BLS 44 Schedule

11:30AM	Registration Opens – Location: Dwinelle 1203

12:45-2:00PM	**Opening Remarks** and **Plenary Talk by Lauren Clemens** Verb-initial word order in Mayan languages: Causes and consequences **Location**: Dwinelle 370

Session **Chair:** **Location:**	Syntax A Kenneth Baclawski Dwinelle 3335	Experimental A Noah Hermalin Dwinelle 3401	
2:15-2:45PM	**When only nominals are marked for tense: The case of Ticuna (isolate, Western Amazonia)** – Denis Bertet	**Quantitative comparisons for Generative theories** – Adrian Brasoveanu & Jakub Dotlacil	
2:45-3:15PM	**Pronoun-Noun constructions in Malagasy: variation and change** – Ileana Paul & Lisa Travis	**Subjectivity across the senses: Adjective interpretation based on sight, smell and taste** – Elsi Kaiser, Catherine Wang, & Gwenyth Portillo-Wightman	
3:15-3:45PM	**Two types of preverbal object movement and duration/frequency phrases in Mandarin Chinese** – Hsin-Lun Huang	**I can believe it: Quantitative evidence for closed-class category knowledge in a 20- to 24-month-old child** – Alandi Bates, Lisa Pearl, & Susan Braunwald	

Session **Chair:** **Location:**	Socio-Historical Tyler Lau Dwinelle 3335	Discourse Julia Nee Dwinelle 3401	Syntax B Tessa Scott Dwinelle 1229
4:00-4:30PM	**Intonation patterns in Argentinian- and Venezuelan-Canadian heritage speakers of Spanish** – Jacob Aziz, Vanina Machado Araujo, Celina Valdivia, Natasha Swiderski, Yasaman Rafat, & Ryan Stevenson	**"So, anyways, as I was saying...": The embodied marking of discourse junctures** – Jennifer Hinnell & Sally Rice	**Factive verbs: The view from A-not-A questions** – Hsu-Te Cheng
4:30-5:00PM	**The changing sound of Navajo affricates** – Kayla Palakurthy	**Less proficient: More gestures?** – Yuan Chai	**Interpretation of internally headed relative clauses in Shan** – Mary Moroney
5:00-5:30PM	~~**Phonological environment and the social perception of American English sibilants** – Jacob Phillips & Hillel Steinmetz~~ (unable to attend)	**Building deixis with the arm, hand, and eyes: a study of pointing by Ticuna speakers** – Amalia Skilton, Mikaela Barad, & Kiran Girish	~~**Extraction from relative clauses: The case of Swedish** – Filippa Lindahl)~~ (unable to attend)

5:45-6:45PM	**Mixer with Drinks and Light Hors d'Oeuvres** **Location:** Dwinelle 370

Saturday, February 10

9:00AM	Registration Opens – Location: Dwinelle 1203

10:00-11:00AM	**Plenary Talk by Mark Dingemanse** Rethinking *core* and *margin* in language **Location:** Dwinelle 370

Session: **Chair:** **Location:**	Semantics Virginia Dawson Dwinelle 3335	Phonology Myriam Lapierre Dwinelle 3401	
11:00-11:30AM	**Kʷakʷala and Finnish are semantically mirrored –** Katie Sardinha	**Parametric dependencies result in correct predictions about word accent typology –** Alexandre Vaxman	
11:30-12:00PM	**Gradable ideophones, scales, and maximality in grammar –** Koji Kawahara	**On the paradox of Changting Hakka tone sandhi –** Luhua Chao	
12:00-12:30PM	**Underspecification and scope: the case of gapping –** Sang-Hee Park	**Flexible long vowels in colloquial Modern Persian –** Mohsen Mahdavi Mazdeh	

12:30-2:00PM	Lunch (on your own)

Session **Chair:** **Location:**	Morphology Erik Maier Dwinelle 3335	Pragmatics Amalia Skilton Dwinelle 3401	Experimental B Andrew Cheng Dwinelle 1229
2:00-2:30PM	**Subanon *mo-* as valency changing: Evidence from paradigms and argument structure –** Bryn Hauk	**Japanese *-te* as an aestheticization marker in the language of menus –** Kiyoko Toratani	**Distributional learning: Lowered criteria without increased sensitivity –** Emily Moeng
2:30-3:00PM	**Attributives in Andi: clitics, affixes, or both? –** Timur Maisak	**The subjectification and synchronic variations of Japanese adverb *jitsuwa* and English adverb *actually* –** Kiyono Fujinaga	**Linguistically informed rate normalization: Intonational influences on segmental categorization –** Jeremy Steffman
3:00-3:30PM	**A feature-based analysis of the Ch'ol (Mayan) person paradigm –** Carol-Rose Little	**An anaphora-based review of the grammar/pragmatics division of labor –** Koichi Nishida	**Syllabic size restriction on verb reduplication in Brazilian Portuguese –** Jamilläh Rodriguez

3:30-4:30PM	**Undegraduate Poster Session** & Light Hors d'Oeuvres **Location:** Dwinelle 1229

4:30-5:30PM	**Plenary Talk by Stefan Th. Gries** Corpus methods for usage-based & psycholinguistics: 'new' measures and developments. **Location:** Dwinelle 370

6:00-9:00PM	Banquet – **Location:** Dwinelle 370

Sunday, February 11

9:00-10:45AM	**Funding Workshop with Joan Maling and Mandana Seyfeddinipur** **Location**: Dwinelle 370

10:45-11:15AM	**Light Refreshments** **Location**: Dwinelle 371

11:15-12:15PM	**Plenary Talk by Molly Babel** Limits and asymmetries in lexically-guided perceptual learning **Location**: Dwinelle 370

Undergraduate Poster Session Participants

- **Towards an analysis of internal DP structure in Telugu** – Akshay Aitha

- **The most specific person: Morphological decomposition and analysis of Hebrew π** – Gabriel Daitzchman

- **Suppletive allomorphy of pronouns conditioned by humbleness in Korean** – Soo-Hwan Lee & Minjung Kim

- **The effects of gender identity and gender presentation on gendered speech cues** – Elizabeth Martyn

- **How ideasthesia can influence on linguistics** – Tamara Storozhenko

- **Effect of speaker on the nonword repetition task in monolingual and sequential bilingual children** – Claudia Valdivia

- ~~**Indonesian applicatives: Where do they begin?** – Dan Brodkin~~ (unable to attend)

Plenary Abstracts

Limits and asymmetries in lexically-guided perceptual learning

Molly Babel

In lexically-guided perceptual learning, a listener uses their linguistic knowledge about the phonological shape of a word to scaffold and adapt to novel pronunciations. For example, if the word croissant is pronounced more like croi[ʃ]ant than croi[s]ant, a listener will likely accept that this is deviant, but recognizable pronunciation of a delicious buttery crescent-shaped pastry. Appeals to the structure of competition in spoken word recognition and the level of perceptual attention given to a stimulus provide explanation for some of the limits of lexically-guided perceptual learning. Researchers have also stumbled upon asymmetries in listeners' ability to adapt to particular speech sounds. In this talk, I report on an experiment that predicts an asymmetry in perceptual learning of voicing and devoicing of alveolar fricatives in English based on both aerodynamic constraints of voicing and synchronic pronunciation variation. The results demonstrate that listeners readily show learning of devoiced /z/, but not voiced /s/. While the proposed mechanisms for perceptual learning don't transparently account for such asymmetries, several discard mechanisms proposed for post-perceptual evaluation in sound change do. I attempt to integrate these two disparate literatures to develop our understanding of listener's flexibility for phonetic variation.

Verb-initial word order in Mayan languages: Causes and consequences

Lauren Clemens

Individual languages in the Mayan family display either rigid VSO or alternating VOS/VSO word orders (England 1991). Here, we review problems with previous accounts of Mayan word order and argue that verb-initial (V1) order is consistently derived by head movement of the verb to a position above the subject and below Infl0, which accounts for uniformity in verb-stem formation across the family. After an in-depth examination of the factors that have been reported to determine postverbal argument order, we present three distinct paths to VOS: (i) postsyntactic reordering of NP objects (following Clemens 2014, 2017), (ii) rightside subject topicalization (Can Pixabaj 2004; Curiel 2007), and (iii) heavy-NP shift (Larsen 1988). This account makes testable predictions in the domains of word order and prosodic constituency, and has implications for the derivation of verb-initial order cross-linguistically.

Rethinking core and margin in language

Mark Dingemanse

Ideas about what is core and what is marginal are commonplace in linguistics. They serve to canalise research efforts and may suggest valuable questions to pursue. But as methods and theories evolve and language charts its own meandering course around our preconceptions, it is sometimes useful to take a step back to re-evaluate. I start by distinguishing *rara* and *marginalia*. Rara are typologically exceptional phenomena that illustrate the fringes of linguistic diversity. Marginalia are common phenomena that many linguists think can be ignored without harm to linguistic inquiry. Crucially, rara can be objectively identified, whereas marginalia are more subjective. What we consider marginal may depend on our data, methods, theoretical outlook, or our own language ideologies. I illustrate these points with two topics that are traditionally seen as marginal: ideophones and interjections. In many languages, ideophones are a major word class on a par with verbs or adjectives. Yet they have rarely commanded the same linguistic or typological attention. Nonetheless, ideophones have played an important role in stress-testing theories of phonology and morphosyntax, and today they contribute to a renaissance of the study of iconicity and multimodality in natural language. Interjections are usually seen as instinctive cries hardly worth a mention except as scattered outposts along the boundary of language. If we study language in its primary ecology, a different picture

emerges: words like 'huh?', 'mm' and 'oh!' occupy up to one fifth of our turns, and they appear optimally adapted to the task of streamlining interaction. These humble words may play a crucial role in providing the kind of robust error-tolerance that is a precondition for a complex and generative communication system like human language. Why are languages the way they are? Why do most of our utterances combine multiple modes of representation? What makes complex cooperative communication possible? Ideophones and interjections or more broadly, iconicity and interaction provide opportunities to formulate new answers to these questions and more. Marginalia, then, are not obscure, exotic phenomena that can safely be left aside. They represent opportunities for innovation and invite us to keep pushing the edges of the science of language.

Corpus methods for usage-based & psycholinguistics: 'New' measures and developments

Stefan Th. Gries

Much of cognitive/usage-based and psycholinguistic work over the last 20 years or so has assumed that frequency is an important determinant of language acquisition, processing, and change. In this talk, I will first argue that the role of frequency as used in much usage-based work is overestimated - frequency is correlated with, but maybe often not the cause of, what we're actually interested in. Second, I will discuss a variety of corpus-derived measures that should complement any kind of corpus analysis that's typically based on frequencies, illustrate their computation and potential, and discuss recent studies that have underscored their potential.

Abstracts

An Anaphora-based review of the grammar/pragmatics division of labor

Koichi Nishida

In reference to Ariels (2010, 2017) definition of the grammar/pragmatics division of labor, this presentation discusses what Skirl (2007) calls "specifying anaphors," i.e. coreferential definites that specify attributes of referents of their antecedents, to show how to divide the labor assignment of pragmatics from that of grammar. Since specifying anaphors typically refer back to antecedents in discourse, and their anaphoric reading arises from the hearers inference, they belong to pragmatics. However, they can find antecedents in the same sentences if the sentences are grammatically defective for logophoric pronouns. This means that pragmatics works with grammatical conventions where grammar is defective.

Attributes in Andi: clitics, affixes, or both?

Timur Maisak

An attributive marker -s:i in Andi (Nakh-Daghestanian, Russia) takes a constituent and makes it an attribute. -S:i attaches to fully inflected words of various word classes, hence it can be analysed as a clitic (enclitic), and not an affix. It can be hosted by a word which also hosts another enclitic, which supports the clitic analysis (one clitic follows another). However, attributive phrases, when nominalized or agree in the plural, undergo further inflection by means of regular number/case affixes following -s:i. Such "post-clitic" inflection makes the clitic vs. affix status of the attributive marker problematic, as it combines the properties of both.

Building deixis with the arm, hand, and eyes: A study of pointing by Ticuna speakers

Amalia Skilton, Mikaela Barad, & Kiran Girish

This is a study of the form and meaning of co-speech hand gestures. The gestures investigated are deictic pointing gestures made by speakers of Ticuna (isolate; Peru, Colombia, Brazil) in video-recorded interviews. We replicate two previous findings from unrelated languages: (a) points that involve full extension of the arm are associated with the pragmatic category of location focus (cf. Enfield et al. [2007] on Lao), and (b) points made with a flat handshape signify directions, while index finger points signify punctate locations (cf. Wilkins [2003] on Arrernte). We also present novel findings about the association between hand-pointing and deictic gaze.

The changing sound of Navajo affricates

Kayla Palakurthy

This paper presents a sociolinguistic study of incipient sound change in the Navajo affricate series: tl>kl, tɬ>kɬ, and tɬ'>kɬ'. Results from statistical classification methods show that velar onsets are favored by younger speakers, women, and speakers who primarily use English. Velar onsets are also favored before /i/ and /a/, and when the lateral is deleted. The perceptual similarity of these variants suggests the diachronic origins of the alternation stem from listener misperception, and because Navajo has no /k/, variation does not neutralize any meaningful contrasts. Intense contact with English, which permits /kl/ clusters, is likely accelerating the change.

Distributional learning: Lowered criteria without increased sensitivity

Emily Moeng

Distributional Learning ("DL", Maye et al. 2002) is often cited as an implicit method that language learners use to acquire phonetic categories. However, the actual mechanism behind DL is unknown. This study considers two hypotheses: (1) exposure to a bimodal distribution results in increased discriminatory ability between the endpoints, or perceptual warping of the acoustic space ("sensitivity hypothesis"), and (2) exposure to a bimodal distribution results in a lowered criterion of what counts as "different" in the language ("criterion hypothesis"). This experimental study finds support for the criterion hypothesis, suggesting that models built on the sensitivity hypothesis be reformulated.

Effect of speaker on the nonword repetition task in monolingual and sequential bilingual children

Claudia Valdivia

Given the known tendency for a "peer model advantage" in children, this project investigates if children and adults perceive peer input differently from non-peer input and if bilingualism has an effect. 4-6yr old children and adults of monolingual English and sequential bilingual backgrounds were tested. Participants were asked to repeat recordings of nonwords as read by a 5yr old and an adult (e.g. /tʃoʊvæg/, /naɪtʃɔɪtaʊvub/). A post-testing questionnaire about attitudes towards the two speakers was also included. Preliminary results suggest that repeating after a child is more difficult than repeating after an adult for all groups except sequential bilingual children.

The effects of gender identity and gender presentation on gendered speech cues

Elizabeth Martyn

Do gender identity and gender presentation have an effect of gendered speech cues such as /s/ frontness and average F0? One might expect those with a female identity or more feminine presentation to use more feminine speech variants, such as fronter /s/ and higher F0. The first section looks at /s/ center of gravity and average F0 in recordings of 10 transgender and 10 cisgender subjects, of varying gender identity, and compared these values within each biological sex. The second section looks at the same values within the largest group of transgender speakers, six trans women, in order to separate out the effects of identity and presentation.

Factive verbs: The view from A-not-A questions

Hsu-Te Cheng

Since the influential work in Kiparsky and Kiparsky (1971), it has been standardly assumed that the complements of factive predicates are structurally more complex than those of non-factive predicates. On the other hand, McCloskey (2005) and Haegemann (2006), among others, have argued against such view. In this paper, I examined the paradigm of A-not- A Questions (AQ) in Mandarin Chinese, and showed that there is an asymmetry in the distribution of AQs in the embedded clauses of factive and non-factive predicates. I argue that this asymmetry, together with other intervention effects of AQs, gives support to the analysis in Kiparsky and Kiparsky (1971).

A Feature-based analysis of the Ch'ol (Mayan) person paradigm

Carol-Rose Little

I investigate the first person plural morphology of the Mayan language Ch'ol. I argue that what has traditionally been described as an inclusive/exclusive distinction is actually a generalized first person plural and first person exclusive. The exclusive form is derived from the generalized first person plural by adding the first person absolutive

suffix. I model this system using a binary feature approach to person where, crucially, the exclusive form must make reference to absence of hearer.

Flexible long vowels in colloquial Modern Persian

Mohsen Mahdavi Mazdeh

Modern Persian is often thought to have lost its vowel length distinction for the most part. In this study, three pieces of evidence from spoken Persian are presented to show that vowel length is phonologically active in this language. One of these phenomena involves vowel syncope in presence of consecutive light syllables and the other two are related to how syllables correspond to metrical positions in poetry. It is concluded that spoken Persian allows long vowel to be treated as short, but not vice versa, which is in contrast to how the existing literature describes the vowel system.

Gradable ideophones, scales, and maximality in grammar

Koji Kawahara

Japanese is known to have a rich system of ideophones that are a class of referential words, evoking a vivid, sensational feeling or depictive meanings. The focus of this talk is on the gradability of ideophones, in which the core meaning of gradability is based on scales. I show that depictive meanings can provide scales but their scalar structures are not inherently determined; while gradable adjectives are based on scales and they can be divided into open scale adjectives and closed scale adjectives, gradable ideophones are "flexible" in that they can be both absolute and relative depending on the context.

How ideasthesia can influence on linguistics

Tamara Storozhenko

Prof. Dr. Danko Nikolić, a neurophysiologist from the Max Planck Institute for Brain Research discovered a phenomenon of the work of the brain and named it ideasthesia. Previously many details of the way of perception were supposed to be caused by synesthesia, such as Buba-Kiki experiment. Today we can say that the real cause of the results of this experiment was ideasthesia. Based on this, we should re-analyze some phonosemantic experiments and reinterpret the term synesthesia due to the new knowledge we have to correct the inexactitude in the researches of the phonosemantic area.

I can believe it: Quantitative evidence for closed-class category knowledge in a 20- to 24-month-old child

Alandi Bates, Lisa Pearl, & Susan Braunwald

The age when children develop knowledge of different linguistic categories is hotly contested, with some studies arguing for development before age two (e.g., Yang, 2011) while others disagree (e.g., Pine & Lieven, 1997). Using quantitative metrics that assess the underlying representations generating observable phrases, we analyze a longitudinal sample of 2154 child-produced verb phrases (VPs) from one 20- to 24-month-old child (L) and 2184 adult-produced VPs from L's caretakers during mealtime conversations (Braunwald, 1995). We find quantitative support for adult-like closed-class categories (NEGation, AUXiliary) in L's VP productions. These results provide further evidence for very early development of closed-class categories.

Interpretation of internally headed relative clauses in Shan

Mary Moroney

Previous research on internally headed relative clauses (IHRCs) has connected whether a language has overt definite articles with whether its IHRCs have a maximal interpretation and are subject to wh-island constraints (Grosu 2002). Yǔn Shan, a Southwestern Tai language spoken primarily in Myanmar (Glick & Moeng 1991), is a language without a definite article that has IHRCs. These IHRCs appear to be subject to wh-island constraints but are not obligatorily maximal. This new data from Shan cannot be captured by analyses for IHRCs that require a maximal interpretation. Instead, this paper develops a head raising analysis for Shan IHRCs.

Intonation patterns in Argentinian- and Venezuelan-Canadian heritage speakers of Spanish

Jacob Aziz, Vanina Machado Araujo, Celina Valdivia, Natasha Swiderski, Yasaman Rafat, & Ryan Stevenson

This study investigates the intonation of heritage speakers of Spanish, in particular the degree to which transfer from English and parental influence affects nuclear pitch accents and boundary tones in absolute interrogative utterances. Eight English-dominant heritage speakers of Spanish (four of the Porteño variety, two Caracaqueño, and two Maracucho) and their parents were recorded using a semi-spontaneous elicitation task. Results indicate that the intonation of heritage speakers of Spanish shows substantial influence from their parents, and some transfer from English.

Japanese *-te* as an aestheticization marker in the language of menus

Kiyoko Toratoni

A verbal suffix *-te* is commonly used to link two constituents as in **tabe-te** *neru* "**eat and** sleep." But *-te* can appear in the item-final position in restaurant menus, a fairly recent phenomenon. In (1), the phrase ending in *-te* gives an elegant and enticing sense to the menu item.

(1)   nama   hamu kisetsu no   huruutsu o   soe-te
       uncured ham   season GEN fruit   ACC add-te
       'uncured ham, **adding fruits in season**'

This paper argues that linguistic aestheticization of food can be achieved syntactically in Japanese, an example of which is the use of *-te* in the language of menus.

Kʷakʷala and Finnish are semantically mirrored

Katie Sardinha

In Finnish, object case and viewpoint aspect are linked: partitive objects signal imperfective aspect, while accusative objects signal perfective aspect. In this talk, I discuss implications for a theory of viewpoint aspect (Smith 1991) of the finding that Kʷakʷala's object case system is semantically the mirror image of Finnish's (Sardinha 2017). Object case distinctions in Kʷakʷala communicate the mirror image of an imperfective/perfective contrast: instrumental case signals a point-of-view taken from inside an initial subevent, while accusative case functions as an unmarked default. This finding suggests that viewpoint aspectual categories are grounded in subevental structure.

Less proficient, more gestures?

Yuan Chai

The theory of compensatory gesture (Gullberg, 1998) suggests that the lower one's language proficiency is, the higher his gesture rate will be. This study tests this hypothesis by comparing the gesture rate between narrations in native and non-native language, and between people with different non-native language proficiencies. The results show that people gesture more frequently when speaking a non-native language, confirming the compensatory function of gesture. Meanwhile, the lower-proficiency group gestures less frequently than the higher-proficiency group. The reason is that the former group inclines to adopt skipping and code-switching to facilitate speech, which suppresses the production of gestures.

Linguistically informed rate normalization: Intonational influences on segmental categorization

Jeremy Steffman

This talk addresses how prosodic factors influence listeners' perception of individual speech segments. The phonetic realization of a sound varies based on its position in the prosodic/intonational structure of an utterance (e.g. VOT is longer phrase-initially versus phrase-medially), however it remains unclear to what extent speech perception accommodates this sort of variation. In this talk, some experimental work is presented suggesting that listeners are indeed sensitive to language prosody in categorizing segments. English speaking listeners' sensitivity to F0 contours for the purpose of computing speech rate, and to other prosodic variables that modulate categorization, will be discussed.

The most specific person: Morphological decomposition and analysis of Hebrew π

Gabriel Daitzchman

Much work has been done recently on decomposing pronouns and agreement with the aim of informing well-motivated feature systems of grammatical person. With the goal of understanding feature systems and other necessary tools to account for morphological complexity, I'll examine the morphological decomposition of person in Modern Hebrew and situate it in several recent theories of person, concluding that Harbour (2016) best represents the data. I importantly show that Harbour's Lexical Complementarity, which is necessary for his feature system, is also necessary to account for object clitics in Hebrew case and prepositions.

On the paradox of Changting Hakka tone sandhi

Luhua Chao

In this paper, I argue that there exist two types of sandhi in the trisyllabic tone sandhi of Changting Hakka dialect, with one type "regular", which is triggered by external tonal environment and takes place in a way relevant to the category of the adjacent tone; while a second type "irregular" or "derived", in that it is only applied in the second step of the derivation when the condition is met, and in accord with a sandhi cycle. As the derived tone sandhi adding into the sandhi catalog, no case in Changting Hakka trisyllabic data is rendered "inexplainable" any more.

Parametric dependencies result in correct predictions about word accent typology

Alexandre Vaxman

This paper presents a new parametric, non-metrical theory of phonological accent systems (S&P) which separates accent from rhythm. I focus here on word accent. An innovative feature of S&P is introduction of parametric

dependencies. One important dependency, holding between the Nonfinality, Weight and Select parameters, is discussed. I submit the prediction that in languages with nonfinality, the non-rightmost heavy syllable in the accent domain is never accented. This prediction is effectively borne out, thus supporting the dependency. This and other parametric dependencies strongly reduce the parameter space of S&P and contribute to its descriptive adequacy for phonological accent systems.

Phonological environment and the social perception of American English sibilants

Jacob Phillips & Hillel Steinmetz

Sociophonetic research has identified the strong socio-indexical role that sibilants play in American English, with a retracted (i.e. lower center of gravity) /s/ perceived as more masculine, heterosexual and rural. An ongoing sound change in American English, /s/-retraction, is characterized by a retracted in /s{p t k}r/ clusters. This talk will examine whether a retracted /s/ in these environments carries the same socio-indexical meaning using a ratings task with stimuli manipulated to contain varying degrees of retraction. Results suggest a high degree of individual variability in the interaction of acoustic cues with /s/-retraction and the perceived attributes of the speaker.

Pronoun-Noun constructions in Malagasy: Variation and change

Ileana Paul

In English, only 1st and 2nd plural pronouns appear in Pronoun-Noun Constructions (PNCs) (e.g. *I linguist, *they linguists). In this paper we show how the PNC in Malagasy both varies language internally and has changed over time. At one point Malagasy allowed PNCs with all person/number combinations in NOM and ACC. GEN, on the other hand, had a complex pattern that depended on phonological strength. Through three stages of development, we see a gradual shift to an English-like system, where each step provides insight into the details of the Malagasy pronominal system and characteristics of the PNC.

Quantitative comparisons for Generative theories

Adrian Brasoveanu & Jakub Dotlacil

We introduce a new framework in which (i) qualitative generative grammar hypotheses can be embedded into performance/processing models, and (ii) these integrated competence-performance models are embedded into Bayesian models, which enables us to fit them to experimental data and do quantitative model comparison for qualitative theories. Building on Lewis and Vasishth (2005), step (i) takes generative theories and embeds them in processing theories formulated in the ACT-R cognitive architecture (Anderson and Lebiere 1998). In a new Python3 computational implementation of ACT-R, we do step (ii), namely use ACT-R models as the likelihood component of full Bayesian models. We demonstrate (i) and (ii) by comparing models for lexical decision tasks that differ qualitatively and/or quantitatively.

"So, anyways, as I was saying...": The embodied marking of discourse junctures

Jennifer Hinnell & Sally Rice

We focus on ways in which speakers of North American English signal with their bodies that they are at a discourse juncture. Kendon (1995: 247) calls pragmatic gesturing that "which expresses aspects of utterance structure, including the status of discourse segments with respect to one another." Using The Little Red Hen corpus (Steen & Turner 2013) we examine the co-speech movements of highly recurrent expressions that convey a digression from or a return to a previous discourse segment. This study contributes evidence supporting a somewhat fixed repertoire of functions associated with certain gesture families and brings new evidence in support of an inventory of multimodal constructions, as increasingly advocated in cognitive linguistics (Cienki 2015).

Subanon *mo-* as valency changing: Evidence from paradigms and argument structure

Bryn Hauk

In Subanon (an underdescribed Philippine language), the verbal prefix *mo-* has multiple, seemingly contradictory functions: potentive patient voice, non-potentive patient voice, non-potentive stative, non-potentive agent voice, and adjectival. This paper applies the innovative methodology of Himmelmann (2006), which disentangled the multiple functions of the cognate prefix in Tagalog by defining separate paradigms. This methodology is then expanded for Subanon by factoring in argument structure in addition to paradigmatic evidence, resulting in a more streamlined analysis. Through considering morphology in interaction with argument structure, all functions of Subanon *mo-* can be captured in three paradigms: volitional, non-volitional, and adjectival.

The subjectification and synchronic variations of Japanese adverb *jitsuwa* and English adverb *actually*

Kiyono Fujinaga

This paper concerns the origin of common L2 learner pragmatic errors in the uses of the Japanese adverb *jitsuwa* and the English adverb *actually*. The paper argues that although the two adverbs are often translated equivalently, for each adverb the different pragmatic meanings co-exist as synchronic variations at different subjectification stages. That is, while *actually* seems to synchronically retain the different meanings of each diachronic stage, *jitsuwa* lost the original propositional meanings and now is exclusively used as a pragmatic marker. Crucially this is why L2 learners make pragmatic errors when they assume these two adverbs are translation equivalent.

Subjectivity across the senses: Adjective interpretation based on sight, smell and taste

Elsi Kaiser, Catherine Wang, & Gwenyth Portillo-Wightman

To understand subjective adjectives (e.g. *fun, tasty*), we need to know whose opinion is being expressed. Although these adjectives can involve different sensory modalities (e.g. sight, taste, smell), current theories do not make clear distinctions based on sensory modality. Does interpretation of who is the attitude holder/experiencer of an adjective depend on whether the situation involves seeing, smelling or tasting (e.g. 'it looked/smelled/tasted disgusting')? Our psycholinguistic experiment suggests that yes, sensory modality impacts identification of the attitude-holder. There are more first-person/narrator interpretations (vs. third-person/character-in-narrative interpretations) in the visual than the gustatory or olfactory domains.

Suppletive allomorphy of pronouns conditioned by humbleness in Korean

Soo-Hwan Lee & Minjung Kim

This work demonstrates that the 1st person singular pronoun in Korean is realized as either *na* or *ce* due to suppletive allomorphy within the framework of Distributed Morphology (Halle & Marantz 1993). Further, it makes use of the Speech Act Phrase (SAP) utilized by Miyagawa (2012) in order to investigate the precise triggering factor for the suppletive allomorphy of the 1st person singular pronoun. Paying particular attention to how the Korean honorific feature, [+hon], is realized through SAPs, we argue that the realization of the humble feature, [+hum], is also made possible through SAPs which give consideration to the relationship between the speaker and the hearer of a given discourse. This, in turn, becomes the catalyst for the suppletive allomorphy briefly illustrated below:
[Vocabulary Insertion]

[+1st, +sg]	↔	*ce*	/	[+hum] ____
	↔	*na*	/	elsewhere

Syllabic size restriction on verb reduplication in Brazilian Portuguese

Jamilläh Rodriguez

I analyze a process of nominalization through total reduplication in Brazilian Portuguese. Differences between the size and shape of reduplicated verbs compared to all verbs were found using the SUBTLEX corpus (Tang, 2012). While trisyllabic verbs were most frequent overall, reduplicated verbs were primarily disyllabic. Furthermore, vowel-initial forms were only found in trisyllabic reduplicants. I use the Null Parse theory (McCarthy & Wolf, 2009) to account for these differences, which attributes the absence of predicted forms to a phonetically null candidate. I use the MaxEnt Grammar Tool (Hayes & Wilson, 2006) to calculate the probability of a phonetically realized output.

Towards an analysis of internal DP structure in Telugu

Akshay Aitha

A syntactic analysis of Telugu DPs which posits that Telugu case markers are in D, that certain agreement morphemes are case markers (and thus in D), and proposes an analysis of some DP-internal projections in Telugu. A description of all probes and their Agree operations in the derivation of certain type of DPs is posited. These conclusions are supported by analyzing the distribution of the agreement morphemes, comparing it to the distribution of other case markers in Telugu, and enumerating all of the various feature sensitivities existing between the elements of the DP.

Two types of preverbal object movement and duration/frequency phrases in Mandarin Chinese

Hsin-Lun Huang

In Mandarin Chinese, there are two types of preverbal displacement of the object, one preposing the bare object and the other, a verb copy plus the object. The two types are both found in environments involving various post-verbal phrases, including the duration/frequency phrase (DFP). Traditionally, the two types have been considered independent constructions that derive from different syntactic operations. However, this paper argues that in the environment of DFPs, the two types can be unified under one general analysis, where they are the products of sentence-internal topicalization, either moving the object or copy-and-moving the main VP.

Underspecification and scope: The case of gapping

Sang-Hee Park

Gapping is known to display scopal possibilities that are otherwise unavailable, e.g. *John can't live in L.A. and Mary in Boston* ($\neg\diamond > \wedge$). I provide arguments that previous analyses, in which the scopal properties of gapping result from underlying small coordination, are empirically and technically untenable. I propose an alternative, semantic analysis of gapping that combines surface-based analyses of ellipsis and semantic underspecification approaches. The proposed underspecification-based analysis of coordination is shown to interact with independently motivated analyses of possible types for clauses to yield the scopal properties in gapping.

When only nominals are marked for tense: The case of Ticuna (isolate, Western Amazonia)

Denis Bertet

A number of morphosyntactic devices allow Ticuna to specify NPs for tense namely as PAST vs. UNSPECIFIED. I will argue that Ticuna displays a genuine case of nominal tense (vs. more aspect-like cases of so-called "nominal tense"; Tonhauser 2008). The tense marking of a NP does not necessarily coincide with the temporal reading of the clause. This further shows the phenomenon to be "independent nominal tense", "in which the nominal itself is temporally situated independently of the proposition as a whole" (vs. more tense-agreement-like marking of NPs; Nordlinger & Sadler 2004). In fact, tense as an encoded grammatical category is almost restricted to NPs in Ticuna.