's descendants. Etymologically, other character and place names reveal Hebrew-Arabic connections. These names function to amplify the author's theme that despite cultural, ethnic, and religious divisions, connections between people can exist; some may be onomastic.

Kenneth Robbins (Louisiana Tech University) **ANS11**
"Call me Shane": Names as intensifiers in Jack Shaefer's tale

In his classic 1949 novel, *Shane*, Jack Shaefer employs names as subtle signifiers of character and equally subtle means of intensifying relationships and dramatic action. A. B. Guthrie, who wrote the screenplay for the 1953 film version, makes seemingly insignificant changes in Shaefer's name choices, but they impact the way the tale unfolds on the big screen. This paper examines both versions of *Shane* with major emphasis on the naming of the novel's narrator, Bob (novel) or Joey (film), the nine-year-old son of the Starrett family who lives precariously on a contested portion of Wyoming prairie in the 1880s.

Tom Roeper (University of Massachusetts Amherst) **LSA35**
Jennifer Spenader (Groningen University)
New Insights into quantifier acquisition from Double quantified sentences

Quantifier acquisition research has focused almost exclusively on solo quantifiers, overlooking potential insights from double quantifier acquisition (DQs): <u>every dog washed every dog.</u> It requires event multiplication, e.g. three agents, three dogs = nine dog-washing events, Fig. 1 (*fully distributive* reading). However, colloquial examples allow anaphoric, copying interpretation with DQs, e.g. (somewhat marginalized) *Everybody is doing everybody's taxes*.

We found that regardless of quantifier position, spreaders spread, consistent with the adverbial account of spreading[5]. However, children and marginally adults allow the anaphoric or copying interpretations for universal quantifiers, so single and DQ cases are understood identically. Developmental Spreading [2] ends before DQs are interpreted as non-copies. We propose a new micro-acquisition path: (i) spreading (adverbial), (ii) quantifier as determiner but copying allowed, (iii) adult stage. Experience with two different quantifiers triggers a block on copying all quantifiers, and copying becomes a marginal construction.

Chris Rogers (Brigham Young University) **SSILA18**
Explanations for the misrepresentations of Xinkan glottalized consonants in pre-modern descriptions (and their over-use in the speech of the last speakers)

The purpose of this paper is to explain the discrepancies in the representations of the Xinkan glottalized consonants (ejectives and glottalized resonants) in premodern descriptions as compared to more contemporary resources. Specifically, glottalized consonants are part of the phonology and morphology and are easily reconstructed for Proto-Xinkan. However, despite having a glottalized-

plain consonant distinction for almost all consonant qualities in the inventory, pre-modern resources represent only one or two glottalized consonants. This discrepancy is studied in terms of the phonological and acoustic phonetic characteristics of the glottalized consonants in Xinkan. Lastly, the impacts for Xinkan language revitalization are discussed.

Jorge Emilio Rosés Labrada (University of Alberta) **SSILA12**
Possession marking in Piaroa (Jodï-Sáliban)

This presentation focuses on possession marking in Piaroa (Jodï-Sáliban, Colombia and Venezuela). Based on first-hand fieldwork data and building on previous descriptions, I show that Piaroa has both inalienable and alienable possession and that for a subset of nouns, possession marking is accomplished via possessive classifiers that originated in lexical items. This presentation not only contributes to the description of Piaroa, an underdocumented and underdescribed Amazonian language, but also to our understanding of possessive classifier systems and their genesis. The analysis presented here also has implications for the development of pedagogical materials for the country's bilingual intercultural education schools.

Kevin Rottet (Indiana University) **SPCL4**
Of shoe pegs and say-sos: Folk etymology and language contact in Louisiana

Folk etymology (FE) seeks "to lend 'semantic motivation' to unfamiliar words by replacing portions of them with elements that help 'make sense' of them" (Maiden 2008). Following Knappe's (2004) typology that distinguished features such as whether FE is semantically or phonologically motivated (or both) and whether it results in a change of meaning only or also a change of form, we will examine FE in Louisiana, focusing especially on cases involving loanwords from Native American or European languages in contact with French and Creole.

Megan Rouch (College of William and Mary) **P8**
Anya Lunden (College of William and Mary)
The status of word-final phonetic phenomena

Previous research has suggested that phonological final devoicing may only have reason to exist utterance-finally and be transferred to lower prosodic domains via analogy. The present artificial language learning experiment tests phonetic-level final lengthening and devoicing to try to demonstrate an inherent perceptual reason for these phenomena to exist as an alternative to analogy. Final lengthening is found to cause a categorical distinction perceptually between real words and two types of non-words above the level of transitional probabilities alone for English speakers.

Justin Royer (McGill University) **LSA37**
Against syntax-prosody mismatches in Chuj and K'ichee': An alternative to Henderson 2012

This paper investigates prosodically governed morphemes in Chuj and K'ichee' (Mayan) and explains ostensible mismatches between syntax and prosody by showing evidence that extraposition is involved and that the mismatch is only apparent (as in Wagner 2010 and Hirsch and Wagner 2015). Specifically, I argue that apparent syntax-prosody mismatches are due to the obligatory right extraposition of CPs. The proposal is thus an alternative to Henderson 2012 on K'ichee', in which mismatches between syntax and prosody, regarding a closely related phenomenon, are viewed as necessary.

Benjamin Rozonoyer (Brandeis University) **P1**
Aguaruna speculative clause: Evidentiality meets focus

The speculative clause in Aguaruna presents us with two distinctive and interacting semantic phenomena – evidentiality and focus – both of which have been objects of recent interest cross-linguistically. Following the alternative semantics theory of focus developed by Rooth (1992), I analyze Aguaruna's alternating speculative focus enclitics, and incorporate the evidentiality-focus complex into a compositional semantics for Aguaruna. By formally modeling the interplay of evidentiality and focus, this analysis hopes to glean a more precise understanding of each phenomenon individually, and to contribute to a more complete typology of both.

Angelina Rubina (University of South Carolina) **P1**
The role of L2 proficiency in simultaneous attention to form and meaning in L2 German

Within VanPatten's (2004) framework of input processing, this study assesses how intake is affected by simultaneous attention to form-meaning in L2 German on elementary and intermediate proficiency levels. Within each proficiency level (2nd/4th semester), participants were randomly assigned to one of the three attentional conditions: read the text for 1) comprehension, 2) comprehension and a lexical item (Mädchen "girl"), 3) comprehension and a syntactic item (der "theNOM.MASC"). The results suggest that processing for form has no significant effect on simultaneous processing for meaning and on intake, regardless of proficiency level, providing more cross-linguistic support for Leow et al. (2008).

Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College) **SSILA3**
On lexical and syntactic categories in Omaha-Ponca (Siouan)

The (non)existence of a category "Adjective" is a long-standing issue in Siouan linguistics, from the 19th century through the present. In this paper I revisit this question in one Siouan language, Omaha-Ponca, and show that taking the question seriously leads to deeper isssues of distinguishing nominal and verbal categories, including DP and CP, and the fluidity of nominal and verbal categories. Whether property words are verbs or adjectives, DPs and relative clause CPs are virtually identical in form, given the almost complete overlap between the set of definite articles and that of clause-final particles.

David Ruskin (University of Guam) **P4**
Sentimental importance of place in oppressed voices

Scholars of American regionalism of the 19th and early 20th centuries argue places were especially important for oppressed writers, dreaming of places with social equality. This work examined several representative works from the period, and compared use of locative phrases as a proxy for place against a corpus of works from matched decades. Sentiment analysis of text n-grams revealed that such writers did not overall use place terms more often, but when they did, used them with greater sentimental valence. This result backs a distinction of regionalist works, where places offered liberation, from other location-focused writing of the era.

Gijsbert Rutten (Universiteit Leiden) **NARNiHS1**
Rik Vosters (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
Testing Frenchification. A sociolinguistic analysis of French loan morphology in Dutch (17^{th}-18^{th} centuries)

The historical influence of French on Dutch has long been criticized in metalinguistic discourse. The contact situation was often framed in terms of *verfransing* 'Frenchification'. Examples of linguistic 'Frenchification' include a variety of lexical borrowings and a range of verbal and nominal suffixes. Until the present day, there are hardly any corpus-based analyses of the actual influence of French on Dutch. Recently, historical-sociolinguistic research projects have started targeting the contact situation. We will report on a case study of the distribution of French loan suffixes such as *-eren* and *-age* in historical Dutch, focusing primarily on their social embedding.

Maria Ryskina (Carnegie Mellon University) **SCiL Poster II**
Ella Rabinovich (University of Toronto)
Taylor Berg-Kirkpatrick (University of California, San Diego)
David Mortensen (Carnegie Mellon University)
Yulia Tsvetkov (Carnegie Mellon University)
Where new words are born: Distributional semantic analysis of neologisms and their semantic neighborhoods

We perform statistical analysis of the phenomenon of neology, the process by which new words emerge in a language, using large diachronic corpora of English. We investigate the importance of two factors, semantic sparsity and frequency growth rates of semantic neighbors, formalized in the distributional semantics paradigm. We show that both factors are predictive of word emergence although we find more support for the latter hypothesis. Besides presenting a new linguistic application of distributional semantics, this study tackles the linguistic question of the role of language-internal factors (here, sparsity) in language change motivated by language-external factors (reflected in frequency growth).

Emily Sabo (University of Michigan) **P4**
"They said embarrassed, but I think they meant pregnant:" An N400 study testing the effect of speaker accent and bilingual listener knowledge on the processing of false cognates (from Spanish into English)

During sentence comprehension, how does the accent of a speaker interact with a bilingual listener's lexical knowledge to influence word processing? The present paper addresses this question by examining the N400 responses of highly fluent Spanish-English bilingual listeners as they process lexical errors, particularly FALSE COGNATES from Spanish into English (e.g. Eng. 'embarrassed' == [[pregnant]] because Sp. 'embarazada' == [[pregnant]]). The study employs a 3 x 3 design: ErrorType (NoError, SpanishError, OtherError) and SpeakerAccent (L1-MUSE-accented English, L2-Spanish-accented English, L2-Other-accented English). The results shed light on the role of speaker accent during bilingual word prediction and semantic integration.

Craig Sailor (University of Tromsø) **LSA34**
Valentina Colasanti (University of British Columbia)
Co-speech gestures under ellipsis: A first look

This paper offers a first look at the behavior of co-speech gestures (CSGs) under ellipsis. Specifically, we examine whether the interpretation of an ellipsis site can include content contributed by a CSG present in the antecedent. We show that at least some CSGs are recovered obligatorily, which is an unexpected result if CSGs can only convey not-at-issue content (as recently claimed in the literature): generally, not-at-issue content is ignored by the recovery procedure, but CSGs evidently cannot be. We discuss the relevance of these findings for new work arguing for at-issue and presuppositional accounts of CSGs.

Hugo Salgado (The Ohio State University) **SSILA19**
Justin Pinta (The Ohio State University)
The synchrony and diachrony of loanword marking in Nawat

We provide a synchronic and diachronic account of the function and distribution of the loanword marker –[h] in Nawat, a Nahuan (Uto-Aztecan) language of El Salvador, on the basis of a Nawat oral corpus (IRIN 2005) and novel interviews recorded in the field in 2019. This marker is used to adapt vowel-final Spanish nouns/adjectives/adverbs. Diachronically, monolingual Nawat speakers produced a [h] in Spanish vowel-final words as a result of processes of perceptual adaptation. Later, this [h] was reanalyzed as a marker of 'Spanishness' because it overwhelmingly occurred in Spanish-origin words and became a quasi-mandatory strategy of adaptation of Spanish loans.

Ahmed Salih (University of Tikrit) **ANS6**
Ayat Ahmed (University of Tikrit)
A sociolinguistic study of naming in Iraqi Arabic

To individualize a person, a name is given to him/her; that name is unique and cannot be separated from its holder as it is the badge of the person. As a social process, naming is practised by people whose traditions and beliefs are reflected when names are given to the newborns. Arabs believe that names are projected attributes desired for the offspring when names are given. The background of a family or parents is elicited via their children's names. This paper is an attempt to examine naming in Iraqi Arabic from a sociolinguistic perspective. It is hypothesized that the structures of names in Iraqi Arabic are various where gender-based markers exist. Some names are taboo, others are unpreferrable. Names given to children respond to social and economic changes in their societies. This study has come up with some significant findings.

Moira Saltzman (University of Michigan) **P8**
A sociophonetic study of tones on Jeju Island

In this paper I discuss the results of an apparent-time sociophonetic study on the emergence of a tonal distinction in Jejueo, a critically endangered Koreanic language spoken on Jeju Island, South Korea. The results of this study show that tonogenesis has spread outward from mainland Korea and has entered Jejueo for all speakers, but to varying degrees, based on extralinguistic factors of age, language dominance in Korean or Jejueo, and attitudes toward Jejueo. This study suggests that language dominance and attitudes contribute to phonological attrition of heritage language in a diglossic environment.

Hannah Sande (Georgetown University) **LSA16**
How phonologically determined is lexically specific phonology?

This abstract presents data from two lexically specific vowel alternations in Guébie (Kru, Côte d'Ivoire). While certain phonological tendencies hold amongst alternating roots, there is no set of phonological features that picks out all and only the roots that alternate. I show that MaxEnt-HG can adequately model the distribution of phonotactic word types that alternate, but learning models have a harder time determining the rate at which any specific novel lexical item alternates, based solely on phonological information. I conclude that there is a lexical difference between alternating and non-alternating roots, and provide an analysis in Cophonologies by Phase.

Hannah Sande (Georgetown University) **LSA22**
Madeleine Oakley (Georgetown University)
Implosives as evidence for emergent features

We present cross-linguistic phonological data on implosive sounds, showing that they pattern with obstruents in some languages but sonorants in others. The patterning of implosives with sonorants is not predicted by most feature sets, which assume that implosives share features with voiced obstruents and not sonorants (Chomsky & Halle 1968, Halle & Stevens 1971, Lombardi 1991). We show that in Guébie (Kru, Côte d'Ivoire), implosives pattern phonologically with sonorants, to the exclusion of obstruents. However, Guébie implosives share phonetic properties with obstruents, and not sonorants. We take this as evidence for an emergent view of distinctive features (Mielke 2004, 2008).

Chelsea Sanker (Yale University) **P4**
Lexical ambiguity and acoustic distance in discrimination

This work presents a perceptual study on how acoustic details and knowledge of the lexicon influence discrimination decisions. English-speaking listeners were less likely to identify paired items as the same when they differed in vowel duration, but F0 differences did not have an effect. Although vowel duration and F0 are both components of English contrasts, listeners are not equally sensitive to them; the effect of vowel duration suggests that listeners use it as a contrastive cue, while mean F0 might only contribute when other cues are present. Attention to these acoustic details is not mediated by lexical ambiguity.

Chelsea Sanker (Yale University) **LSA27**
Robin Karlin (Rutgers University)
Perceptual evidence for the representation of English coda voicing

Listeners use a range of cues beyond the "primary" cue to contrasts, e.g. vowel duration and F0 for English coda voicing. While these are often treated as part of the phonetic implementation, we demonstrate that such cues can differ in their status as part of the phonological system. Using two perception studies, with identifications of vowel duration and pitch, respectively, we show that vowel duration is part of the representation of coda voicing, while F0 is not; listeners compensate for coda voicing in decisions about vowel duration, but not pitch, even though both influence perception of coda voicing.

Caterina Saracco (University of Genoa) **ANS19**
When you cannot say you are hungry: Leo Spitzer and the proper names of hunger *in Italian*

During his work as censor at the central post office of the Austro-Hungarian empire, the philologist Leo Spitzer was able to collect abundant material on the periphrasis used by Italian prisoners in their letters to escape censorship. Many of these linguistic substitutions for the Italian taboo word *fame* 'hunger' are proper names of ordinary people, of literary characters, of fictional characters or even of places connected in some way to food, hunger and fasting. My intent is to construct a typology of proper names that are a replacement for *hunger* and to examine in detail the cultural reasons that led prisoners to choose these proper names.

Yosuke Sato (Seisen University) **LSA13**
How can one kill someone twice in Indonesian? Causal pluralism at the syntax-semantics interface

I investigate non-culminating, zero change-of-state construals of causative verbs in Indonesian. This reading is possible with agents, but not with causers, supporting the Agent Control Hypothesis (Demirdache and Martin 2015). I suggest an analysis of this pattern drawing on Martin's (2019) theory of causation; agentive causation is tokenized by two sub-event tokens – agent's action and theme's change-of-state – whereas non-agentive causation is tokenized only by the second token. This analysis is supported by different interpretations of the two causation types under time-frame adverbials and as complements of aspectual predicates. I frame this analysis within the Tripartite VP Structure (Harley 2009).

Sarah Schwartz (University of Texas at Austin) **P1**
Global cultural flows and the indexical field: The overlapping indexes of [tʃ] in France, Morocco, and Egypt

Supplementing prior sociolinguistic research on the indexicality of [tʃ] in French and Cairene Arabic with new observations of [tʃ] in Casablancan Arabic, this paper will map the n and n+1 order indexes of this feature into a single indexical field that provides insight into how indexicality travels between languages. The paper comes to two main conclusions. First, globalization has shifted urbanism, and urban linguistic style, in non-Western cities. Second, a feature's index can change across borders as a result of international migration. The paper expands the indexical field model, showing indexical connections of a single feature across different languages.

Scott Schwenter (The Ohio State University) **LSA7**
Kendra V. Dickinson (The Ohio State University)
A distinct aspectual account of Brazilian Portuguese predicative possession

We provide an aspectual analysis of Brazilian Portuguese predicative possessives, ter ('have') NP vs. estar com ('to be with') NP. Data include 20th century tokens of estar com NP (n=553) and ter NP (n=2976) from Davies' Corpus do Português. Data show that both can occur with the same temporal/aspectual reference and possessum, but that ter NP has a 0.55 type-token ratio and estar com NP shows significantly lower ($p<0.01$) productivity (0.41). We propose that estar com NP's possessive interval is co-extensive with the reference interval, while ter NP's possessive interval is superinterval, like progressive and imperfective aspects, respectively.

Nicole Scott (The Mico University College) **SPCL3A**
Rocky Meade (University of the West Indies, Mona)
Mek Wi Dwiit: A proposal for formally introducing Xreole education in jamaica

This paper presents a proposal for incorporating Creole education into the Jamaican School system in light of the 'Mek Wi Dwiit' petition to make Jamacian Creole official alongside English and the current negative language attitudes and resource related constraints. Some stakeholders have expressed concern about the negative ways in which the change in status may affect the education system and the readiness of language planners and teachers to implement the changes to achieve the desired effects. We propose that phased implementation, public education and private sector funding are key elements for success.

Tessa Scott (University of California, Berkeley) **P8**
Inclusivity in Mam morphosyntax: consequences for feature theory

In Mam (Mayan), first person inclusive (1.pl.incl) patterns with third person morphologically (via an enclitic) and syntactically (via a person restriction (England 1983)). Following Little (2018), I argue that 1.pl.incl lacks an [addressee] feature while 1.pl.excl is specified [-addressee]. While Nevins (2007) argues that there is always full specification for binary features, the Mam data show that a three-way contrast is crucially needed to explain the morphological syncretism and syntactic restriction. Additional semantic evidence for the lack of [addressee] in 1.pl.incl further supports a feature system that integrates binary value features with privative features

Nina Feygl Semushina (University of California, San Diego) **P8**
Azura Fairchild (University of California, San Diego)
Rachel I. Mayberry (University of California, San Diego)
Counting with fingers symbolically: Basic numerals across sign languages

The study analyses the basic hand configurations used for numbers 1-10 in sign languages (using dictionaries, published articles, educational and vlog videos). Our survey included 82 sign languages; 36 systems are two-handed, 46 one-handed. There are numeral systems with optional two-handedness, but there is no evidence that two-handed systems become one-handed over time in developed sign languages, or that older languages have one-handed systems. Despite the variety of readily available possibilities to express number, all sign languages seem to favor similar mechanisms and rely on iconicity in a limited way, unlike number gestures of hearing cultures.

Milena Šereikaitė (University of Pennsylvania) **LSA14**
Case properties of complex event nominalizations in Lithuanian
2nd place Student Abstract Award winner

This study investigates the case properties of complex event nominalizations (CENs) in Lithuanian. I provide evidence that the genitive (gen) case assigned to the theme in nominals is not only a structural case (Alexiadou 2001, a.o.), but one which can only be assigned under A-movement. I argue that the locus of structural gen assignment is the nominalizing head n. The theme base-generated as a complement of a vP raises to SpecnP position to receive it. The assignment of the genitive to the theme is movement-driven, analogous to A-movement to SpecTP position.

Julio Serrano (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana – Iztapalapa**)** **ADS Poster**
A perceptual dialectology of Mexican Spanish

This poster presents the results of a perceptual dialectology research of Mexican Spanish. Based on Folk Linguistics and Perceptual Dialectology, I've conducted a survey to a total of 60 informants in Mexico City. The results were used to draw a subjective dialectological map of the Spanish of Mexico. This map outlines four major dialects of Mexican Spanish: Central, Northern, Coastal and Yucatan Peninsula. The varied names the informants used to designate these dialectal regions and the perception of more correct and incorrect varieties are discused as well.

Magda Sevcikova (Charles University) **LSA26**
Patterns of loan verb integration in Czech

In Czech, loan verbs have to adopt a thematic suffix and an infinitival ending to be usable as verbs. To form a perfective counterpart, native verbs change the thematic suffix or attach a prefix to the verb. The suffixation pattern is assumed to apply with verbal roots whereas the prefixation pattern with nominal roots. As almost all loan verbs in our data share their base with a prefixed verb but lack a suffixed counterpart, they seem to resemble native verbs with nominal roots, which correlates with Moravcsik's assumption that verbs are not borrowed as verbs but that rather as nouns.

Nazila Shafiei (Stony Brook University) **SCiL Poster II**
Thomas Graf (Stony Brook University)
The subregular complexity of syntactic islands

We provide a framework for analyzing island constraints from a subregular perspective. Key aspects of the syntactic representation are encoded as strings where precedence represents a version of c-command. Island effects are then expressed as constraints on the shape of these strings. They turn out to fit in the class IBSP (Interval-Based Strictly Piecewise), which has been previously explored in subregular phonology. The characterization of islands in terms of IBSP string constraints provides a computational upper bound on the inventory of feasible island effects and establishes a surprising link between syntax on the one hand and phonology on the other.

Patricia A. Shaw (The University of British Columbia) **SSILA11**
Severn Cullis-Suzuki (The University of British Columbia)
Xaayda kil intonation patterns: Empowering language learners to "sing" like their elders

A lack of understanding of suprasegmental prosody - particularly intonation patterns - constitutes a major challenge to progressing towards greater fluency in Xaayda kil (Haida), a critically endangered language isolate of the Pacific Northwest. This research identifies basic prosodic properties of different types of sentence structures (WH-Questions, Yes-No Questions, and Declaratives) as a foundation for developing more effective tools for intergenerational communication in Xaayda kil and for second-language learning/teaching to enhance revitalization. In addition, this research helps fill a significant gap by providing empirical documentation, acoustic analyses, and cross-linguistic comparison of these previously unexplored intonation patterns.

Alice Shen (University of California, Berkeley) **LSA5**
Asymmetry in the perception of Mandarin-English code-switches: Evidence from eye-tracking

Phonetic transfer between languages in bilingual production results in patterns that can act as anticipatory phonetic cues to an upcoming code-switch in bilingual perception (e.g., Fricke et al., 2016). If phonetic transfer is unidirectional, code-switches should be more strongly cued in one switch direction than the other. This eye-tracking study investigates whether Mandarin-to-English and English-to-Mandarin code-switches might be cued differently, leading to differences in processing by listeners. Results suggest that English-to-Mandarin switches are costly but Mandarin-to-English switches are not. However, this asymmetrical switch cost is modulated by language dominance rather than by phonetic cues.

Iman Sheydaei Baghdadeh (University of Wisconsin-Madison) **LSA41**
Thomas Purnell (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Ethnic visibility and linguistic behavior: MENA-Americans' convergence to local vowel patterns

This study examines linguistic behavior at the intersection between ethnic and local identities, focusing on Americans of Middle Eastern and North African descent. This paper hypothesizes that vowel dynamics of six female MENA-Americans from Milwaukee vary based on visibility: three participate in wearing headcovers, and three do not. We conducted ethnographic interviews; the participants also read a passage and wordlist. A preliminary examination of participants' vowels while reading the passage covaries with the presence of headcovering: those not practicing wearing headcovers converge more to local Upper Midwestern norms than those with headcovers. The presentation also provides phonetic analysis of interviews.

Yuxin Shi (University of California, Irvine) **P8**
Gregory Scontras (University of California, Irvine)
Mandarin has subjectivity-based adjective ordering preferences in the presence of 'de'

We examine adjective ordering preferences in Mandarin by extending the experimental methodology of Scontras et al. (2017). Although the effect we find is weaker than the effect observed by Scontras et al. for English, our results demonstrate that Mandarin indeed does have stable ordering preferences in the presence of linker 'de' (pace Sproat and Shih, 1991). Despite using diverging strategies to form modification structures, the two languages share similar adjective ordering preferences, which are predicted by adjective subjectivity.

Yuzhi Shi (National University of Singapore) **P8**
The change from NRel to RelN in the history of Chinese

According to Greenberg (1966) and Dryer (1992), the strongest word order correlation is: if a language is VO, it is 'noun + relative clause'. The only exception is Chinese. Greenberg argued that this deviation is connected with the fact that in Chinese the adjective also precedes the nouns. It is true for Modern Chinese, but Old Chinese was not an exception at all. On the basis of my large-scale investigation of ancient texts, I have discovered that in Old Chinese relative clauses, adjectives and 'number + classifier' phrases followed the head nouns. This finding makes the correlation exceptionless.

Shahar Shirtz (University of Oregon) **SSILA23**
Optional ergativity on the Oregon Coast: The case of Alsea and Siuslaw

This paper argues that ergative flagging in Alsea and Siuslaw (Dormant; Oregon Coast) is an instance of optional ergative marking (following Witzlack-Makarevich & Seržant 2018, McGregor 2010). We first concentrate on optional ergativity with verbs of speech, and show that it is correlated with quoted commands and suggestions, while other types of speech, including assertions and intentions, are correlated with no Ergative marking. We argue that this is an extension of patterns found with other verbs, where a higher degree of affectedness of the Object is correlated with ergative marking and a lower degree of affectedness with unflagged A arguments.

Katherine M. Simeon (Northwestern University) **LSA39**
Tina M. Grieco-Calub (Northwestern University)
Children's use of phonological and semantic information during spoken word recognition

The present study examines how phonological and semantic information impact the timecourse of word recognition in school-aged children. Children heard prompts with a disyllabic final word (e.g., Find the pencil) and were instructed to select the corresponding image in a 2-AFC task. Image competitors either shared the same initial CVC syllable as the target or were unrelated. In a follow-up task, a semantically-related image prime preceded each trial. Children's eye gaze was recorded. Data shows that fixations to the target occur later in time when the competitor image has the same phonological onset, regardless of the presence of semantic prime.

Brandon Simonson (Boston University) **ANS19**
Ancient personal names in transliteration and translation: The case of Aramaic names in Syria and Mesopotamia

Using data from my lexicon of Aramaic names project, this paper outlines a method for identifying Aramaic personal names in the massive cuneiform text corpus of the first millennium BCE. This method utilizes linguistic and conceptual criteria in order to distinguish Aramaic names from their West Semitic counterparts as they were decoded from an alphabetic language and encoded into the Akkadian syllabic writing system. Ultimately, this method has utility for onomastics scholars who need to identify personal names of one language and writing system as they appear in an entirely different language and writing system.

Andrea D. Sims (The Ohio State University) **SCiL Poster II**
Inflectional networks: Graph-theoretic tools for inflectional typology

The interpredictability of the inflected forms of lexemes is increasingly important to questions of morphological complexity and typology, but tools to quantify and visualize this aspect of inflectional organization are lacking, inhibiting effective cross-linguistic comparison. In this paper I use metrics from graph theory to describe and compare the organizational structure of inflectional systems. Graph theory offers a well-established toolbox for describing the properties of networks. Comparison of nine languages reveals new generalizations about the typological space of morphological systems. This is the first paper to use graph-theoretic tools for inflectional typology.

Amalia Skilton (University of Texas at Austin/Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics) **SSILA10**
Co-speech pointing gestures by Ticuna speakers: A corpus study

This is a study of the form and meaning of co-speech pointing gestures made by speakers of Ticuna (isolate; Peru, Colombia, Brazil). We show that the form of Ticuna speakers' pointing gestures tracks the discourse status of the referent: speakers make larger points on the first mention of a referent than on anaphoric mentions. At the same time, speakers display little sensitivity to factors that influence gesture form in other populations, such as the contrast between pointing at directions vs. at locations.

Anastasia Smirnova (San Francisco State University) **P8**
Skyler Ilenstine (San Francisco State University)
What search queries reveal about the theories of register variation

We evaluate two alternative approaches to (syntactic) register variation, a generativist approach represented by Roepers"™ (1999) Theoretical Bilingualism (TB) model, and the Linear Grammar (LG) model by Jackendoff & Wittenberg (2017). Based on our

analysis of search queries, we conclude that extreme syntactic simplification, exemplified by e.g. omission of arguments and predicates, cannot be explained in terms of a variation in parameter settings, as proposed by TB. Instead, such cases suggest the existence of a more rudimentary system, stripped of the syntactic component, and thus provide support for the LG model.

Joseph Smita (The English and Foreign Languages University) **ANS9**
A comparative study of the personal names of Telugu Catholics and Syrian Christians of Kerala

This study compares the personal names of Telugu Catholics and Kerala Syrian Christians. The role of several social factors has been investigated in the choice of first names such as caste, region, generational values, naming conventions, etc. The research is based on both statistical analyses and on surveys with participants. Results show that the influence of caste has been significant in the choice of personal names in both communities, though in different ways. While the Kerala Syrian Christians were found to align with the Hindu upper caste names, Telugu Catholics have kept dual names in which the official name aligns with their pre-convert identity and the baptismal name shows their Christian identity.

Alexander Smith (University of North Texas) **P4**
Reduplication and root-internal syllabification in Ilokano: no root-internal codas and extra-syllabic root-final consonants

Ilokano heavy reduplication maps root segments onto a monosyllabic two-mora template with coda consonants or long vowels. However, some aspects of Ilokano heavy reduplication remain unexplained. First, monosyllabic roots always result in heavy reduplicants with long vowels, that is, root-final consonants are uniquely ineligible for reduplication. Second, closed root-internal syllables do not attract stress like root-external closed syllables do and in fact reject stress in penultimate position. Therefore, a root-specific syllabification is proposed that bans root codas and treats root-final consonants as extra-syllabic with NO CODA (ROOT) and the cross-linguistic tendency for roots to be more marked than affixes.

Alexander Smith (University of North Texas) **LSA40**
Carly Sommerlot (University of Texas at Arlington)
Insights into phonological reconstruction from the documentation of previously undescribed languages: Mali and Be-Aye

The documentation of Mali and Be-Aye demonstrates the potential for increased documentation to make critical data available for a variety of purposes. In this case documentation provides evidence for a previously hypothesized but unsubstantiated distinction between “full” and “reduced” vowels in Proto-Land Dayak (PLD), written *Ä and *Ä*f*. This presentation provides an analysis of new evidence from the documentation that confirms the reconstructability of the full/reduced distinction and discusses how that the continue documentation of understudied languages is essential to reducing sampling error in the formation of linguistic hypotheses.

Caitlin Smith (Johns Hopkins University) **LSA22**
Partial height harmony, partial transparency, and gestural blending

In harmony, transparent segments do not take on a spreading phonological property, instead appearing to have been skipped over. Here, I examine partial height harmony, in which a target vowel approaches, but does not necessarily match, the height of a trigger vowel. I analyze partial height harmony as a type of partial transparency within a gestural model of harmony.

Grant Smith (Eastern Washington University) **ANS17**
The linguistic mix of names in Love’s Labours Lost

The names in Shakespeare’s *Love’s Labours Lost* present a delightful linguistic mix. The names of major characters are Anglicized names of actual French nobles, and other names broaden the international landscape, including *Nathaniel*, a biblical association, *Forester* (which is French as well as English), and *Armado*, a Spanish tag. The bucolic *Jaquenetta* is a diminutive form of the French *Jaques*, with its scatological suggestions. The cross cultural puns make this play especially interesting; e.g., *Moth* has at least two meanings in English, but pronounced *mot* in French means ‘word,’ ‘remark,’ ‘cue,’ or ‘answer to a riddle’ – describing him best thematically.

Jennifer Smith (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) **P8**
From experiment results to a constraint hierarchy with the 'Rank Centrality' algorithm

One way of testing hypotheses about linguistic competence is to collect judgment data in an experiment. However, interpreting results is not always straightforward. Consider an experiment whose results are a large set of domination decisions about pairs of constraints Ci, Cj sampled from {C1, ...Cn}. How can we extract an overall rank/weight hierarchy for {C1, ...Cn} based only on the proportion of Ci»Cj responses for each Ci, Cj pair—especially if each Ci, Cj domination relation in the language may be variable? I evaluate the ability of the general-purpose rank-aggregation algorithm Rank Centrality (Negahban et al. 2017) to do just this.

Ryan Walter Smith (University of Arizona) **P1**
Jianrong Yu (University of Arizona)
Restitutive readings, quantificational objects, and the structure of VPs

This paper motivates a novel approach to the decomposition of the VP based on observations concerning the interaction of again with quantificational DPs. While causatives and resultatives pattern together in permitting a quantificational restitutive presupposition when modified by again, inchoatives do not. This difference goes unexplained on analyses that treat the difference between causatives/resultatives and inchoatives as due solely to a difference in the flavor of v present. Our analysis explains the difference by positing a larger amount of structure in the result state component of a causative/resultative's meaning and introducing arguments in the specifier of the relevant vP.

Betsy Sneller (Georgetown University) **LSA27**
Elissa Newport (Georgetown University)
Acquisition of phonological variation: Evidence from artificial language learning

When faced with inconsistent input, children are found to be master generalizers. However, natural languages also contain meaningful variation, which a speaker must also acquire in order to be a sociolinguistically competent speaker. Some studies within sociolinguistics suggest children acquire phonological variation at fairly young ages, while others suggest that variation requires additional age or exposure. Here we present an artificial language study designed to test the role of age and linguistic conditioning in the acquisition of phonological variation. We find the youngest children regularizing across all conditions, while older children begin to exhibit the conditioning given in the input.

Frances Sobolak (Cornell University) **SSILA9**
Montana Salish epenthesis and consonant class division

Using evidence from schwa epenthesis patterns within consonant clusters, I show that there exists a three-way division between obstruents, pharyngeals, and sonorants in Montana Salish, in contrast to the more common two-way division between obstruents and sonorants. A systematic survey of consonant cluster schwa epenthesis at various points in the syllable shows that pharyngeals have schwa patterning distinct from that of other sonorants. This can be accounted for under the Syllable Contact Law (Vennemann 1988)-- syllables in contact are preferred when there is not rising sonority across the syllable boundary-- highlighting a language specific patterning of the sonority hierarchy.

Michaela Socolof (McGill University) **P4**
Cyclic Spell-out and impoverishment in Georgian

This paper argues for a syntactic analysis of the distribution of omnivorous number marking in Georgian. In Georgian transitive clauses, the verbal suffix -t may cross-reference a plural subject or a plural object. However, -t fails to appear when there is another morpheme elsewhere on the verb that spells out the plural features of the same argument. I argue that this behavior shows evidence of interaction between (i) Cyclic Spell-out and (ii) impoverishment of redundant features under certain conditions.

HanByul Song (University College London) **LSA21**
James White (University College London)
Paradigm uniformity and neutralization avoidance in phonological learning

This study examines how paradigm uniformity and neutralization/homophony avoidance biases interact with input frequency when learning a variable. Participants learned CV-CVCV plural forms with two variable prefixes (ba-CVCV or ni-CVCV). Here, prefix ni- triggered palatalization whereas the ba- form triggered no alternations. The frequency of the two prefixes and the type of alternations presented (no alternations, non-neutralizing alternations, or neutralizing alternations) varied depending on the group. Results showed that, paradigm uniformity caused learners to shift away from infrequent variants that caused alternations. Neutralization made it more difficult for learners to acquire the alternations in the first place.

Jina Song (University of Southern California) **LSA2**
Elsi Kaiser (University of Southern California)
Effects of discourse factors on the interpretation of Korean null pronouns in subject and object position

We tested whether Korean null pronoun (pro) interpretation is guided by a syntactically-based heuristic approach (Option A) or a discourse-based, coherence-relation approach (Option B). We conducted two sentence-picture completion tasks on Korean pro in subject and object-position. We manipulated three semantic/discourse factors, creating different coherence-relations. Option B predicts pro resolution to be sensitive to these factors; Option A does not. Results support Option B: With resemblance relations, both subject and object-position pro prefer parallel antecedents; no preference for either antecedent exists with explanation relations. We provide new evidence that pro resolution is sensitive to discourse-level and syntactic factors.[100 words]

Bettina Spreng (University of Saskatchewan) **P1**
v-Asp Feature Inheritance:Some insights from Inuktitut and Swabian (Alemannic)
In Inuktitut, a polysynthetic ergative language of the Eskaleut language family, imperfective viewpoint aspect is derived similarly to Finnish partitive/accusative alternations. Instead of Agree with the internal argument resulting in absolutive case, the internal argument receives oblique case, resulting in imperfective viewpoint. In Swabian, imperfective constructions show blocking of accusative assignment for internal arguments (IA), also resulting in a formally intransitive construction. I argue that in languages such as Inuktitut and Swabian, viewpoint aspect contrasts revolve around v-Asp φ-feature inheritance.
Inuktitut: Perfective: v–Asp IA / Imperfective: v->Asp IA(acc)
Swabian: Perfective: v->Asp IA(acc) / Imperfective: v-Asp IA

Lisa Sprowls (Tulane University) **ADS Poster**
Garden District English: Addressing a gap in the New Orleans dialect landscape

Garden District English (GDE) is a receding dialect associated with New Orleans' upper-class white population. While previous research has discussed the city's other dialects in depth – most notably Yat (working-class white English) – the existence of an upper-class (potentially Southern-sounding) dialect has never been fully examined. Analysis of speech samples shows that GDE mixes Standard, Southern, and Yat phonologies, with many speakers favoring a majority Southern-type system. However, speakers avoid self-identifying as Southern, viewing their speech as incompatible with their socioeconomic views of Southernness. This research shows how GDE fits among both the historical and contemporary linguistic landscapes of New Orleans.

Sadhwi Srinivas (Johns Hopkins University) **P1**
Najoung Kim (Johns Hopkins University)
Kyle Rawlins (Johns Hopkins University)
Maximize presupposition and the Korean demonstrative "ku"

Two uses of the Korean demonstrative "ku" have been previously discussed: the exophoric use,where ku identifies a hearer-proximal referent, and the anaphoric use where "ku" identifies a hearer-old antecedent. Recently however, Ahn(2017) has argued that there're actually no exophoric uses of "ku",only anaphoric ones. Moreover, given existence of languages that morphologically separate exophoricity from hearer-oldness, Ahn proposes an ambiguity-based analysis for languages where a single item performs both

functions. In this work, we present new data to show that "ku" does have exophoric uses. We then argue against an ambiguity analysis, and propose a unified analysis based on Maximize Presupposition.

Sadhwi Srinivas (Johns Hopkins University) **LSA7**
Kyle Rawlins (Johns Hopkins University)
Definiteness and the bare nominal in Kannada

In this paper, we first introduce new data pertaining to definiteness in Kannada which adds Kannada to the growing list of languages that morphologically distinguish uniqueness-based definites from anaphoric or familiarity-based definites (e.g., Schwarz 2009, Arkoh & Matthewson 2013). The Kannada data may be largely explained using an analysis similar to that in Schwarz(2009), but there are several differences. We introduce one such difference as a puzzle, and argue for a resolution where Kannada bare nominals are analyzed as ambiguous between definite & kind readings (cf. Dayal 1992 for a similar analysis for Hindi).

Aarohi Srivastava (Yale University) **SCiL4**
Robert Frank (Yale University)
Sarah Widder (Yale University)
David Chartash (Yale University)
The role of linguistic features in domain adaptation: TAG parsing of questions

We explore a method for improving Tree Adjoining Grammar parsing on a construction underrepresented in training data: questions. Following previous work, we decompose lexicalized parsing into supertagging and stapling, but focus adaptation on the supertagger alone, retraining with an extended dataset including questions. When the unmodified parser is given supertags as input in terms of their linguistic features, parsing performance on questions improves dramatically, by more than the sum of improvements from a retrained supertagger or a feature-based parser. This points to the conclusion that adaptation to a new domain is best achieved through the careful integration of linguistic knowledge.

Joseph Stanley (University of Georgia) **LSA41**
Margaret Renwick (University of Georgia)
Back vowel distinctions and dynamics in Southern US English

We investigate the relative phonetic placements and vowel-inherent dynamics of GOOSE, GOAT, FOOT, THOUGHT, and LOT in Southern US English using the legacy corpus, DASS, as our dataset. Based on a Generalized Additive Mixed-Effects model fit to 1.4 million formant trajectories, we find that GOOSE- and GOAT-fronting were nearing completion in the women around the 1920s""but still progressing the men through the 1960s' and that LOT and THOUGHT are robustly distinct, supporting earlier descriptions of Southern speech. Furthermore, modeling age as a nonlinear effect illuminates how change progresses in apparent time, clarifying whether shifts are starting, ongoing, or ending.

Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore) **P1**
Christian Go (National University of Singapore)
Tianxiao Wang (National University of Singapore)
The multimodal construction of affective stance in Chinese ASMR performances

Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response (ASMR) refers to a tingling sensation triggered by stimuli such as soft voices. Although studies indicate that videos intended to trigger ASMR are used overwhelmingly for nonsexual relaxation and sleep, videos with sexual content purporting to be ASMR have recently grown popular in China, resulting in a 2018 ban on ASMR media in that country. This study draws upon content analysis and sociophonetic analysis of conventional and sexual ASMR performances in China to argue that these media constitute two entirely distinct genres that employ social-semiotic resources to index different affective stances that cater to separate audiences.

Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore) **LSA18**
Rebekka Puderbaugh (University of Edinburgh)
Roey Gafter (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)
The authentic alien: Production and evaluation of sociolinguistic variation in Klingon

Klingon, a constructed language first developed in 1979, is one of the most well-known cultural products to emerge from Star Trek. As the sociopolitical outlook of the franchise has evolved over time, its use of Klingon has also shifted. This study integrates variationist analysis and qualitative analysis of fan and creator discourse to illustrate the multiple sociolinguistic functions of Klingon. We argue that the recent revival of 'authentic' phonology in Star Trek: Discovery reflects a broader transformation of Klingon's significance from a resource for performing the Oriental Other to a means of indexing respect for foreign cultures and longtime fans.

Rebecca Starr (National University of Singapore) **LSA41**
Amanda Choo Shimin (National University of Singapore)
Comparing self-report and production of the NEXT-TEXT split in Singapore English

This study compares data from a self-report questionnaire and speech production task to clarify the nature and sociolinguistic patterning of the NEXT-TEXT split in Singapore English, in which certain words in the DRESS class are raised. The split is found to show considerable inter-speaker variability and is only partially phonologically conditioned. While younger participants were significantly less likely to report raising in a questionnaire, they were significantly more likely to raise DRESS words in production. These dual findings underscore the multifaceted nature of the sociolinguistic consequences that arise from greater endonormativity and expanding awareness of non-local Englishes in Singapore.

Jeremy Steffman (University of California, Los Angeles) **LSA15**
Sun-Ah Jun (University of California, Los Angeles)
Prosodic cues facilitate speech rate normalization: Exploring listener sensitivity to prosody in speech perception

The role of prosody in rate-dependent speech perception is a recent topic of interest in the literature. We test if tonal cues to prosodic boundary (L-L%) facilitate local speech rate normalization effects, based on the co-occurrence of lengthening (=local slowing) with this boundary tone in English intonation. Using a "coat"~"code" vowel duration continuum, we find rate effects occur when lengthening is coupled with a boundary tone, and crucially not in a control experiment with identical segment durations, but no tonal cues. Results suggest that the co-occurrence of prosodic cues with rate changes mediates listeners' processing of durational cues in speech.

Jesse Stewart (University of Saskatchewan) **SPCL3B**
Rhotic production in Quichua-influenced Spanish and Spanish-influenced Quichua in the Ecuadorian highlands

In the Ecuadorian Andes there is an exceptional case of language contact between Spanish and Quichua. This study explores rhotic production (<r->/ <-rr->) with a comparative analysis of Quichua-influenced Spanish varieties and Spanish-influenced Quichua varieties: L2 Spanish (Quichua L1); L1 rural Spanish; L1 urban Spanish; L1 Quichua; and L1 Media Lengua. Results suggest at least four variations in rhotic production: an alveolar trill ([r]), restricted to oratory and prescriptive speech; a raised alveolar trill ([r̝]) used in everyday speech in Quito; a voiced retroflex fricative ([ʐ]) used outside Quito; and an alveolar tap used in both Spanish and Quichua.

Benjamin Storme (University of Lausanne) **SCiL Poster II**
Giorgio Magri (CNRS)
Constraint summation in phonological theory

Classical phonological constraints apply to individual candidates. Yet, some authors have proposed constraints that instead apply to sets of candidates, such as distinctiveness constraints (Flemming 2002) and Optimal Paradigm faithfulness constraints (McCarthy 2005). As a consequence, the classical constraints need to be "lifted" to sets by summing across the set. Is this assumption of

constraint summation typologically innocuous? Or do the classical constraints make different typological predictions when they are summed? Extending Prince (2015), we characterize those models of constraint interaction for which constraint summation is typologically innocuous. As a corollary, typological innocuousness is established for OT and HG.

Dennis Storoshenko (University of Calgary) **LSA23**
Regional variation in the use of English th- reflexive forms

With variation both in the pronominal form (they/them/their) and the expression of number (self/selfs/selves), English has nine possible forms of a th- reflexive, which are unevenly distributed across the world. No region uses only one form; there is invariably some uneven distribution of functional load among forms. Using twitter searches as corpus data, we find that while the distribution of pronominal forms is largely predictable by social variables, primarily race and geography, the set of variants used in a given population gives rise to interactions with the expression of number and the types of antecedents the forms accept.

Christopher Strelluf (University of Warwick) **ADS6**
Regional and grammatical distributions of need *complements on Twitter*

This research examines productions of passive constructions formed by *need* and a past participle (e.g., *needs studied*) or present participle (e.g., *needs studying*). It reports from more than 13,000 tweets from 50 cities in 13 English-speaking countries. Results confirm regional distributions for the past participle construction that have been mapped from grammaticality judgments. However, results also reveal substantial regional and syntactic variability in the present participle construction. Additionally, this research examines intraspeaker variation in selecting *need*-passives, and looks at "standard transitive" constructions built with the past and present participles (e.g., "We need it studied" vs. "We need it studying").

Christopher Strelluf (University of Warwick) **NARNiHS3**
The southern origins of Missouri vowels in the Missouri mule industry

This research explores the vowel systems of Missourians born in the late 1800s and early 1900s in order to build a “historical sociophonetic” profile of English in Missouri from the earliest available acoustic data. It examines productions of PRICE, FACE, and DRESS, and finds productions characteristic of the first two stages of the Southern Shift. The comparison of Missourians to speakers born contemporaneously in North Carolina and Georgia suggests that the Southern Shift was developing in similar ways across a broad swath of the United States in the late 1800s.

Julia Sturm (Harvard University) **P4**
Ancient Greek nasal-suffix presents in -nnū-mi

Can one irregular verb, even a relatively common one, serve as the analogical base for the new shape of a number of etymologically and semantically unrelated verbs? I present a case in ancient Greek which bears on this question, and argue that, at least in the Greek case, the irregular verb does not need to be invoked as the source of analogical remodeling. Instead, I propose a new solution for the origin of the Greek verb class in question, one which does not rely on unrelated verbs and instead finds the analogical base within morphological variation elsewhere in the paradigm.

Laurel Smith Stvan (University of Texas at Arlington) **ADS Poster**
Health advice speech acts via internet memes

One role that internet memes play is as indirect speech acts of advice; advice-giving memes represent peer-to-peer advice, using colloquial phrasing and suggesting advisor competence through shared experience (Placencia 2012). Structurally, memes are single-move exchanges. Recognized characters in image macros (McCulloch 2019) can signal authority. Yet memes can feature both sides of controversies, reflecting Placenica’s Disaffiliation and Affiliation relationships. This framework is applied to 125 health memes with the illocutionary force of advice gathered through Google image searches in 2018-19. Results suggest that tracking advice in memes can help public health workers gauge a community’s understanding of health beliefs.

Joseph L. Subbiondo (California Institute for Human Science) **NAAHoLS3**
The evolution of consciousness and its impact on historical linguistics and the history of linguistics: A study of A.H. Sayces's Introduction to the Science of Language *(1880)*

Archibald Henry Sayce's (1845-1933) *Introduction to the Science of Language,* was filled with detailed examples from a broad spectrum of languages and copious references to writers, past and present, who had contributed significantly to the study of language. He provided both an exemplary study of historical linguistics as well as a comprehensive history of linguistics, and his theory of the evolution of human consciousness was an overriding theme throughout his work. For Sayce, the evolution of consciousness was an integral part of the science of language because it positioned it within the context of the emerging sciences of his day.

Noriko Akimoto Sugimori (Kalamazoo College) **NARNiHS2**
Modern development of Japanese newspaper imperial honorifics and language policies

Past studies depict a general trend that imperial honorifics were used in reference to the emperor in Japanese newspapers, but that their use was simplified in the postwar period (Watanabe 1986, Sugimori 2010 among others). The current study examines the influence of national language policies, including the occupation censorship policy, newspapers' in-house editorial policy on the uses of honorifics and other expressions, including paralinguistic polite expressions, in annual articles marking the emperor's birthday in Japan's national newspapers. By doing so, this study demonstrates that some changes in actual honorific simplification took place earlier than the announcement of language policie

Yushi Sugimoto (University of Michigan) **P4**
A dynamic process in forming structural backbone of creole languages

This paper proposed a hypothesis concerning the formation of the functional categories (FCs) in creole languages. Based on the Distributed Morphology (DM, Halle and Marantz 1993) Exoskeletal framework (Borer 2003, Grimstad et al. 2018), the syntactic structures are independently formed from lexical items. In the languages mixing in which the words are mixed within the same categories such as nominal phrases, FCs are determined by one of the two languages and the roots are determined by the other language. I will argue that, in creole languages, FCs can be recombined derivationally, resulting in having a hybrid nature of FCs.

Maura Sullivan (Tulane University) **SSILA22**
Community engaged scholarship as an indigenous linguist

Community engaged scholarship is a recent phenomenon in academia which transcends many disciplines and asks researchers to look at their impacts more closely. As an indigenous linguist who is currently working on a PhD, I am in a unique position to critique the practices of linguistics in general. Community engaged scholarship within indigenous communities is increasingly important. Coming from an extractive tradition that has been built upon the often-times unfair consultation practices of the last century, what is the current state of the relationship between linguists and the indigenous communities they work in and with?

Maura Sullivan (Tulane University) **SSILA22**
Brett C. Nelson (University of Calgary)
Rebecca J. Moore (Tulane University)
Incorporating Oxlajuj Aj's teaching methodology in community language revitalization programs

Oxlajuj Aj, a Kaqchikel language and culture program has had much success in teaching the Kaqchikel language to its students over the past 30+ years while building scholarly interest in the language and culture, but more importantly maintaining heightened sense of community among speakers of the language. This paper examines how the immersive, communication-based methodology used by the program is being emulated in two language communities in North America: Tunica and Barbareño Chumash, and the successes and challenges encountered. In exploring these situations, we discover how this methodology has been successful for Kaqchikel and how it can work for others.

J. Ryan Sullivant (University of Texas at Austin) **SSILA2**
A Sketch of Tututepec Mixtec based on 20th century historical sources

This paper presents a brief sketch of Tututepec Mixtec as represented in historical and archival sources with an eye to identifying traits that distinguish it from other Coastal Mixtec languages that are more prominent in the literature. In particular, evidence will be shown pointing to Tututepec Mixtec sharing more features with Chayuco Mixtec than with other nearby Mixtec languages. These sources, include a wordlist and responses to linguistic surveys. This sketch of Tututepec Mixtec will identify phonological, morphological, and lexical traits of the language that will be useful for the study of the historical development of the Mixtec languages.

Yenan Sun (University of Chicago) **P1**
Where does Mandarin zhiyou *'only' move? Not to CaiP!*

This paper re-examines zhiyou-sentences ('only') in Mandarin which involve obligatory focus fronting to the preverbal domain. I argue the phrase modified by zhiyou 'only' does not move into the specifier of a scalarity phrase headed by cai as claimed by Hole (2017), mainly because his proposal incorrectly blocks the clause-initial occurrence of zhiyou. Instead I propose that zhiyou moves to the focus projection in the left periphery (discarding the Spec-Head relationship between zhiyou and cai), which not only derives both the clause-initial and post-subject zhiyou but also captures the optionality and non-scalarity of the cai that co-occurs with zhiyou.

Moonhyun Sung (Sogang University) **P4**
Korean KE *compounds as novel evidence for phrase-to-word compounding in the syntax*

This paper will i) report and analyze an undocumented function of a Korean ke(s) nominalizer as a compounding head, ii) suggest that KE compounds are syntactically built constituents, and iii) ultimately argue in favor of the recent approaches toward compounding in the syntax, such as Distributed Morphology (Harley 2008). I argue that KE compounds differ from ordinary CPs with kes that have previously addressed and argue that ke(s) nominalizer is used as a compounding head and selects for an Aspectual Phrase to build a compound. This analysis aligns with syntactic reanalysis of Romance VN compounds and cross-linguistic nominalization patterns.

Ildikó Emese Szabó (New York University) **P1**
Non-gendered accommodation in English: Experimental VOT data with a female model talker

Phonetic accommodation is a process of a speaker adjusting their speech to their interlocutor's. While previous studies indicated that males accommodate more than females do in terms voice onset time (VOT), this paper argues that VOT accommodation in English is not gendered. The claim is based on evidence from a shadowing experiment with a higher VOT target than used before. While accommodation is present in the data, no significant effect of gender is found, making earlier results likely due to females' longer pre-exposure VOTs giving them less room to accommodate in previous studies rather than the influence of their gender.

Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University) **P4**
Your perception changes how you say it! - Discrimination ability as a predicting factor of L1 phonetic drift

This study examines phonetic changes in late bilinguals' first language (L1: Japanese) production of voiceless stops. The correlations in our results between discrimination abilities and L1 shift suggest that variability in discrimination could be used to further understand finer details of how L1 and L2 interact in specific individual, which in turn could predict a learner's path in L1-L2 phonetic development.

Aida Talić (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **LSA37**
Syntactic complexity of Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian(BCS) long-form adjectives and their tone

I investigate the connection between syntactic structure and tone in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BCS) short-form adjectives(SFAs) and long-form adjectives(LFAs), and based on some seemingly unsystematic prosodic contrasts between LFAs and SFAs, I show that LFAs have an extra H tone. I argue this H tone is the actual LFA inflection, placed between the adjectival stem and the

agreement suffix, which is different from the standard view and Aljović's (2002) proposal, where the LFA inflection is added after agreement. This proposal captures the prosodic SFA-LFA contrasts in a unified way, as well as sheds light on where the specificity is encoded in BCS.

Natalia Talmina (Johns Hopkins University) **SCiL Poster I**
Tal Linzen (Johns Hopkins University)
Neural network learning of the Russian genitive of negation: Optionality and structure sensitivity

A number of recent studies have investigated the ability of neural network language models to capture syntactic dependencies. In this paper, we contribute to this line of work and investigate the neural network learning of the Russian genitive of negation. The genitive case can optionally mark direct objects of negated verbs, but it is obligatory in the existential copula construction under negation. We find that the recurrent neural network language model we tested can learn this grammaticality pattern, as well as represent the scope of negation. Our results further provide evidence that RNN models can distinguish between optionality and obligatoriness.

Susan Tamasi (Emory University) **ADS Poster**
Behind every good doctor is a great linguist

Recent years have shown an increased number of calls for collaborations between linguists and other professions; however, there is still a lack of concrete information on how linguists can actually make these connections. This presentation presents three qualitative research projects undertaken with healthcare professionals, including analyses of: 1) decision-making in the OR, 2) linguistic choices in direct-to-patient messaging in radiology, and 3) social media discussions of patient perceptions of good health communication. Alongside the presentation of these studies, I highlight the necessary steps to take and pitfalls to avoid in working across the linguist/non-linguist divide.

Tamisha Lauren Tan (Harvard University) **LSA14**
Peter Grishin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Three types of (mis)matching in Free Relatives

While Grimshaw (1977) observed that Free Relatives (FRs) respect the Matching Parameter for category and case, our paper presents an empirical classification of crosslinguistically attested (mis)matching through discussing novel (mis)matching data from Spanish and Catalan, and reanalysing German (Pittner, 1991) and Gothic (Harbert, 1983) FR constructions. By utilising Zompì's (2017) theory of case containment to theoretically model this variation as parametric differences in the availability of successive Agree relations, we argue that FRs show that Agree may involve Multiple Probing, contra Polinsky's (2016) view of Successive Valuation, and that languages vary along the parameters of Subset Checking and Multiple Valuation.

Tamisha Lauren Tan (Harvard University) **P8**
Niels Torben Kuehlert (Harvard University)
An impersonal look at Sakha Passives

This paper presents new evidence from Sakha for a syntactically-projected impersonal pronoun in support of recent work by Legate and Akkus (fthc.) on the impersonal morpheme in Turkish. While homophonous with the passive morpheme, we discuss several morphosyntactic differences between the impersonal and passive constructions in Sakha, examining accusative case marking, default 3SG agreement, obligatory human interpretation, agent adverbs, and Control and ECM configurations. This paper also empirically clarifies the phonological distribution of these morphemes, identifying the source of confusion in current literature (Stachowski & Menz, 1998; Vinokurova, 2005; Ebata, 2013) as arising from functionally-similar detransitivising morphemes and lexical gaps.

Yu Tanaka (Doshisha University) **LSA27**
Yugiri Fujita (Doshisha University)
Phonological cues to Sino-Japanese words

This study examines the psychological reality of lexical stratification in Japanese (Ito & Mester 1995) and what phonological features evoke "Sino-Japaneseness." Japanese speakers are shown novel compounds with a nonce element written in kana and a real element written in kanji, and are asked to decide the kanji's reading: e.g. raiho-too (the Sino-Japanese reading) or raiho-zima (the Yamato reading) 'NONCE-island'? It turns out that the phonological structures of the nonce elements affect participants' responses, suggesting their psychological awareness of the Yamato-Sino distinction. The results also show that diphthongs, long vowels, and coda nasals serve as main cues to Sino-Japanese words.

Yuki Tanaka-McFarlane (Saint Louis University) **SSILA17**
Utilizing Recording Devices for Shaping Linguistic and Cultural Futures of Mopan

What makes heritage speakers of an endangered language willingly use and pass their language on to the next generation? Is there any mechanism that can be replicated and used for the strategic language revitalization and maintenance? Aiming at these questions, this paper extends Jonathan Hill's (2015) discussion on 'signifying instruments' from "tools for attending to the indigenous experience of both verbal and musical artistry (Hill 2015: 65)" in a process of 'collaborative ethnopoetics'(McDowell 2000) to strategic devices for accommodating heritage speakers of endangered languages, Mopan Mayas of Belize in this case, to actively shape their linguistic and cultural futures.

Ai Taniguchi (Carleton University) **P8**
Teaching formal semantics in introductory linguistics courses

Formal semantics is underrepresented in first-year introductory linguistics courses (ILC's). I argue that a successful incorporation of lambda calculus in introductory classes (i) provides a more accurate theoretical landscape of semantics for students, and (ii) has pedagogical benefits in developing students' advanced cognitive skills. I share my experience with teaching type-driven compositional semantics in an ILC.

Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University) **SSILA12**
The dual formant st in some North Penutian languages

A few North Penutian languages use a formant st in forms indicating some aspects of duality, whether lexical (Tsimshianic) or grammatical (Chinookan, Alsea), the latter especially in pronouns. Examples are Nisgha (Tsimshianic) stil 'to accompany s.', staX= 'on one side' versus Chinookan sta-'3Du' (possessives, demonstratives), Alsea pstin 'your' (with 2 possessors; p-'2P') . The structural differences in the pronouns seem to reflect separate archaic formations rather than borrowings. These findings add more evidence to recent research tending to confirm the validity of Sapir's Penutian phylum and of some of its membership, especially Tsimshianic and some Oregon languages.

Ming Chew Teo (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) **SPCL6**
Unifying social and linguistic aspects in crosslinguistic influence: A case study of Colloquial Singapore English one

This paper illustrates how statistical models that incorporate both social and linguistic factors can be used to analyze linguistic features to give us a more complete analysis of crosslinguistic influence in contact languages. Poisson regressions of sociolinguistic interview data show that balanced Chinese-English bilinguals who have favorable attitudes toward Colloquial Singapore English use the colloquial variant of *one* more frequently than those with neutral attitudes toward Colloquial Singapore English. This suggests that a different combination of factors can either strengthen or weaken the crosslinguistic tendency to use colloquial variants of *one* motivated by an individual's knowledge of Chinese.

Jenelle Thomas (University of Oxford) **NARNiHS1**
Letters to the governor: Multilingualism and the official letter genre in Spanish Louisiana

This paper investigates the interaction of generic convention and multilingualism. Previous work on the official letter (Dossena & Fitzmaurice 2006) has shown variation, change, and diffusion of epistolary conventions within a single language. I focus on the possibility of these conventions being transferred across languages using a corpus of official correspondence to and from the governors of Spanish Louisiana (1762-1800). After establishing the multilingual nature of the official communication network, I discuss to what extent bilingual letter-writers with a high awareness of languages as separate vehicles of communication show convergence across languages in their use of conventionalized formulae and structures.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College) **NAAHoLS4**
William Wood's New England's Prospect *and language learning in colonial New England*

Wood's 1634 text contains amateur observations of a variety of Eastern Algonquian, and a word list. Despite some inaccuracies, it contributes to our knowledge of the language. Moreover, Wood adds to our understanding of 17th-century colonists' experiences of language learning: in particular, to the asymmetry in the linguistic encounter between colonists and indigenous peoples they encountered. That asymmetry which shows up in the non-reciprocity of who learned whose language; in the nature and status of the pidgins that emerged from contact between the two groups; and in the differential means by which colonists versus Native Americans learned each other's languages.

Oksana Tkachman (University of British Columbia) **P1**
Carla Hudson Kam (University of British Columbia)
Eye-gaze as a sublexical vomponent of signs in novel vreated signed lexicons

In sign languages, eye-gaze can be used as a sublexical component of signs, and even create minimal pairs, but this phenomenon is very rare. Is there some linguistic or conceptual constraint on eye-gaze inclusion as a sign component? In our study, 50 sign-naÃ¯ve English speakers (ages 19-72) created novel signs for 100 objects. Of 4975 responses, 133 had eye-gaze classified as a sublexical part of the signs. The use of eye-gaze was semantically motivated (used for tall objects and objects associated with the sky), and used both complementary and supplementary. We discuss its implications for emerging sign languages.

Christina Tortora (City University of New York) **ADS5**
Syntactic observations of Appalachian English

Since the early 2000's, interest in formal approaches to syntactic phenomena in Appalachian English has been growing steadily. This talk provides an overview of the advances made in syntactic theory as a result, by syntacticians such as Judy Bernstein, Frances Blanchette, Goldie Ann Dooley, Daniel Hasty, Corinne Hutchinson, Greg Johnson, Jim Wood, and Raffaella Zanuttini, among others. More importantly, I show that these authors and this exciting and burgeoning area of research have been directly inspired by Michael Montgomery's contributions, most especially his rich and careful grammatical sketch in the *Dictionary of Smoky Mountain English* (Montgomery & Hall 2004).

Christina Truong (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa) **LSA22**
How does vowel harmony develop? Evidence from Behoa, a language of Indonesia

This paper presents evidence from Behoa (Austronesian; Indonesia), showing that vowel harmony developed through phonologization of earlier vowel allophony which was enhanced through vowel-to-vowel coarticulation. The steps of development seen suggest that other morphological, lexical, and prosodic factors favored the rise of VH, including the shape and stress patterns of roots and suffixes, and the contrastive load of low vowel phonemes. Cross-linguistic examples of vowel phenomena showing similar steps of development are also discussed. This study represents new descriptive work on VH in a lesser-known language and contributes to the relatively small body of research on the diachrony of VH.

Tran Truong (University of Chicago) **P8**
**ABA effects in kinship allomorphy & syncretism*

Pockets of natural language morphology exhibit contiguity effects, also known as *ABA effects, when root inconstancy in a less marked component of a paradigm predicts co-inconstancy in a more marked component. The contiguity effect par excellence remains comparative suppletion, as described by Bobaljik (2012). This investigation proposes that kinship terms exhibit both allomorphy-constraining and syncretism-constraining contiguity. The two case studies presented are Lower Arrernte nonsingular pronouns and HeÌritier (1981)'s fundamental laws of kinship.

Karen Tsai (University of California, Santa Barbara) **P1**
"Washi, Momo": Nontraditional use of washi 'I' by female Kansai Japanese speaker

Previous literature on Japanese first-person singular pronouns focuses on common pronouns (watashi, atashi, boku, ore) by Standard Japanese speakers (Hinds, 1971; Martin, 2004). Washi, a pronoun associated with "Elderly Male Language" (Teshigawara & Kinsui, 2011), is the only "masculine" pronoun without attested usage by women. This study analyzes 33 YouTube videos by a 21-year-old female Kansai Japanese vlogger and presents new evidence of nontraditional use of washi. Results show that washi functions as an unmarked pronoun and conveys the speaker's identity as a friendly young woman from Kansai, highlighting the importance of including data from nonstandard dialects in linguistic research.

Keith Tse (University of York) **P1**
Differential object marking: Nominal and verbal parameters

Differential Object Marking (DOM) refers to the differential marking of different types of nominal arguments of different types of verbs, and while there are robust cross-linguistic universals in the marking of animate/referential objects and transitive/telic verbs (Aissen (2003), Serzant and Witzlack-Makarevich (2018)), the former (nominal) and latter (verbal) properties need not correlate with each other and may be parameterised according to their diachronic formation. Two well-known examples in Romance preposition ad and Chinese co-verb ba show that while the former is more nominally-driven in marking all animate and/or referential objects, the latter is more verbally-driven in selecting transitive/telic verbs.

Anna Tsiola (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) **LSA5**
Kiel Christianson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
Scanpaths indicate overlap in L1-L2 reading behavior

This study uses scanpath analysis of L1 and L2 eye movement data, examining sequences of fixations in a sentence. Hierarchical clustering reveals distinct reading behaviors. Crucially, L1 and L2 participants do not fall into separate clusters, as each reading pattern had strong representation by both speaker groups. This has important implications about how we conceptualize speaker groups and assign participants to pre-defined categories. Unsupervised learning methods allow us to be agnostic about such categories and to think of language users as being on a continuum for the skill we measure (e.g., reading), with significant 'L1' and 'L2' overlap.

Kimberly Tucker (Louisiana Tech University) **ANS11**
Slighting the family name: Poe's "The Cask of Amontillado"

In "The Cask of Amontillado," Edgar Allan Poe uses gothic imagery and irony to foreshadow the ultimate fate of Fortunato—the victim of the narrator, Montresor. Through naming practices, Poe implies that Montresor's motivations for murder hinge less on madness than on a desire to avenge Fortunato's slight to his family name. For Montresor to feel secure in his identity as a person of affluence, Fortunato, as a person of lower social standing, must respect his name. Montresor's motivation to erase not only Fortunato, but also his adversary's very name, exposes the dark side of onomastic pride.

Matthew Tyler (Yale University) **LSA8**
Applied arguments and A-movement: An insight into nominal licensing from Choctaw

The ability of an applied/oblique NP to undergo A-movement to subject position (e.g. in a passive or other non-active clause) varies within and across languages. I employ original fieldwork data from Choctaw to make an empirical and theoretical contribution on this topic. Empirically, I show that when a high applicative NP is added to a non-active verb, the matter of whether or not it becomes the subject of the clause is determined strictly by its thematic role. I propose that different applicative heads, in addition to assigning different theta-roles, may also vary in whether or not they Vergnaud-license their argument.

Matthew Tyler (Yale University) **SSILA3**
The status of implicit agents in Choctaw non-active verbs

Choctaw exhibits a causative alternation, whereby many verbs come in transitive-intransitive pairs. I focus on the intransitive ('non-active') verbs, and consider the status of implicit agents. After establishing two tests for the presence of an implicit agent and two tests for the absence of one, I show that Choctaw non-active verbs divide into three semantic classes: (1) those which obligatorily introduce implicit agents, (2) those which cannot introduce implicit agents, and (3) those which optionally introduce implicit agents.

Matthew Tyler (Yale University) **LSA37**
Itamar Kastner (Humboldt University)
Morphology feeds prosody in Degema serial verb constructions: A reply to Rolle (2019)

Rolle (2019) describes an interaction between morphology and prosody in serial verb constructions (SVCs) in Degema (Nigeria). He argues that it can only be captured under an 'OT-DM' model, which abandons traditional serial morphological derivations, and holds that syntactic structures are morphologized and prosodified in parallel, within a unified postsyntactic module. We show that the Degema pattern does not merit this radical change, and can be captured with a serial morphological component which feeds a parallel (OT-based) syntax-prosody mapping component. In addition, our account tackles a hitherto-undertheorized challenge posed by SVCs at the syntax-prosody interface.

Morelia Vázquez Martínez (Instituto Tecnológico Superior de Macuspana) **SSILA10**
Carol-Rose Little (Cornell University)
Dimensions of definiteness in Ch'ol: A dialectal comparison

We provide a theoretically informed description of definiteness in the Tila and Tumbalá dialects of Ch'ol (Mayan) with novel data collected using a definiteness questionnaire and excerpts from narratives. While previous work on Ch'ol has mentioned definiteness in passing, the present study is the first to investigate dimensions of definiteness across two dialects. We conclude that both dialects permit bare nouns to refer to unique and generic referents, but determiners can also appear with nouns in these contexts. Anaphoric definites are optionally marked with a determiner in Tumbalá Ch'ol, but Tila Ch'ol obligatorily uses a determiner.

Lacey Wade (University of Pennsylvania) **LSA41**
Speakers converge toward variants they haven't heard: The case of Southern monophthongal /ay/

We investigate whether speakers produce more monophthongal /ay/, a salient feature of southern U.S. English, after listening to a southern-shifted talker who never produces /ay/ during the experiment. A Word Guessing task was used to elicit target words from participants (42 Southerners, 42 Non-Southerners). Participants produce /ay/ with a significantly lower glide after exposure to the Southern voice, but not the Midland (control) voice, then return to their baseline post-exposure (Fig.1, p

Irina Wagner (University of Colorado Boulder) **SSILA17**
Interactional cues to storytelling initiations in Arapaho

Recent research on grammar and interaction provides compelling evidence that the two are inseparable and that communicative competence is essential in language revitalization efforts. This project proposes some of the ways to incorporate interactional practice in language revitalization. Employing the value of storytelling, this project looks at the grammatical and interactional devices that help speakers establish the tellability and authenticity of the story to propose ways of using such devices in lesson plans to restore speaking in the community.

Laura Wagner (The Ohio State University) **P8**
Nikole D. Patson (The Ohio State University)
Sumurye K. Awani (The Ohio State University)
Nicholas Bednar (The Ohio State University)
Aniyah Brown (Hampton University)
Evan Chuu (Pomona College)
Kyra Freeman (The Ohio State University)
Teta Helena Howe (The Ohio State University)
Lillian Lin, Victora Paxton (The Ohio State University)
How the public sees language science

Professional linguists and language scientists commonly lament that the public understands little about what they study (language!) and even less about the ways that they study it. Few studies, however, have actually measured the public"™s understanding of language or the extent to which they perceive it as something that can be investigated scientifically. We report on three studies which investigated the extent to which the public sees language as a potential object of scientific inquiry and their understanding of socially relevant language facts. We discuss the importance of accessible communication with the public for improving public perceptions.

Kimberly S. Walden (Chitimacha) **SSILA8**
The Chitimacha Language Revitalization Program: Overview and lessons learned

Morris Swadesh's work on Chitimacha in the 1930s was in some ways a model for how a linguist might document a language, as it carefully integrated a collection of texts, grammar, and sketch. Almost 90 years later, his archived materials at the American Philosophical Society were used as the basis for a language revitalization program for a language classified as "extinct". Even though the amount of material collected was unprecedented, we can look back on his work and point out the gaps in his documentation that the community wishes he had covered. We discuss the language program and offer practical suggestions for those doing language documentation today.

Brandon Waldon (Stanford University) **SCiL Poster I**
Judith Degen (Stanford University)
Modeling behavior in Truth Value Judgment Task experiments

Truth Value Judgment Task experiments (TVJTs) are a common means of investigating pragmatic competence, particularly with regards to scalar inference. We present a novel quantitative linking function from pragmatic competence to participant behavior on TVJTs, based upon a Bayesian probabilistic model of linguistic production. Our model captures a range of observed phenomena on TVJTs, including intermediate responses on a non-binary scale, population and individual-level variation, participant endorsement of false utterances, and variation in response due to so-called scalar diversity.

Don E. Walicek (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras) **SPCL5B**
Belonging and place in nineteenth-century Samaná

Samaná English (SE) is often said to have emerged in a linguistic enclave in Hispaniola, but some archives suggest the community was multilingual and language contact involving multiple languages relatively common. Part of an effort to formulate a detailed narrative describing SE's historical trajectory, this paper considers insights from theoretical scholarship on belonging and place (e.g., Makihara and Schieffelin 2007) to better understand the significance of the aforementioned archival evidence. Attention will be given to patterns of interaction, code-switching, and how early migrants and their descendants positioned themselves with respect to other groups and languages other than SE.

James Walker (La Trobe University) **SPCL1**
Complements of the Eastern Caribbean

Complementation figured prominently in early creole studies but has recently received less attention. We examine the distribution and conditioning of variation in finite and non-finite verbal complementizers in the English (-based creole) spoken in Bequia (St Vincent and the Grenadines). Over 7,000 complementizer tokens were coded for social and linguistic factors and analysed through multivariate analysis. Village is the overriding social factor influencing complementizer choice, but the underlying grammar is largely consistent across villages. Individual-speaker variation does not follow a linear continuum but exhibits interaction between frequency, village and linguistic conditioning, reminiscent of results found for other grammatical variables.

Kadian Walters (University of the West Indies, Mona) **SPCL3A**
We want justice:Linguistic discrimination in Jamaica's public formal domains

This paper explores research on linguistic discrimination in Jamaica's state administration, mass media and the legislature and judiciary. It examines the anatomy of this discrimination and highlights the public's cry for Jamaican Creole (JC) to be used in more serious ways in public formal domains. In Jamaica's national communication situation, where many domains require the use of English, there is anincreasing democratization and a demand for basic rights signaling a shift in the mindset of the people. State authorities can no longer ignore the cries of the people for language rights. We want justice!

Joshua Wampler (University of California, San Diego) **LSA13**
Do thus: An investigation into event reference

Work on event reference has focused on 'do so', 'do it', 'do this', and 'do that'. This paper reports on an analysis of a heretofore unstudied form of event reference, 'do thus'. Using naturally occurring examples, I present evidence that 'do thus' occupies the final slot in a hitherto incomplete paradigm for English event anaphora. Syntactically and semantically, 'do thus' is like 'do so'; but at the discourse level it patterns like 'do this/that'. The data point to 'thus' as an adverbial demonstrative on par with nominal 'this/that', which, when paired with 'do', can be used for complex event reference.

Sheng-Fu Wang (New York University) **P8**
Robustness of feature economy against different methods of building feature tables

Previous studies show that feature economy differentiates attested and random artificial sound inventories: the former can be described with a more efficient use of phonological features than the latter. Motivated by the fact that feature economy measures feature tables rather than sound inventories themselves, and there are many different ways of building a feature table for an inventory, this study examines and compares different ways to build a feature table and see how they affect feature economy. Results show that feature economy is very robust across different ways of drawing features and different specification (i.e., privative, full, mixed) systems.

Derek Warden (Tulane Law School) **ANS15**
Names, socio-legal movements, legislation, and prohibitions: A historical analysis

Law touches virtually everything that human beings do. The two concepts—names and law—often intertwine. Indeed, we name legal movements, laws themselves, and allow law to control our names. While much is written and discussed about names in their relationship to human identity, this article seeks to discuss names in their relationship to law. To achieve this purpose, this presentation uses an historical legal analysis to walk the reader through (1) the various ways that society has named socio-legal movements such as the civil rights movement (2) the ways by which society names laws and legal doctrines themselves and (3) the various reasons and ways laws prohibit the use of certain names. Under each of these components, this presentation will touch on various reasons for and effects of these names.

Alex Warstadt (New York University) **SCiL4**
Alicia Parrish (New York University)
Haokun Liu (New York University)
Anhad Mohananey (New York University)
Wei Peng (New York University)
Sheng-Fu Wang (New York University)
Samuel R. Bowman (New York University)
BLiMP: A Benchmark of Linguistic Minimal Pairs for English

We introduce BLiMP (The Benchmark of Linguistic Minimal Pairs), a human-solvable challenge set for evaluating language models (LMs) that covers a broad range of major grammatical phenomena in English. BLiMP consists of over 30 datasets, each containing 1000 minimal pairs isolating specific contrasts in syntax, morphology, or semantics. Like GLUE (Wang et al., 2018), BLiMP makes it easy to directly compare models. Evaluating n-gram, LSTM, and Transformer LMs (GPT-2 and TransformerXL), we find that transformers are strongest overall, achieving (near) human performance on agreement and binding. However, phenomena like wh-islands and NPI licensing remain challenging even for state-of-the-art LMs.

Phillip Weirich (Miami University) **ADS10**
Free classification of dialects in Indiana

This free classification study explores the interaction of residential history and dialectal variation in a state with a unified state identity and a range of distinct dialect regions. 108 listeners from the 4 major dialect regions of Indiana grouped talkers from 6 different parts of the state based on their perceived dialect similarity. Results of a clustering analysis showed that listeners sorted talkers into two general groups, a north and a south. The residential history of listeners influenced which talkers were included in the north and south groups.

Rachel Elizabeth Weissler (University of Michigan) **LSA12**
Jonathan R. Brennan (University of Michigan)
Depending on speaker identity: Varied ERP responses to two American English varieties

Through EEG, we aim to see whether speakers of Mainstream U.S. English (MUSE) have grammatical knowledge of African American Language (AAL). Listeners heard auxiliary present, absent, and ungrammatical sentences (e.g. "My brother, he's/he/he'll working"), in MUSE and AAL. Stimuli came from a bidialectal Black speaker of both varieties. Initial results show a P600 only to "ll" for AAL; no P600s for MUSE. Experiment 2 used MUSE stimuli from a Caucasian American. Results show a P600 for auxiliary absent and 'll conditions, but no P600 for those conditions in AAL. This work furthers understanding that perceived speaker identity can vary expectations.

Katie Welch (Independent Researcher) **ADS7**
Discovery learning in the sociolinguistics classroom: Using boojie *to teach American English history*

The field of linguistics often employs what Bruner (1968) coined Discovery Learning, an inquiry-based pedagogy in which "the principal content of what is to be learned is not given but must be independently discovered by the learner" (Ausubel 2012). This paper presents an example of how discovery learning can be utilized to teach sociolinguistics, both on a course-level and through individual assignments. The assignment in focus is an online scavenger hunt that allows students to discover the etymology of one slang term, *boojie*, with the goal of using this word's history to make generalizations about American English as a whole.

Nathan A. Wendte (Tulane University) **ADS Poster**
Creative adaption of English loanwords in Louisiana Creole

Hegemonic pressure from American English, coupled with progressive language obsolescence, has led to many English borrowings into Louisiana Creole. Nevertheless, loanword adaptation strategies appear to vary according to a speaker's proficiency level and history of language use. This study compares the morphological and phonological processes of loanword adaptation as attested and documented among a sample of Louisiana Creole speakers in Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana. Differences between fluent speakers and semi-speakers suggest that traits such as prosody may index "Creoleness" in the absence of lexical alterity.

Yosiane White (University of Pennsylvania) **LSA33**
Gareth Roberts (University of Pennsylvania)
Optionality in the Welsh initial consonant mutation system

We investigated the current status of Welsh initial consonant mutation. Using an online survey we asked Welsh speakers to rate the acceptability of standard and nonstandard mutation patterns. There was much variation, but participants fell into the following two broad groups: conservative mutaters and variable mutaters, who accept both standard mutation patterns and non-mutation. Perhaps most interestingly, variability in acceptability was dependent on the specific morphosyntactic mutation trigger, and did not appear to depend on any sociodemographic factors. Overall, this study suggests widespread optionality in the modern Welsh mutation system, to some extent conditioned by morphosyntactic trigger.

Tanyia-Joy Wilkins (University of the West Indies, Mona) **SPCL3A**
Research design meets reality: The challenges of conducting research in primary schools in Jamaica

This paper focuses on the challenges faced during the data collection phase of a study on speech perception and phonological processing in children conducted at four primary schools in Jamaica. Because the participants constitute what is considered a vulnerable population, informed parental consent was necessary and securing this was a major hurdle. Other challenges involved scheduling for data collection, finding suitable rooms for interaction with participants and ensuring that data was collected efficiently. The expertise of teachers and guidance counsellors at the participating schools was invaluable in addressing these challenges to ensure the completion of this phase of the research.

Emily Williams (University of Texas at Arlington) **LSA10**
Pragmatic extension in Computer-Mediated Communication: The case of ™ and #

This study examines the emerging functions of two operators in Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC): the hashtag (#) and the trademark (™). Using data drawn from two social media corpora, these operators were found to be undergoing similar pragmatic extension, taking on overlapping functions such as emphasis (e.g. Get #rekt), irony (e.g. it's the truth™ I swear™™), and prototypicality marking (e.g. As a white man™ this is nothing like my experience). Results indicated that these operators create innovative, ad hoc formations relying on contextual meaning, with some obtaining a default meaning after a certain frequency of usage (e.g. #blessed; Nice Guy™).

Peter Wilson (Carleton University) **SSILA1**
David Wilson (University of Waterloo)
Parsing Kwakwala orthographies for schools, communities, and linguistic research in Kwakwala (ISO kwk)

Orthographic representations of Kwakwala are numerous and varied. Despite the potential of written language materials to assist community initiatives, different orthographic systems present impediments for researchers, teachers, and students. The paper reports on a computer-based parsing program and keying protocols that were developed to resolve difficulties observed in schools and community documentation activities. The parser resolves keying entries, converts between orthographies, provides for an ASCII based orthography, and ensures Unicode-8 compliance. Recommended keying protocols enable linguistic works to more easily interface with community usage, which requires capital letters and punctuation.

Richard Winters (University of Louisiana at Lafayette) **ANS12**
Three Spanish surnames in French-speaking Louisiana

In French-speaking Louisiana, a number of surnames of Spanish origin underwent gallicization (Din 1988), in some cases inconsistently, and in others more systematically. This paper explores this process for three Spanish surnames. Placencia and Caballero underwent near-complete gallicization, while Hidalgo was largely unaffected. Through examining historical documents (e.g., censuses, military records, obituaries), it can be seen that this process began in the colonial period and, over time, Gallicised forms of these two surnames increase in frequency, nearly or completing replacing the originals.

Jonas Wittke (Rice University) **LSA18**
In with the O , out with the U: Role alignment and the Using/Osing controversy in Indonesia

Elements of Osing [osi] language and culture have been recently commodified by the local government in Banyuwangi (East Java, Indonesia) to promote tourism to the region. The 'Osing' cultural frame has been popularized to the extent that many Banyuwangians are identifying as Osing regardless of whether they identify as *ethnically* Osing. Despite its popularity as a cultural frame and ubiquity on signage throughout Banyuwangi, 'Osing' is not uniformly spelled. This research examines the origins of this disparity, the recent ideological shift toward among Banyuwangians, and the implications of this regional identity marker in the context of Indonesian nationalism.

Grace B. Wivell (Stony Brook University) **P8**
Veronica Miatto (Stony Brook University)
Jing Ji (Stony Brook University)
Ayla Karakas (Stony Brook University)
Kalina Kostyszyn (Stony Brook University)
Lori Repetti (Stony Brook University)
All about ablaut: A typology of reduplicative vowel change

Reduplication with vowel alternation (flip-flop), called "ablaut reduplication", is accounted for by Minkova (2002) using two constraints: INTEREST favors maximum difference between the vowels (high-low); FINAL-LENGTH favors longer segments in final position, accounting for the low (longer) vowel in the final constituent. We study ablaut reduplication in typologically diverse languages and explore a unified analysis along the lines of Minkova. We find that cross-linguistically ablaut reduplication requires the two vowels to be maximally distinct. The features involved in the differentiation (height; backness) are language-specific. Some languages require a particular contour (Indonesia: low-high); others allow variable ordering (Semai: front-back / back-front).

Katarzyna Wojtylak (University of Regensburg) **SSILA12**
How (not) to count in Murui (Witotoan) and other languages of Northwest Amazonia?

In this paper, we present an analysis of the lexical category of numerals in the languages of the Caquetá-Putumayo (C-P) region in Northwest Amazonia. Based on first- and second-hand data, we show how diverse the C-P languages are in their possibilities for the formation of number words, and how multiple and distinctive counting strategies are layered within these languages. Based on the findings, we conclude that the development, and subsequent elaboration, of the native systems of number words in the C-P region must have been an innovation shaped by language contact.

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University) **ADS5**
Complicating the study of Appalachian English

Michael Montgomery's legacy helped shape as well as problematize the study of Appalachian Englishes. From a reflexive perspective, I consider how Montgomery challenged several assumptions and perspectives, including (1) language myths and ideology in Appalachia; (2) regional, ethnic, class, and community diversity in the English of Appalachia; and (3) the complexity of sociolinguistic situations within the Southern highland region. Earlier studies often focused on linguistic-structural insight, whereas more recent investigations now center on the intersection of social, cultural, and identity factors that help give understanding to Montgomery's claim that "Appalachia is a state of mind more than anything else."

Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales (University of Michigan) **P8**
Tone in Tagalog and English? Prosodic adaption in Philippine Hybrid Hokkien

This paper explores tone in Tagalog and English lexical borrowings into Philippine Hybrid Hokkien (PHH). PHH seems to have a mixed accent system that does not directly resemble any of the source languages. Instead, there is one prominent (stress-like) tone at the end of every non-Hokkien word that is determined by the phonological environment. This paper aims to account for the difference between the underlying (donor language) and surface forms (recipient language) by utilizing a constraint-based approach within an Optimality Theoretic framework, drawing on Yip's (2002) constraints. It supports the notion that PHH is not a random, unsystematic phenomenon.

Jim Wood (Yale University) **ADS9**
Constructing syntactic dialects of American English

We apply dialectometry to syntactic acceptability judgments, showing how syntactic dialects can be constructed from the "ground up". We averaged judgments for a set of constructions known to vary across speakers, including dative presentatives, *done my homework*, *so don't I*, verbal *rather* and others. The results showed regional variation in both expected and surprising ways. We find a sharp North/South divide, and an area reminiscent of the "inner South" from Labov et al. 2006. However, some constructions contributing to these regions do not appear regional when analyzed independently, indicating that regions are characterized by complex clusters of syntactic properties.

Jim Wood (Yale University) **P8**
Sigríður Sæunn Sigurðardóttir (Yale University)
Case mismatches in Across-the-Board constructions

We show how case-mismatches in Icelandic 'Across-the-Board' (ATB) constructions provide novel support for a post-syntactic analysis of case. In Polish, ATB-movement is impossible if the object gets different cases in each conjunct (Citko 2011). In Icelandic, such ATB-movement is possible, and the case that shows up comes from the closest conjunct. This causes problems for both Multidominance and Sideward Movement accounts of ATB-movement. These problems are solved if case-assignment takes place post-syntactically. We discuss several ways that languages can vary in the availability of ATB-movement with mismatching cases.

Jim Wood (Yale University) **LSA34**
Sigríður Sæunn Sigurðardóttir (Yale University)
'To go or not to go': Inceptive and prospective uses of fara 'go' in Icelandic

We propose an analysis of inceptive fara 'go' in Icelandic that makes sense of the close connection between prospective and progressive aspect cross-linguistically. Cross-linguistically, there is a close connection between prospective and imperfective/progressive aspect, where prospective requires — or is in complementary distribution with — imperfective/progressive markers. We propose that 'inceptive fara' realizes Asp[prospective], which picks out a point in time such that all times before it are not part of the event time and all times after it are. This analysis correctly predicts that fara is inceptive when perfective (e.g. past) but prospective when imperfective (e.g. progressive), explaining the connection between the two.

Danfeng Wu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **LSA1**
'Whether' can pied-pipe

This paper presents a contrast between "whether" and "if" in English, manifested in the grammaticality of "I don't know whether or not John will arrive" vs. the ungrammaticality of "I don't know if or not John will arrive". I argue that this contrast can be explained if we assume that "whether" can pied-pipe its sister, but pied-piping is impossible when "whether" is replaced by "if". Strikingly, once we eliminate the pied-piping parse for "whether", it behaves like "if". Then I show that the same pattern exists in Bengali as well.

Yuhang Xu (University of Rochester) **LSA39**
Nicholas Ringhoff (University of Rochester)
Rachel Coons (University of Rochester)
Lauryn Fluellen (University of Rochester)
Carly Eisen (University of Rochester)
Jeffrey Runner (University of Rochester)
Immediate effects of non-structural constraints in anaphor resolution: Evidence from visual world eye-tracking

This study aims to contribute to the debate of whether or not people use both structural and non-structural constraints initially during anaphor resolution using English pronouns and reflexives as test bed. Using the visual world paradigm, we show that antecedent search is sensitive to both syntactic cues (i.e., binding principles) and non-syntactic cues (i.e., gender) from the earliest moments of

anaphor processing. Also, the use of both linguistic and non- linguistic information (e.g., the gender information was encoded on visual stimuli only) during anaphor resolution supports a highly interactive and contextually sensitive model of human language processing in general.

Alex Hong-Lun Yeung (Stony Brook University) **P8**
I got you: Glide epenthesis as a vowel hiatus resolution enhances the weaker vowel

In vowel hiatus, I propose that V1 is inherently weaker and that glide epenthesis as a resolution enhances the weaker vowel, i.e. V1, and is therefore homorganic with V1. My typological survey of consonant epenthesis shows the two glides, [j] and [w], are the most-commonly inserted consonant in hiatus contexts, and that the epenthetic glide is most often homorganic with V1. I will then present results from an artificial grammar learning experiment showing that participants were more likely to choose the V1-homorganic glide and participants were less likely to do so when V1 is protected by initial syllable faithfulness.

Alex Hong-Lun Yeung (Stony Brook University) **P4**
Hyunah Baek (Stony Brook University)
Chikako Takahashi (Stony Brook University)
Stephen Buttner (Stony Brook University)
Jiwon Hwang (Stony Brook University)
Ellen Broselow (Stony Brook University)
Too little, too late: A longitudinal study of English corrective focus by Mandarin speakers

This study tracks changes over two years in the production of English corrective focus by Mandarin speakers (MS) living in the US. While the MS productions became more English-like over time, failure to correctly align the pitch accent with the stressed syllable persisted. We argue that this reflects common cross-linguistic L2 developmental patterns rather than an inability to hear English stress.

Jianrong Yu (University of Arizona) **LSA1**
Josep Ausensi (Pompeu Fabra University)
Ryan Smith (University of Arizona)
Repetitive presuppositions with 'again': Un-severing the external argument

In this paper, we argue against severing external arguments from all verbs, showing that for verbs like 'murder', 'assassinate', 'slaughter' etc., the semantic restrictions on the external argument as well as the external argument itself needs to be represented in the verb root's lexical semantics. The main evidence comes from the presuppositions available with 'again'-modification. These verbs require both the intentionality associated with the external argument and the external argument itself to be present in the presupposed prior event introduced by 'again', disallowing subjectless presuppositions and suggesting that these verb roots must entail intentionality and take subjects as arguments.

Jianrong Yu (University of Arizona) **P4**
Yosuke Sato (Seisen University)
VP-ellipsis and lexical decomposition in syntax

In this paper, we provide evidence for lexical decomposition in the framework of Distributed Morphology using VP-ellipsis possibilities with causative-inchoative verbs and verbs that license ellipsis of overt 'have'. In the process, we (dis)confirm various decompositional analyses of different complex verbs as argued in the literature and explore the consequences of VP-ellipsis for the general architecture of DM and the timing of root insertion.

Michelle Yuan (University of California, San Diego) **LSA14**
Deriving ergativity from object shift across Eskimo-Aleut

Although the Eskimo-Aleut (EA) language family is considered ergative, it has been observed that ergativity is more robust in certain EA languages than in others. This talk compares ergativity in Kalaallisut, Inuktitut, and Aleut, and argues that variation in ergativity across EA is ultimately attributed to variation in object shift. I model this system configurationally: ERG case is dependent and requires the presence of a vP-external object (Baker 2015), with languages differing in what raises out of vP. As the properties of ERG case remain uniform across EA, variation in in "ergativity" pertains to syntactic alignment, not morphological case alignment.

Michelle Yuan (University of California, San Diego) **LSA14**
Ksenia Ershova (Stanford University)
Dependent case in syntactically ergative languages: Evidence from Inuit and West Circassian

In dependent case theory, morphological case is assigned via configurational/c-command relations between DPs: ergative is assigned to the higher of two arguments within some domain, while accusative is assigned to the lower. We extend this typology to syntactically ergative languages, in which the absolutive transitive object moves to c-command the ergative subject. Focusing on Inuit and West Circassian, we argue that dependent ergative case is assigned only after object movement. This means that ergative case is assigned downwards, per the same rule as accusative case. Based on this, we caution against conflating morphological case labels and directionality of case assignment.

Noga Zaslavsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) **SCiL3**
Terry Regier (University of California, Berkeley)
Naftali Tishby (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
Charles Kemp (University of Melbourne)
Semantic categories of artifacts and animals reflect efficient coding

It has recently been argued that semantic categories across languages evolve under pressure for efficient coding according to the Information Bottleneck (IB) principle, and it has been shown that this principle accounts for the structure and evolution of named color categories. However, it is not yet clear to what extent this account generalizes to semantic domains other than color. Here we show that it generalizes to two qualitatively different semantic domains: names for containers, and for animals. Our findings suggest that efficient coding may shape semantic categories across languages and across domains.

Georgia Zellou (University of California, Davis) **LSA11**
Michelle Cohn (University of California, Davis)
Tyler Kline (University of California, Davis)
Bruno Ferenc Segedin (University of California, Davis)
Conversational role influences speech alignment toward digital assistant and human voices

Voice assistants are used regularly to complete tasks. What influence do these interactions have on human language? We ask whether conversational role mediates alignment toward device and human interlocutors. Participants completed an interactive task as either the giver or receiver of instructions to a human or voice assistant model talker. Participants in a giver role align more with interlocutors, relative to when they are receivers. However, we find no difference between alignment toward devices and humans. The factors that shape phonetic variation in human-device interactions, are complex, similar to the complexity of factors at play when we talk to humans.

Muye Zhang (Yale University) **LSA35**
Maria Piñango (Yale University)
Jisu Sheen (Yale University)
The development of metonymic comprehension as the growth of context-construal ability

We investigate the developmental trajectory (ages 3-12) of metonymy comprehension, hypothesizing that children's comprehension 'difficulties' result from an immature ability to construe, in real-time, novel contexts which license the metonymic stand-for-relation, and not the previously suggested Theory-of-Mind deficit. We present the first results, through self-paced reading, showing that children can indeed comprehend metonymy, when contextually supported, from an early age (Study-1). A context-elicitation interview task shows that what constrains metonymy comprehension at a young age is ability to build context, which is subject to the interplay of maturation and cognitively-rooted inter-comprehender variation in context-sensitivity (Study-2).

Yuhan Zhang (Harvard University) **P1**
Stress shift is proportional and vowel reduction is not deterministic -- a corpus case study of English -tion *nominalization*

This study investigates the stress shift and vowel reduction phenomenon through the -tion nominalization, based on a quantitative analysis of CELEX-2 corpus (Baayen et al., 1995). Among the 1054 target pairs, we found that (1) the primary stress of the nominalizations unanimously falls on the penultimate syllable; (2) a small proportion of the verbs (18.22%, N = 192) escape stress shift; (3) 13.04% (N = 137) of stress-bearing vowels are reduced in the nominalization but the degree of vowel reduction is gradient and highly influenced by the stress shift. This finding provides non-deterministic insight into generative morphophonology research.

Yiyun Zhao (University of Arizona) **LSA39**
Masha Fedzechkina (University of Arizona)
Learners' harmonic preferences in head ordering are modulated by lexical retrieval difficulty

Cross-linguistic studies have found that some syntactic properties (co-) occur more frequently than expected by chance, referred to as language universals. Their nature is a fundamental question in linguistics as it is widely assumed that language universals originate in individual biases in language acquisition or processing. Whether these biases are linguistic-specific or domain-general remains an open question. Here, we tested a well-known cross-linguistic preference for harmonic word orders across adpositional phrases and simple transitive sentences using a miniature artificial language paradigm. We found this correlation is modulated by lexical retrieval difficulty, suggesting that it is subject to domain-general constraints.

Chun Zheng (Purdue University) **P1**
Jiahui Huang (University of Washington)
An analysis on motion events in Chaoshuan Hua (Southern Min)

This paper presents evidence that motion predicates in Chaoshan Hua (CSH) display the transparent composition of Initiation Phrase, Process Phrase and Result Phrase at the syntactic level, supporting Ramchand's (2008) proposal. Four main types of motion expressions constructed by various combinations of the three functional phrases are identified in CSH. As these motion event predicates are transparently encoded by SVCs in CSH, we argue that the process of event decomposition takes place at the syntactic level, unlike in English.

Yuhong Zhu (The Ohio State University) **P4**
A metrical analysis of light-initial tone sandhi in Suzhou

This paper proposes a phonological analysis of Suzhou checked-tone sandhi patterns. I argue that tone sandhi in Suzhou can be accounted for using two types of trochaic feet, syllabic and moraic trochees. My main claims are: (i). So-called "˜checked tones"™ are synchronically plain short vowels in monomoraic syllables. (ii). The second syllable can play a role in sandhi patterns, but only following monomoraic/light syllables. Syllable quantity of the first (strong) syllable causes the relevant sandhi domain to alternate between syllabic and moraic trochees. This study addresses a key issue in prosodic typology, viz. the interaction of tone, syllable quantity, and metrical structure.

Yuhong Zhu (The Ohio State University) **SCiL Poster I**

Extending the Autosegmental Input Strictly Local framework: metrical dominance and floating tones

This paper extends the empirical coverage of the Autosegmental Input Strictly Local (A-ISL) framework (Chandlee and Jardine, 2019) by analyzing three tonal processes: metrical dominance effect in Shanghai Chinese, floating tone suffixation in Cantonese and a combination of metrical dominance, and floating tones in Suzhou Chinese. I demonstrate that the current A-ISL framework locally resolves one linearly non-local tonal process (Shanghai), but fails to account for the Suzhou data due to a lack of morphological specification. By allowing morphological affiliation information as a part of autosegmental representation, we can accurately account for the Suzhou data.

Index of First Authors

Abner, Natasha 153
Abney, Lisa 153
Abramovitz, Rafael..... 153
Abrams, Mitchell..... 153
Acton, Eric..... 154
Agostinho, Ana Livia 154
Ahn, Emily 154
Akkus, Faruk 154, 251
Alageel, Amani..... 155
Alqassas, Ahmad 155
Alxatib, Sam..... 155
Amy, Daniel 155
An, Hannah Youngeun 155
Anderson, Curt 156
Andersson, Samuel 156
Ann, Jean 132
Antieau,. Lamont..... 156
Antonenko, Andrei 117
Anttila, Arto..... 156
Aoki, Nicholas..... 156
Aranovich, Raul..... 157
Archie 137
Arregi, Karlos..... 157
Arvindam, Vishal Sunil 157
Atkinson, Emily..... 157
Austen, Martha 157, 158
Awai, Clinton Kakela 158
Axton, Victoria..... 158
Babel, Anna M..... *See*
Baek, Hyunah 158
Baghdadeh, Iman Sheydaei .. 158, 268
Baier, Nico..... 112
baird, jessie little doe..... 99
Bakker, Peter 159
Bakos, Jon 159
Bakst, Sarah..... 159
Bancu, Ariana..... 159, 160
Banerjee, Neil..... 160
Baptista, Marlyse..... 111
Baron, Christoppher..... 160
Barrie, Michael..... 160
Barzilai, Maya 161
Basilico, David 161
Bateman, Nicoleta 132
Bauer, Anastasia..... 161
Baugh, John 161
Bausch, Xintong 161
Bavol, Tristan 162
Bax, Anna..... 162
Beavers, John..... 162
Becker, Kara..... 162
Becker, Michael..... 163
Begus, Gasper..... 163
Bender, Emily M. 120
Benedicto, Elena..... 163
Bermúdez, Natalia 163
Bernstein, Judy 163
Bhattasali, Shohini..... 164
Biedny, Jerome 164
Bigelow, Lauren 164
Biggs, Alison 164
Bissell, Marie..... 165
Bjorndahl, Christina..... 165
Blamire, Emily 165
Blancheette, Frances..... 140, 165
Bland, Justin 165
Block, Aleese..... 166
Blondeau, Hélène 166
Bloomquist, Jennifer..... 127
Bloothooft, Gerrit 166
Boas, Hans C. 118
Boe, David..... 166
Bohnemeyer, Juergen 167
Bondarenko,Tatiana..... 167
Boneh, Nora..... 144
Bossi, Madeline 167
Bowler, Margit 167
Braaver, Aaron 168
Bradley, Evan D. 167, 168
Braimoh, Jimoh 168
Branan, Kenyon..... 168
Branson, Dominique..... 125
Breiss, Canaan 169
Brennan, Kate 169
Brentari, Diane 169
Brickhouse, Christian 170
Broadwell, George Aaron..... 170
Brody. Mary 170
Brotherton, Chloe 137, 170
Brown, Amanda..... 170
Brown, Cecil H. 171
Brown, Colin 171
Brown, Megan 171
Bruening, Benjamin..... 171
Buckley, Eugene..... 172
Burgess, Danielle..... 172
Burke, Mary..... 172
Burkette, Allison..... 172
Burkholder, Ross 173
Burness, Phillip..... 173
Burns, Roslyn 173
Calhoun, Kendra..... 125, 173
Callary, Edward..... 173
Callesano, Salvatore 173
Cambell, Eric W. 113
Cambpell, Lyle 112
Camp, Amber B. 174
Cannon, Carrie..... 147
Carr, Christine 174
Casagranda, Mirko..... 174
Caudal, Patrick 145
Chacón, Dustin 174
Chambers, Eric 174
Champagne, Matt..... 175
Chandlee, Jane..... 175
Chang, Seung-Eun 175
Charity Hudley, Anne, H. 102, 127
Chaves, Rui P. 175
Chelliah, Shobhana..... 147
Chen, Bihua 175
Chen, Fulang..... 176
Chen, Run 176
Chen, Yi An..... 176
Chen, Zhuo 176
Childs, Beckey..... 176
Childs, Claire..... 140
Cho, Jeong Hwa..... 177
Cho, Juyeon 177
Choi, Sea Hee 177
Christopoulos, Christos 177
Chun, Elaine Wonhee 142
Clayton, Ian 178
Clem, Emily..... 178
Clements, J. Clancy 178
Cohen Priva, Uriel 178, 179
Collard, Jacob 179

Colley, Justin 179
Conner, Katherine 179
Conner, Tracy 125
Conrod, Kirby 179
Copuroglu, Busra 180
Cornelius,Samantha 180
Corum, Micah 180
Costanzo, Angelo 180
Côté-Gendreau, Marielle 180, 181
Cotter, William M. 181
Cox,Jessica 181
Crabtree, Margaret 181
Cramer, Jennifer 182
Crosby, Drew 182
Cychosz, Margaret (Meg) 182
da Silva, Stephen 185
DaCosta, Jillian K. 183
Dahlgren, Sonja 183
Dai, Huteng 183
Dailey, Brady 183, 184
Dajko, Nathalie 184
Danis, Nick 184
D'Arcy, Alexandra 184, 185
Dawson, Hope C. 187
Davidson, Lisa 185
Davis, Colin 185, 186
Davis, Forrest 186
Davis, Jeffrey Edward 186
Dawkins, Nickesha 186
de Cuba, Carlos 187
de Salles Kobayashi, Filipe Hisao 188
De Santo, Aniello 187
De Vinne, Christine 188
Deal, Amy-Rose 145
DeBose, Charles 187
Delgado, Sally J. 187
Denis, Derek 188
Déprez, Viviane 139
Dexter-Sobkowiak, Elwira 188
Dianka, Ballan 189
DiCanio, Christian 115
Dickerson, Carly 189
Dickinson, Kendra V. 189
Dionne, Danielle 189
Ditsele, Thabo 190
Do, Youngah 190
Dinkel, Rebecca 189
Dolatian, Hossep 190
Donlay, Chris 190
D'Onofrio, Annette 190
Donovan, Michael 191
Drake, Shiloh 191
Drummond, Emily 191
Duchaj, Karen 191
Duncan, Philip 192
Durovic, Ivana 192
Durvasula, Karthik 192
Eads, Amanda 192
Eischens, Benjamin 193
Eliatamby, André 193
Elliott, John A. 193
Elsner, Micha 193
Elward, Shontael 193
Epps, Patience 194
Erbach, Kurt 194
Erbasi, Betul 194
Erlewine, Michael Yoshitaka 168, 194
Ermolaeva, Marina 195
Ershova, Ksenia 195
Esene Agwara, Angiachi Demetris 147
Esipova, Maria 195
Evans, Cleveland Kent 195
Ewert, Jeanne C. 195
Ewing, Caleb 196
Exford, Jazmine 125
Farrington, Charlie 196
Faytak, Matthew 196
Feiman, Roman 140
Felice, Lyida 196
Feng, Wang 196
Fernández Guerrero, José 196
Filimonova, Valentyna 197
Fleming, Bryan 197
Fong, Suzana 197
Foreman, John 197
Forsythe, Hannah 198
Fountain, Catherine 198
Fraga, Carolina 198
Franco, Karlien 198
Freeman, Aaron 199
Freeman, Valerie 199
Frishberg, Nancy 108
Fuchs, Martin 199
Fuchs, Zuzanna 199
Fujiwara, Yoshiki 199
Gaba, Uboye 200
Gadanidis, Timothy 188, 200
Gao, Feier 200
Garcia-Fernandez, Eduardo .. 200
Gehr, Susan 147
Geissler, Christopher 201, 224
Gerdts, Donna 201
Gergel, Remus 144
Ghosh, Debanjan 201
Ginsac,Ana-Maria 201
Glass, Lelia 201
Göbel, Alexander 202
Goddard, Quinn 202
Gong, Mia 202
Good, Jeff 121, 202
Gooden, Shelome 100, 127
Goodwin, Corina 203
Gordon, Matthew J. 203
Gowda, Yadav 203
Graf, Thomas 203
Grenoble, Lenore A. 115
Grieser, Jessica A. 126, 142
Grose, Donovan 203
Guillory, Lauren 204
Gutmann, Jonaathan 204
Haddad, Youssef 204
Haddican, Bill 204
Hahn, Michael 204
Hakguder, Emre 205
Hall, Nancy 205
Hammerly, Christpher 205
Hankerson, Shenika 126
Hao, Yiding 205
Harðarson, Gísli Rúnar 205
Harrigan, Kaitlyn 205
Haspelmath, Martin 206
Hatcher, Richard 206
Haugen, Jason D. 206
Hauk, Bryn 207
Hauser, Ivy 207
Hazen, Kirk 207
He, Katherine 207
Heaton, Raina 208
Hedding, Andrew 208
Heggarty, Paul 208
Hendricksen, laura 208

Henke, Ryan E. 208
Henriksson, Erik 209
Hercula, Sarah E. 209
Hernandez, Antonio 209
Hewett, Matthew 209
Hinson, Joshua D. 209
Hiraiwa, Ken 210
Hobbs, Daven 210
Hoffman, Michol F. 210
Holden, Joshua 210
Holliday, Nicole 211
Holton, Gary 115
Horn, Laurence R. 211
Howe, Stephen 211
Hsiao, Yuchau 211
Hsu, Brian 211, 212
Hsu, Yu-Yin 212
Hu, Hai ..... *See*
Hu, Jennifer 212
Huaute, Ray 213
Hucklebridge, Shay 213
Hudgens Henderson, Mary 213
Hughes, Kevin 213
Hughes, Ruthanne 213
Hunt, Benjamin 214
Ikawa, Shiori 214
Im, Suyeon 214
Indurkhya, Sagar 214
Irwin, Patricia 214
Ishiyama, Osamu 215
Jamieson, E 134
Janda, Richard D. 215
Jany, Carmen 215
Jarnow, Alexander 215
Jenkins, Joel 137
Jerro, Kyle 216
Ji, Yue 216
Jiang, Hang 216
Jibson, Jonathan 216
Jo, Jinwoo 216
Johnson, Jennifer ..... *See*
Johnson, Kimberly 217
Johnson, Lisa M. 217
Johnston, Alexandra 107
Jones, Jonathan 217
Jones, Taylor 217
Joseph, Brian D. 103, 145
Jung, Duk Ho 218
Kachakeche, Zeinab 218
Kaiser, Elsi 218, 272
Kalbfeld, Jessica 219
Kalt, Susan E. 219
Kampa, Alyssa 219
Kann, Kaatharina 220
Kaplan, Max J. 220
Kaps, Marju 220
Karakas, Ayla 220
Karim, Shuan 220
Khairunnisa 221
Kilarski, Marcin 221
Kim, Jiseung 221
Kim, Jong-Mi 221
Kim, Minhee 221
Kim, Okgi 222
Kim, Sangee 222
Kim, Seung Hwan 222
King, Brian 222
King, David L. 222
Klingler, Thomas 150, 223
Knapp, Shoshana Milgram 223
Kobele, Gregory 223
Kodner, Jordan 223
Koehnlein, Bjoern 223
Kohlberger, Martin 224
Kotek, Hadas 224
Koulidobrova, Elena 224
Kramer, Alex 224
Kretzschmar, Jr., William A. .225
Kruger, William 225
Kulikov, Vladimir 225
Kung, Susan Smythe 225
Kurz, Kim 226
Kusmer, Leland 226
Kutlu, Ethan 226
LaCara, Nicholas 226
LaCross, Amy 226
Lai, Jackie Y.K. 227
Laily Zen, Evynurul 227
Lakshmanan, Usha 227
Laleko, Oksana 228
Lambelet, Amelia 228
Lambert, Dakotah 228
Lamberti, Luaana 228
Lamont, Andrew 229
Lamontagne, Jeffrey 229
Lanehart, Sonja 127, 229
Langley, Bertney 230
Laporte, Samantha 230
Law, James 230
Leach, Abraham 132
Lee, Si Kai 230
Lee, So Young 230
Lee, Soo-Hwan 231
Lee, Yoonjeong 231
Lehman, Stephen 231
Lemke, Robin 231
Lepic, Ryan 232
Levon, Erez 232
Lewis, Robert 232
Leysen-Ross, Brittnee 232
Liff, Samuel 233
Lillehaugen, Brook Danielle .. 121
Lillo-Martin, Diane 233
Lim, Jun Jie 233
Lin, Susan ..... *See*
Linn, Mary S. 148, 234
Liter, Adam 234
Little, Carol-Rose 234, 282
Liu, Jiang ..... *See*
Liu, Suyuan 235
Llorens Monteserin, Mairym . 235
Loccioni, Nicoletta 235
Lokosh 209
Loss, Sara 235, 236
Lovick, Olga 236
Lu, Yijing 236
Lu, Youtao 236
Luken, Sally 236
Lund, Gunnar 144
Lunden, Anya 237
Ma, tao 237
Magri, Giorgio 237
Mahler, Taylor 237
Major, Travis 237
Mamvura, Zvinashe 238
Mantenuto, Iara 238
Mararac, Nicholas 238
Marcinko, Mackenzie 238
Maxwell, Judith M. 149
Mayer, Connor 238
McCleary, Bryce E. 138, 239
McCollum, Adam 239
McCoy, R. Thomas 239
McFarlane, Kariss 239

McGregory, Jerrilyn 239
McInnerney, Andrew 240
McKay, Isabel 240
McMillan-Major, Angelina ... 240
McPherson, Laura 115
Medina, Nicté Fuller 126
Meinhardt, Eric 240
Melnick, Robin..... 241
Melnikova, Anna..... 241
Messam, Trecel 241
Meyer, Cherry 241
Mickus, Timothee 241
miles-hercules, deandre..... 142
Miller, Philip 242
Milway, Daniel..... 242
Minamida, Hitomi 242
Mithun, Marianne..... 112
Miyashita, Mizuki 242
Mizuguchi, Shinobu 243
Momberg, Morgan 243
Montemurro, Kathryn 243
Moody,Simanique 243
Mooney, Kate..... 244
Moore, Rebecca J. 245
Mora, Elisabeth Pierite..... 244
Moreton, Elliott 244
Morgan, Emily 244
Moroney,Mary 245
Movsesian, Arpi 245
Mühleisen, Susanne 245
Munro, Pamela 245
Munshi, Sadaf 148
Murphy,Anyssa 246
Nakazawa, Tsuneko 246
Ndoci, Rexhina..... 246
Neergaard, Karl 246
Nelson, Brett C..... 247
Nelson, Max 247
Nematollahi, Narges..... 247
Nesbitt, Monica 126
Newman, Benjamin..... 247
Newman, Elise 247
Nguyen, An 248
Nguyen, Emma..... 248
Nissenbaum, Jon 248
Nove, Chaya R. 248
O'Hagan, Zachary..... 248
O'Hara, Charlie 249
O'Leary, Maura 249
Olsen, Rachel M.....225, 249
Onishi, Teigo..... 249
Onosson, Sky 250
Orfson-Offei, Elizabeth..... 250
Oseki, Yohei 250
O'Shannessy, Carmel 111
Ótott-Kovács, Eszter 251
Ozyildiz, Dniz 251
Pak, Marjorie.....118, 251
Palakurthy, Kayla..... 251
Paparounas, Lefteris..... 251
Papillon, Maxime 252
Parada, Maryann 252
Park, Indrek..... 252
Park, Keunhyung..... 252
Parker, Dan 140
Parrish, Alicia..... 252
Paschen, Ludger.....129, 253
Pasternak, Robert 253
Pavlik, Ellie..... 253
Payne, Amanda 253
Peltier, Joy..... 253
Penner, Kevin..... 254
Peters, Mark 254
Peters, Simon 254
Philip, Lisbeth A. 254
Phillips, Josh 254
Phillips, Sarah F. 255
Pick, Andrew..... 255
Picone, Michael D. 150
Pierce, Marc 255
Pinta, Justin 255
Plumb, May Helena..... 255
Podessva, Robert..... 256
Poppels, Till 256
Portner, Paul..... 256
Poser, Bill..... 256
Potter, Andrew 257
Potts, Amanda 257
Potts, Christopher.....247, 257
Powell, John 257
Prickett, Brandon 257
Prins, Samantha..... 258
Puckett, Anita..... 258
Pye, Clifton 258
Quartey, Minnie 125
Rankinen, Wil 258
Rao, Dongmei 259
Rawski, Jonathan 259
Reaser, Jeffrey..... 259
Reed, Paul E. 259
Remirez, Emily 259
Renn, Jennifer 260
Rhodes, Richard 260
Rhyne, Joseph 260
Riazi, Toloo..... 260
Rice, Keren 116
Richter, Caitlin 260
Riddle, Elizabeth M. 118
Rissman, Lilia 261
Robbins, Dorothgy Dodge 261
Robbins,Kenneth..... 261
Roeper, Tom..... 261
Rogers, Chris..... 261
Rosés Labrada, Jorge Emilio. 262
Rottet, Kevin 262
Rouch, Megan 262
Royer, Justin..... 262
Rozonoyer, Benjamin..... 262
Rubina, Angelina 263
Rudin, Catherine 263
Ruskin, David..... 263
Rutten, Gijsbert 263
Ryskina, Maria 263
Sabo, Emily..... 264
Sadat Bagherzadeh, Hamideh 159
Sailor, Craig 264
Salgado, Hugo 264
Salih, Ahmed..... 264
Saltzman, Moira 264
Sande, Hannah 265
Sanker, Chelsea..... 265
Sapién, Racquel-María .. 122, 148
Saracco, Caterina 265
Sato. Yosukie 266
Schreyer, Christine.....*See*
Schwartz, Sarah..... 266
Schwenter, Scott..... 266
Scott, Nicole..... 266
Scott, Tessa 266
Semushina, Nina Feygl 267
Šereikaitė, Milena 267
Serrano,Julio 267
Sevcikova, Magda..... 267
Shafei,Nazila..... 267

Shaw, Patricia A. 268
Shen, Alice 268
Shi, Yuxin 268
Shi, Yuzhi 268
Shirtz, Shahar 269
Sicoli, Mark A. 111
Siegal, Elitzuer Bar-Asher 144
Silva, Wilson de Lima 122
Simeon, Katherine M. 269
Simonson, Brandon 269
Sims. Andrea D. 269
Skilton, Amalia 269
Smirnova, Anastasia 269
Smita, Joseph 270
Smith, Alexander 270
Smith, Caitlin 270
Smith, Grant 270
Smith, Jennifer 271
Smith, Ryan Walter 271
Sneller, Betsy 271
Sobolak, Frances 271
Socolof, Michaela 271
Song, HanByul 272
Song, Jina 272
Spreng, Bettina 272
Sprowls. Lisa 272
Srinivas, Sadhwi 272, 273
Srivastava, Aarohi 273
Stanley, Joseph 273
Starr, Rebecca 227, 273, 274
Steffman, Jeremy 274
Steriade, Donca 129
Stewart, Jesse 274
Storme, Benjamin 274
Storoshenko, Dennis 275
Strelluf, Christopher 275
Sturm, Julia 275
Stvan, Laurel Smith 275
Subbiondo, Joseph L. 276
Sugimoria, Noriko Akimoto .. 276
Sugimoto, Yushi 276
Sullivant, J. Ryan 277
Sullvan, Maura 276
Sun, Yenan 277
Sung, Moonhyun 277
Szabó, Ildikó Emese 277
Takahashi, Chikako 277
Talić, Aida 277
Talmina,Natalia 278
Tamasi, Susan 278
Tan, Tamisha Lauren 278
Tanaka, Yu 279
Tanaka-McFarlane, Yuki 279
Taniguchi, Ai 279
Tarpent, Marie-Lucie 279
Teo, Ming Chew 279
Thomas, Jamie 126
Thomas, Jenelle 280
Thomas, Margaret 280
Tkachman, Oksana 280
Tortora, Christina .. 118, 134, 280
Trester, Anna Marie 108
Truong, Christina 280
Truong, Tran 281
Tsai, Karen 281
Tse, Keith 281
Tsiola, Anna 281
Tucker, Kimberly 281
Tuttle, Siri 123
Tyler, Matthew 282
Vázquez Martínez, Morelia ... 282
Wade, Lacey 282
Wagner, Irina 282
Wagner, Laura 283
Walden, Kimberly S. 283
Waldon, Brandon 283
Walicek, Don E. 283
Walker, James 284
Walters, Kadian 284
Wampler, Joshua 284
Wang, Sheng-Fu 284
Warden, Derek 284
Warstadt, Alex 285
Weirich, Phillip 285
Weissler, Rachel Elizabeth 285
Welch, Katie 285
Wendte, Nathan A. 285
White,Yosiane 286
Wilkins, Tanyia-Joy 286
Williams, Emily 286
Willis, David 134
Wilson, Colin 130
Wilson, Peter 286
Winters, Richard 286
Wittke, Jonas 287
Wivell, Grace B. 287
Wojtylak, Katarzyna 287
Wolfram, Walt 287
Wong Gonzales, Wilkinson Daniel 287
Wood, Jim 288
Wright, Kelly 126
Wu, Danfeng 203, 288
Xu, Yuhang 288
Yarbrough, Dannii 121
Yeung, Alex Hong-Lun 289
Yu, Jianrong 289
Yuan, Michelle 290
Zaslavsky, Noga 290
Zellou, Georgia 290
Zhang, Muye 291
Zhang, Yuhan 291
Zhao,Yiyun 291
Zheng, Chun 291
Zhu, Yuhong 291, 292
Zimman, Lal 137
Zimmermann, Eva 129
Zukoff, Sam 129

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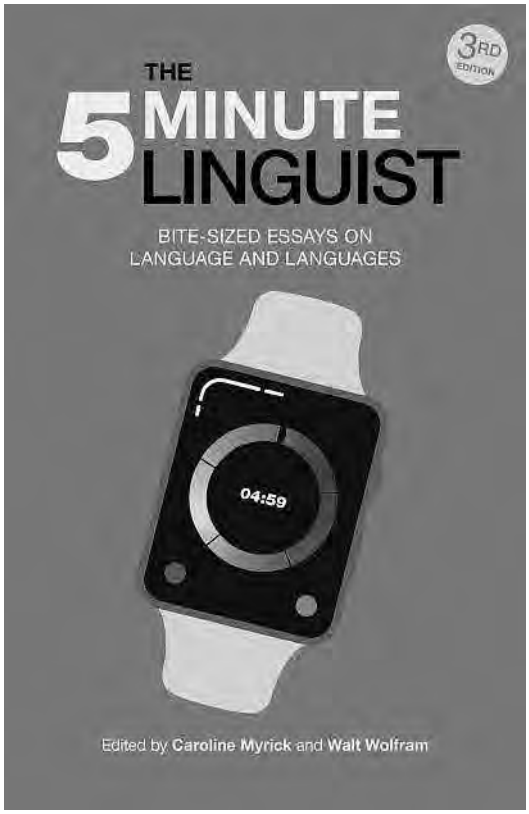

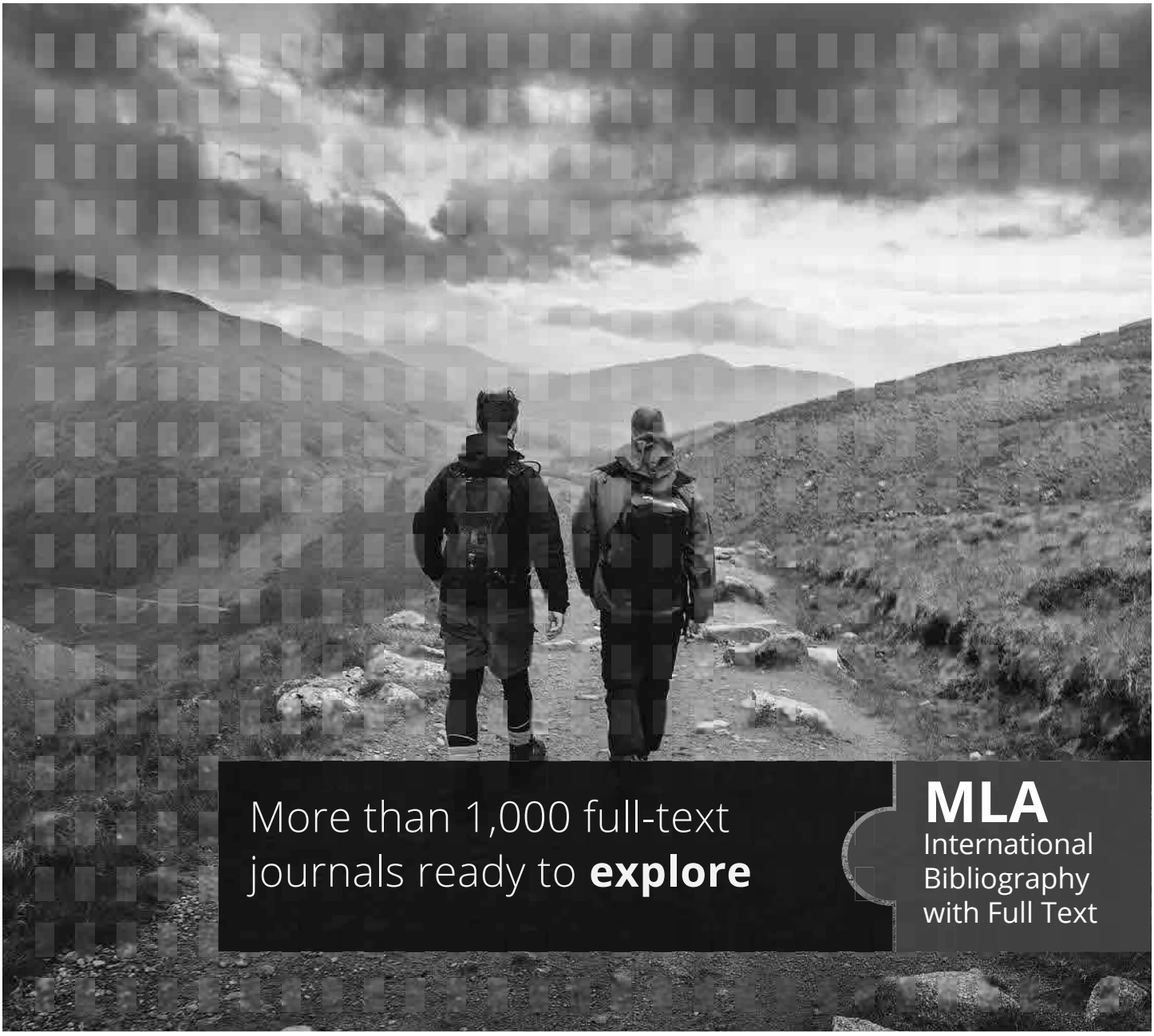

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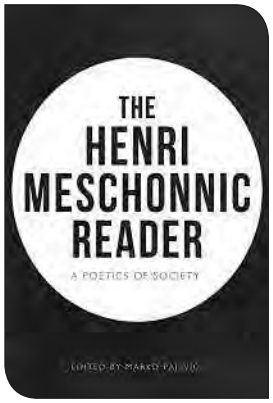

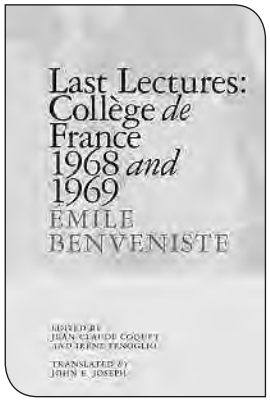

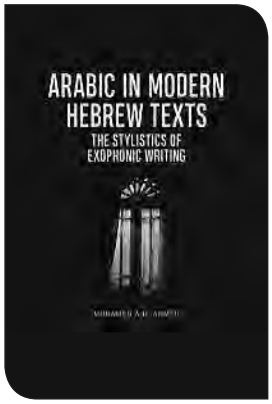

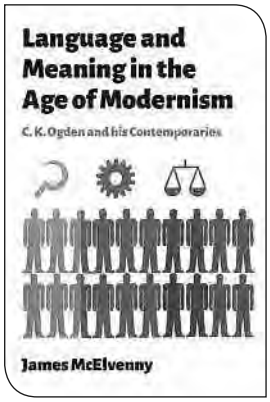

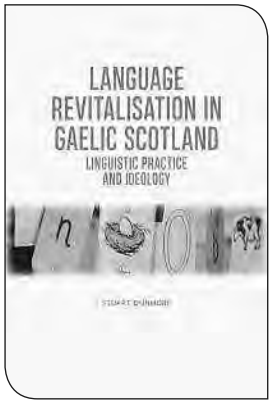

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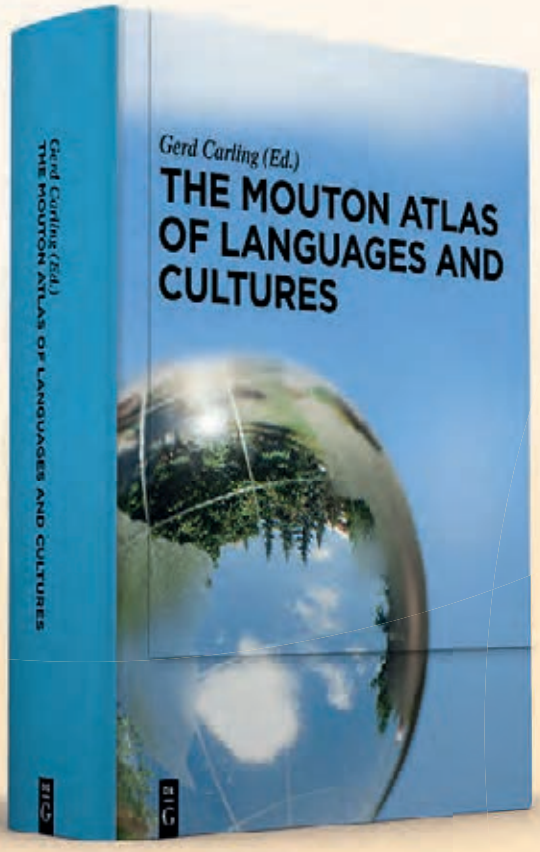

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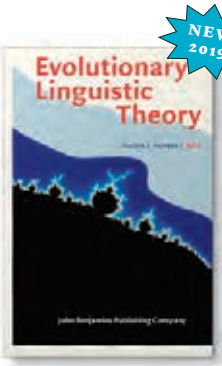

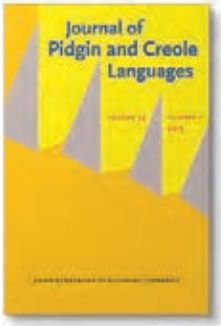

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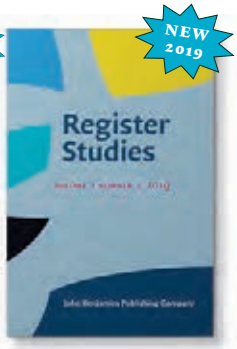

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