

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON
LINGUISTICS STUDENT ORGANIZATION
WELCOMES YOU TO**

THE 19TH WORKSHOP IN GENERAL LINGUISTICS (WIGL 19)

**FRIDAY MARCH 14TH, 2025 -
SUNDAY MARCH 16TH, 2025**



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GLOBAL BADGER
EXPERIENCE GRANT

19th Workshop in General Linguistics (WiGL 19)

University of Wisconsin-Madison
All In-Person Events in 6191 Helen C. White Hall
March 14th-16th, 2025

Friday, March 14, 2025

2:30 Registration

3:00 Opening remarks: Rajiv Rao [ɹɑdʒɪv ɹɑʊ] (he/him), Director, Language Sciences, UW-Madison

3:15 Keynote: Reciprocal Methods: A Career Retrospective, Dr. Kelly Wright [kɛli ɹaɪt] (she/her)

Moderator(s): Rachyl Hietpas ['ɹɛtʃəl 'hɪpɪs] (she/her)

4:15 Break

Session 1 - 5:15 pm - 6:15 pm (Assorted Topics) Moderator(s): Chase Carter [tʃeɪs kɑːrtər] (he/him)	
4:45	Learning in noise: The role of accent and accent exposure in cross-situational word learning Maddie Hauenstein [mædi haʊnstəɪn] (she/her), UW – Madison Emily Bagan ['ɛməli beɪɡɪn] (she/her), UW – Madison Margarita Kaushanskaya (she/her), UW – Madison
5:15	Evolving possibilities: A corpus linguistics investigation of methods in the philosophy of science Joseph Moran [dʒəʊzəf 'mɔːrən] (he/him), UW – Madison
5:45	Language Reclamation Technologies: Talking Dictionaries as Valley Zapotec Teaching Pedagogies Esénia Bañuelos [eseɲə baɲuelos] (she/her), Bryn Mawr College

6:15 pm Social/Pizza Dinner

Saturday, March 15th, 2025

8:30 Light breakfast of pastries, juice, and coffee available

9:00 Workshop: Tools, strategies, and resources in corpus phonetics

Presenters: Luke Annear [luk ə'nir] (he/him) & Emily Bagan ['eməli beɪɡɪn] (she/her), UW – Madison

10:00 Break

Session 2 - 10:30 am - 12:00 pm (Syntax)	
Moderator(s): Maddie Minser [mædi mɪnzəɪ] (they/she), Vatcharit Chantajinda [wát tɕʰáʔ rít tɕʰǎn tʰá tɕɪn da:] (he/him)	
10:30	Coordinated multiple sluicing in Korean: An experimental approach Ashley Hee-Yeon Kim [æʃleɪ hɪ jæn] (she/her), University of Delaware Seulkee Park (she/her), Kyung Hee University Jong-Bok Kim (he/him) Kyung Hee University
11:00	English Pronouns: Default Case and Conversion Olivia Ziemelis [əlɪvɪə zɪməlɪs] (any pronouns), Eastern Michigan University

11:30 Lunch

Session 3 - 1:00 pm - 2:30 pm (Assorted Topics)	
Moderator(s): Tvisha Rao [θʷɪʃɑ ɹɑʊ] (she/her), Shuyang Ye [ʃu jan je] (he/him)	
1:00	Cross-linguistic transfer and syntactic processing of L2 and L3 Sadie Collar ['seɪ.di 'kɔ.lɪ] (she/her), UW – Madison Carolina Bernales [kærou'li:nə bɜr'nɑ:lɛs] (she/her), UW – Madison
1:30	Crosslinguistic Comparison of Complaint Strategies in Chinese and Korean among Children and Adults Zimo Kong [tsiʔ mɔʋ kʰɔŋʔ] (she/her), UW – Madison
2:00	ATR Vowel Harmony in Bangla Md. Jamal Hossain [mohamməd dʒamal hosain] (he/him), University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee

2:30 Break

2:45 Poster Session

- Viadanese: Perceptual Dialectology of the Dialect of Viadana, Lombardy on the Lombard-Emilian Continuum
 - Nicholas Borbely [ˈnikoʊlas ˈboɪbɛli] (he/him), UW – Madison
- Sound-Meaning Association In Japanese Ideophones: an investigation into bilabial plosives and predictable meaning using the tolerance principle
 - Chase Carter [tʃeɪs kɑɪrər] (he/him), UW – Madison
- What correlations exist between the experiences of heritage speakers of Sinitic language and their sense of belonging and cultural identity?
 - Renee Chau [ɹiˈneɪ tʃəʊ] (she/her), UW – Madison
- Ambiguous Language Perception in Bilinguals: The Ganong Effect
 - Molly Cleary [mɒli kliɪ] (she/her), UW – Madison
- Expanding Affectedness in German Syntax: A Syntactic and Semantic Analysis of Dative External Possessors through Minimalist and Phase Theory Frameworks
 - Sam Negin [səm neːɡɪn] (he/him), University of Iowa
- Well, here is my advice...looking for pragmatic transfer in peer-to-peer advice-giving, by gender, for SLA speakers of English to Korean and Korean to English.
 - Jill McLeod [dʒɪl məkˈləʊd] (she/her), UW – Madison
- Underlying Chinese Rhyme Scheme
 - Sam Thao [səm tʰəʊ] (he/him), UW – Madison
- Phonetic distinction between breathy and non-breathy taps/flaps
 - Zoe Zallek [ˈzoʊ.i ˈzæ.lɛk] (she/her), Grinnell College

3:45 Break

Session 4 - 4:00pm - 6:00pm (NLP & Phonetics/Phonology) Moderator(s): Celeste Kurman Dailey [səˈlest ˈdeɪli] (they/she), Natalia Petrova [nəˈtəlʒə pɛˈtrɒvə] (she/her)	
4:00	Unveiling Pronoun Patterns: Distinguishing Native English Speakers and Japanese Learners through Computational Linguistic Analysis Kuangzi Li [kwaːŋ.zi li] (he/him), UW – Madison
4:30	Jewish Women in Metro Detroit: Linguistic Regionality and Ethnicity Across Generations Olivia Ziemelis [əlɪvɪə zɪməlɪs] (any pronouns), Zile Wang [tsɪ lə wɑːŋ] (she/her), Racheal Anthony (she/her), & Christa Niemann (she/her), Eastern Michigan University
5:00	Using Sound Change to Study Phonological Representations: The Case of American English Diphthongs

	Eitan Price ['eɪtan pɹaɪs] (he/him), Lawrence University
5:30	Best Abstract Award Winner: The Velar Myth and Uvular Mystery: An Acoustic Analysis of Georgian Back Obstruents Evalynn Bogusz [ɛvəlɪn bogəʃ] (she/her), Dartmouth College Ford Springer [fɔɹd spɹɪŋɹ] (any pronouns), Dartmouth College

6:00 Closing

6:30-8:00 Reception Dinner

Sunday, March 16th, 2025 ONLINE

Session 5 - 9:30am - 11:00am (Assorted Topics) Moderator: Jae Weller [dʒeɪ wɛləʁ] (they/them), Luke Annear [luk ə'nɪr] (he/him)	
9:30	Acoustic Correlates of Gemination in Digor Ossetic Varvara Petrova [vɐrvərə pʲɪtrovə] (she/her) & Elina Ozhogova (she/her), Lomonosov Moscow State University
10:00	Best Abstract Award Winner: Object Drop in Spanish Recipes Carlos Martínez-García [karlos martíneθ garθía] (he/him), Universidad Complutense de Madrid
10:30	A description of the semantics of 'sozinho' ('alone') in Brazilian Portuguese Elisa Anju Rodrigues [elizə hodɾɨgiz] (she/her), Federal University of São Carlos

11:00 Break

Session 6 - 12:00pm - 1:30pm (Syntax) Moderator: Jae Weller [dʒeɪ wɛləʁ] (they/them)	
12:00	A Feature-Based Analysis of Hyperraising Corine Huang [kə'ɪn hwɑŋ] (she/her), Yale University
12:30	Mixed A/A-bar Status Liumao Zhong ['lju:.mau 'dʒɔŋ] (he/him), Stony Brook University
1:00	Tense and Aspect in Weifang Pu Meng [pu: mɛŋ] (she/her), George Mason University
1:30	Best Abstract Award Winner: Korean coordinated wh-questions: An experimental approach Youn-Gyu Park [jun.gju pɑɯk] (he/him), The University of Texas at Austin Okgi Kim (he/him), Kyung Hee University Jong-Bok Kim (he/him), Kyung Hee University

2:00 Workshop: Utilizing Linguistics Opportunities as an Undergraduate

Presenter: Renee Chau [ɹeɪ neɪ tʃəʊ] (she/her), UW – Madison

WiGL 19 Keynote Presentation

- Dr. Kelly Wright [kɛli ˈraɪt] (she/her), Assistant Professor of Linguistics, UW-Madison
Reciprocal Methods: A Career Retrospective

Dr. Wright will reflect among her peers on key lessons that have shaped her trajectory as a public scholar. This presentation will consider linguistic methods Wright has been called to apply in each career stage which exhibit an explicit understanding of the natural equality of all human beings and the ways in which explicit applications of reciprocity have manifested in linguistic work. We will then observe, in the light of implied omnipresent intersubjectivity and interaction between individuals and groups, the remarkable challenge of objectifying language data, data which issues from humans actualizing self in real time. Such embodied knowledge (Bucholtz & Hall 2016) is directly linked to the social meanings available to individuals across linguistic markets (Bourdieu 1977; Zhang 2005), and thus illuminates the ways in which linguistic markets (and the social meanings enacted through them) are simultaneously responsive to personally held aspects of identity and the extant sociohistorical facts which afford identities their social power. We will consider the ways in which market-based exchanges of linguistic material shape the ethical responsibilities of the expert linguist. This talk will end with an active, large group discussion on the issue of reciprocity in linguistic inquiry and the ways in which we—as a community of experts—can balance approaching empirical validity on one end and radical acceptance on the other.

Workshop Summaries

- Luke Annear [luk əˈnɪr] (he/him) & Emily Bagan ['ɛmɒli beɪɡɪn] (she/her), UW – Madison
Tools, strategies, and resources in corpus phonetics

In addition to the increasingly large number of corpora available publicly or to researchers, many graduate students and researchers build their own corpora for linguistic research. The primary outcomes of this workshop are to learn principles, tools, and methods for: corpus creation, corpus management, and corpus querying and modification. We discuss principles of file organization and data reduction, present tools for automated transcription and forced alignment, and methods for querying and modifying your corpus. Importantly, we provide a small, publicly available data set available in a github repository that includes all code and scripts used in the workshop.

- Renee Chau [ˌrɛːner tʃaʊ] (she/her), UW – Madison
Utilizing Linguistics Opportunities as an Undergraduate

This workshop explores different opportunities for undergraduates to become involved with linguistics. This workshop will explore understanding career goals, improving candidacy, networking, types of involvement opportunities, and improving the overall undergraduate academic experience.

Presentation Summaries

(in alphabetical order by first author's last name)

- Esénia Bañuelos [esɛnə baɲuelos] (she/her), Bryn Mawr College

Language Reclamation Technologies: Talking Dictionaries as Valley Zapotec Teaching Pedagogies

This talk examines the documentary practice surrounding the creation of a set of online Talking Dictionaries co-created by Valley Zapotec scholars, artists, and educators in the Teotitlán del Valle (TVZ), San Lucas Quiavini (SLQZ), and San Jerónimo Tlacoahuaya (SJT) Zapotec ethnolinguistic communities. Undergraduate documentary linguist Esénia Bañuelos, through participant-observant interviews and analyses of the three respective dictionaries, sought to understand how locally led language work can manifest in retention of Mesoamerican multilingualism. Her presentation centers the documentary linguistic practice surrounding the creation of dictionaries as pedagogical content as they exist and are continually informed by the San Luis Quiavini Zapotec and Tlacolula Valley Zapotec indigenous communities and *pueblos*.

- Evalynn Bogusz [ɛvəlɪn bogəʃ] (she/her) & Ford Springer [fɔɪd spɪŋɪɹ] (any pronouns), Dartmouth College

Best Abstract Award: The Velar Myth and Uvular Mystery: An Acoustic Analysis of Georgian Back Obstruents

The backmost Georgian consonants *b*, *g*, and *ɣ* (commonly notated as /x/, /ɣ/, and /q'/) have long been a linguistic enigma. Prior research has not been able to pin down the placement or supposed variation in the articulation of these sounds. Our quantitative approach makes use of spectral decompositions of the speech signal to indicate the place of articulation of our mystery consonants in a variety of environments. Our findings challenge established conventions transcribing “/x/” and “/ɣ/” as velar, and they provide new insights on “/q’/” as a cross-linguistically curious uvular ejective fricative and/or trill.

- Sadie Collar ['seɪ.di 'kɔ.lɹ] (she/her) & Carolina Bernales [kərou'li:nə bɜr'na:les] (she/her), UW – Madison

Cross-linguistic transfer and syntactic processing of L2 and L3

This study explores cross-linguistic transfer in the acquisition of Spanish and German as L2/L3 by native English speakers, focusing on syntactic structures like word order in embedded questions and the perfective aspect. Using a Grammaticality Judgment Task, the research examines how transfer from L1 (English) and L2 (Spanish/German) influences explicit knowledge of these structures, as well as how the order of L2 and L3 acquisition and typological proximity affect learners' performance. Results will provide insights into the role of previous language knowledge in L3 acquisition and lay the groundwork for future research on online syntactic processing in multilingual learners.

- Maddie Hauenstein [mædi haʊnstɑɪn] (she/her), Emily Bagan ['ɛməli beɪɡɪn] (she/her), & Margarita Kaushanskaya (she/her), UW – Madison

Learning in noise: The role of accent and accent exposure in cross-situational word learning

Adults overcome word-referent ambiguity when learning new words by tracking co-occurrence probabilities across time, a process known as cross-situational word learning. This study examines how monolingual English-speaking adults learn English-like novel words in native-English and Spanish-accented speech under quiet and noisy conditions. Results show that adults show better learning of English-accented words. Notable, retention of Spanish-accented words improves in quiet for participants with higher levels of exposure to accented speech. This study highlights the importance of experience with accent in shaping learning from different accents.

- Md. Jamal Hossain [mohamməd dʒamal hosɑɪn] (he/him), UW – Milwaukee

ATR Vowel Harmony in Bangla

This paper examines ATR Vowel Harmony (VH) in nouns and adjectives, that occur in standard colloquial Bangla. The five types of VH that this study explores are stem-controlled, dominant-recessive, progressive, regressive, and transparency. I show that [ATR] features in Bangla nouns and adjectives can spread to the right and to the left in such a way as can control the [ATR] features of the morphemes and affixes that are attached to them. Moreover, such [ATR] features may transfer as a unit to the derivatives in gender shift. Thereby, the study challenges David's (2015) claim that Bangla does not manifest VH.

- Corine Huang [kə'ɪn hwaŋ] (she/her), Yale University

A Feature-Based Analysis of Hyperraising (online)

Hyperraising refers to a phenomenon in which subjects or objects of an embedded clause occur in matrix position. This talk builds on previous studies (cf. Alboiu & Hill 2016; Lee & Yip 2024; Lohninger et al. 2022; Nunes 2008) to propose a movement-based analysis of hyperraising in Cantonese, Brazilian Portuguese, and Romanian. I discuss the distribution of hyperraising, the cross-linguistic link between indirect evidentiality and subject displacement across CPs, and I argue that embedding verbs and C-heads possess evidentiality features; consequently, certain attitude verbs can select for defective C-heads that do not form phases. Finally, I explore ways of generalizing this schema to other long-distance A-movement phenomena.

- Ashley Hee-Yeon Kim [æʃli hi jən kɪm] (she/her), University of Delaware; Seulkee Park (she/her), Kyung Hee University; Jong-Bok Kim (he/him), Kyung Hee University

Coordinated multiple sluicing in Korean: An experimental approach

This study investigates coordinated multiple sluicing in Korean, where multiple wh-elements remain after ellipsis. Unlike English, Korean allows an optional coordinating conjunction *kuliko*. Through three experiments with 54 native speakers, we examined case marking, argument-adjunct pairs, and interpretation preferences. Results show a preference for matching case markers and argument *wh*-remnants, while coordination had little effect on acceptability, supporting both Single-Pair and Pair-List readings. Our findings challenge previous syntactic analyses, suggesting that case marking and conjunctions play crucial roles in acceptability. This research aims to account for our understanding of Korean sluicing and its cross-linguistic implications.

- Zimo Kong [tsiʌ moʌ kʰoŋʌ] (she/her), UW – Madison

Crosslinguistic Comparison of Complaint Strategies in Chinese and Korean among Children and Adults

Crosslinguistic pragmatic studies attach great importance to a better mutual understanding and more efficient communication among speakers with different language and culture backgrounds. The comparison on speech acts with less regular forms like complaint and between languages that got less attention on such as Chinese and Korean seems more challenging but indispensable. This talk showcases a comparison on complaint strategies between Chinese and Korean respectively among children and adults to investigate cross-linguistic similarities and differences on complaint in different generation groups. Data was collected from a TV program “Dad, where are we going?” with both Chinese and Korean versions. The working definition of complaint in this study is based on House and Kádár (2021)’s article. The taxonomy of complaint strategies referred to Chen, Chen and Chang (2011)’s study, according to which the complaint strategies were categorized by the level of directness.

- Kuangzi Li [kwa:ŋ.zi li] (he/him), UW – Madison

Unveiling Pronoun Patterns: Distinguishing Native English Speakers and Japanese Learners through Computational Linguistic Analysis

This research mainly used Natural Language Processing (NLP) method to examine the pronoun pattern differences between English being generated by Japanese native speakers and English native speakers. The research not only supported the view and results being carried out by previous research but also revealed the differences on performance of different pronouns by unsupervised machine learning. At last, Neural Network (NN) and Large Language Model (LLM) have been deployed to make the classifier for Native Language Identification (NLI) task, reaching the accuracy of more than 90%.

- Carlos Martínez-García [karlos martíneθ garθía] (he/him),

Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Best Abstract Award: Object Drop in Spanish Recipes (online)

Definite null objects occur in Spanish recipes under several conditions. First, they (commonly) refer to definite, specific antecedents. Second, they can occur as clitics, with the same definite, specific reading. Third, verbs selecting definite null objects must bear an imperative value. Regarding their syntactic properties, definite null objects behave as syntactically projected DPs, since they can control and bind grammatical elements, license parasitic gaps, and be visible to predication. Thus, we propose that a syntactically projected null pronominal can capture the basic properties of definite null objects. The pronominal displays gender, number and D features.

- Pu Meng [pu: mən] (she/her), George Mason University

Tense and Aspect in Weifang (online)

This study documents tense and aspect markers and adverbial temporal expressions in the Weifang dialect of Mandarin. While scholars debate whether Mandarin has explicit tense and aspect markers, Weifang exhibits shared and unique features. Based on a literature review and data originally collected from native speakers, the study identifies 19 markers, including dai3 (present, future, imperfect) and jiang2 (past, future, perfect). Weifang’s system aligns with Mandarin but has dialect-specific distinctions in marker usage and adverbial expressions.

- Joseph Moran [dʒoʊsəf 'mɔrən] (he/him), UW – Madison

Evolving possibilities: A corpus linguistics investigation of methods in the philosophy of science

Historically, philosophers of science have issued normative claims about how science *should* proceed. This talk presents findings from a diachronic corpus study that tracks how such claims are justified by analyzing lexical, grammatical, and rhetorical features in 90 years' worth of articles in *Philosophy of Science*. It also examines whether shifts in modality align with broader linguistic trends observed in non-academic corpora. Findings contribute not only to our understanding of philosophical methodology—particularly regarding the impact of movements like the “practice turn” on justification strategies—but also demonstrate how corpus methods can reveal the role disciplinary conventions play in shaping epistemic authority.

- Youn-Gyu Park [juŋ.gju pa.ɯk] (he/him), The University of Texas at Austin; Okgi Kim (he/him), Kyung Hee University; Jong-Bok Kim (he/him) Kyung Hee University

Best Abstract Award: Korean coordinated wh-questions: An experimental approach

Coordinated wh-questions (Coord-WhQs) refer to interrogatives with two (or more) wh-phrases conjoined by ‘and’. There is ongoing debate on the syntactic structure of Korean Coord-WhQs. By conducting a series of experiments based on the findings of previous studies, we aim to provide empirical evidence for the structure of these constructions in Korean.

Although our results show coherent patterns, we claim that neither of the previous analyses can properly explain them. This implies a proper description of Korean Coord-WhQs calls for an alternative analysis where the grammar interacts with various linguistic components, including the lexicon and word order.

- Varvara Petrova [vɐrvärə p'itrɔvə] (she/her) & Elina Ozhogova (she/her), Lomonosov Moscow State University

Acoustic Correlates of Gemination in Digor Ossetic (online)

The acoustic nature of gemination has received detailed coverage in literature. Aside from closure duration as its primary cue, correlations of plosive phonological quantity with presence and duration of aspiration, duration of the preceding vowel, intensity of burst and the following vowel have been attested cross-linguistically. This study aims to test the relevance of these parameters for the distinction of singleton and geminated plosives of Digor Ossetic (< Iranian < Indo-European). The talk will also feature discussion of phonological timing of Ossetic, a feature supposedly connected to sensitivity of a language to length contrasts, in light of our findings.

- Eitan Price ['eitan p.rɪs] (he/him), Lawrence University

Using Sound Change to Study Phonological Representations: The Case of American English Diphthongs

The question of diphthong phonematicity — how many phonemes are in a diphthong — is an important question when analyzing the phonemic inventory of a language. American English has a dearth of synchronic phenomena that could be used to test diphthong phonematicity. This study takes a novel approach to diphthong phonematicity by examining the acoustic signature of the Northern Cities Shift. Assuming biphonematicity, the components of Northern diphthongs are expected to shift in parallel with monophthongs. In general, this was not found to be the case. Since the data displayed

limited significant shifts among non-low vowels generally, the acoustic position of the offglides was compared to corresponding monophthongs to rule out contextual effects.

- Elisa Anju Rodrigues [elɪzə ɦodɾɨgiz] (she/her), Federal University of São Carlos

A description of the semantics of 'sozinho' ('alone') in Brazilian Portuguese (online)

This work provides a first semantic description of the Brazilian Portuguese item 'sozinho' ('alone'). We identify at least seven distinct interpretations triggered by 'sozinho': spatio-temporal, emotional, behavioral, mereological, argument modifier, anti-causal, and autonomous. These are grouped into three categories based on its semantic scope: individuals, arguments, or events. Across all cases, 'sozinho' exhibits the same semantic mechanism: prohibiting the expression of accompaniment across various interpretative levels. Then, we analyze 'sozinho' as an anti-comitative modifier, one that excludes accompaniment. This work contributes to the description of Brazilian Portuguese and advances research in Formal Semantics.

- Olivia Ziemelis [əlɪvɪjə zɪməlɪs] (any pronouns), Eastern Michigan University

English Pronouns: Default Case and Conversion

This presentation discusses an understudied component of Case Theory known as default Case as it relates to a set of syntactic structures utilizing the English pronominal system. The data contains pronouns in Accusative Case form while occupying positions which are not expected to be expressed as such according to classic Case Theory (Chomsky, 1981), such as *The old me would never do that*. This presentation lays out a unified theory to account for this data through structural analysis showcasing the embedded nature of these pronouns, resulting in an environment suitable for default Case to arise.

- Olivia Ziemelis [əlɪvɪjə zɪməlɪs] (any pronouns), Zile Wang [tsɪ lə wɑːŋ] (she/her), Racheal Anthony (she/her), Christa Niemann (she/her), Eastern Michigan University

Jewish Women in Metro Detroit: Linguistic Regionality and Ethnicity Across Generations

In this talk, we examine the speech of Jewish women born and raised in Metro Detroit along two dimensions: regionality and Jewish-associated features. More specifically, we evaluate the degree to which and the contexts wherein our speakers participate in the Northern Cities Vowel Shift (NCS) and utilize elements of the 'Jewish ethnolinguistic repertoire' (Benor, 2010), such as Hebrew/Yiddish words and distinctive conversational style. Together, these findings suggest that young Jewish women in Metro Detroit are moving away from potentially stigmatized regional dialect features while maintaining, and in some cases using more, Jewish-associated features.

- Liumao Zhong ['ljʊː.məʊ 'dʒʊŋ] (he/him), Stony Brook University

Mixed A/A-bar Status (online)

When a constituent has moved to an A' position, it can no longer move back to an A position. In this work, I address a case of possessor externalization in Mandarin Chinese where the possessor, whose final target is the subject position, lands intermediately on an A-bar position. As I argue, this 'improper' movement is rescued by the movement of its possessive head. According to Baker(1988), a head Y which X moves into governs everything that X governs, such that the intermediate landing site becomes an A position. As I will show, this proposal provides further evidence for transitivity and case assignment.

Poster Summaries (in alphabetical order by first author's last name)

- **Nicholas Borbely** ['nikoulas 'bɔ.ɪbɛli] (he/him), UW – Madison

Viadanese: Perceptual Dialectology of the Dialect of Viadana, Lombardy on the Lombard-Emilian Continuum

The local languages of Lombard and Emilian in northern Italy represent a typical example of a dialect continuum, with their varieties changing increasingly over geographical distance. The vernacular spoken in Viadana, Province of Mantova, on the Lombard-Emilian border displays characteristics of Lombard and Emilian speech, and linguists have varyingly categorized this local speech as a variant of both. This pilot study seeks to allow locals from the Viadana area to apply mapping techniques typical of perceptual dialectology to identify perceived isoglosses in the area and place their own dialectal speech on the Lombard-Emilian continuum.

- **Chase Carter** [tʃeɪs kɑːɹtər] (he/him), UW – Madison

Sound-Meaning Association In Japanese Ideophones: an investigation into bilabial plosives and predictable meaning using the tolerance principle

Sound-symbolism has a strong presence in Japanese speech. However, there is not a clear consensus on whether sound symbolism is applicable to individual phonological segments. For instance, it is well-attested that voicing can indicate size or weightiness; compare *kokokoro* [small, round object rolling, e.g. a marble] and *gorogoro* [rumbling, rolling, e.g. a boulder]. But what about specific phonemes? Can the presence of the bilabial nasal /m/ in a Japanese word indicate a specific semantic value for the word? The present pilot study tests this possibility against the Tolerance Principle, one method for computing language acquisition, and finds evidence for the existence of sound-symbolism in Japanese in accordance with native speaker intuition.

- **Renee Chau** [ɹiː nɛɪ tʃəʊ] (she/her), UW – Madison

What correlations exist between the experiences of heritage speakers of Sinitic language and their sense of belonging and cultural identity?

This study investigates the experiences of heritage speakers of Sinitic languages growing up in the US. Heritage speakers grow up speaking a different language in their household than the society they live in. Historically, people of Sinitic heritage have and continue to experience racism. This study investigates factors such as exposure and engagement to provide correlations between how positively heritage speakers feel about their language. An interview survey was conducted with 20 participants who were roughly college age. The survey asked questions such as “how happy are you to be Chinese 1-5?” or “how were you exposed to x language growing up?”

- **Molly Cleary** [mali kliːɹi] (she/her), UW – Madison

Ambiguous Language Perception in Bilinguals: The Ganong Effect

The Ganong effect is the tendency to perceive your own language sounds in ambiguous speech sounds. In foreign or unintelligible speech, the brain recognizes the signals as speech and attempts to categorize units, despite not having full comprehensive auditory input. While meaningless, sounds of the native language are heard subconsciously. The following perceptual study will test the Ganong effect in native and nonnative bilinguals to see if the effect more frequently occurs in their native language or the language with the more similar phonetic inventory.

- Jill McLeod [dʒɪl mək'laʊd] (she/her), UW – Madison

Well, here is my advice...looking for pragmatic transfer in peer-to-peer advice-giving, by gender, for SLA speakers of English to Korean and Korean to English.

Advice-giving is an under-examined speech act (Hosini, 2020) when compared to compliments, apology, and requests, even though advice-giving is part of everyday common speech (Li, 2010). Current literature centers around acceptable appropriateness perception for second language learners (Babaie & Shahrokhi, 2015; Decapua & Dunham, 2007) with little research taking the perspective of linguistic constructions and strategies common to advice-giving in English or Korean. Statistical evidence of pragmatic transfer, if there is any, is looked for by comparing linguistic constructions and strategies employed, in equal power dynamics, across 40 participants that are 20 L1 English speakers who are L2 Korean learners and 20 L1 Korean speakers who are L2 English learners.

- Sam Negin [sæm ne:ɡɪn] (he/him), University of Iowa

Expanding Affectedness in German Syntax: A Syntactic and Semantic Analysis of Dative External Possessors through Minimalist and Phase Theory Frameworks

This study examines dative external possessors in German, where a possessor is syntactically external to the noun phrase but still licensed by the verb through dative case assignment. Traditional analyses categorize affectedness as physical or emotional, but this research proposes a third category: pragmatic affectedness, capturing cases where the possessor is impacted in non-physical and non-emotional ways (e.g., ownership or professional stakes). This expansion challenges Minimalist and Phase Theory assumptions, offering new insights into argument structure and case assignment. The findings contribute to syntactic theory and may apply cross-linguistically to similar possessor constructions in other languages.

- Sam Thao [sæm tʰau] (he/him), UW – Madison

Underlying Chinese Rhyme Scheme

A reanalysis of Chinese finals based on diachronic and synchronic evidence from Chinese song lyrics overtime until the present, showing a consistent use of labial initial syllables rhyming with -ong instead of -eng. With no minimal pair distinction within the labial series it becomes ambiguous which form is underlying and due to this lack of a distinction, by looking at historical sources, such as rhyming tables, regional variations, and song lyrics, this paper has collected the lyrics of the top 100 trending Chinese songs of Mainland China for 2024, as well as classical Chinese songs as comparisons to show a consistent usage of the /oŋ/ rhyme as underlying.

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Phonetic distinction between breathy and non-breathy taps/flaps

In certain dialects of English, including prestige dialects/sociolects of American English, speakers distinguish word-medial and word-final intervocalic alveolar stops /t/ from /d/ (as seen in *latter* vs. *ladder*) with breathy and nonbreathy variations of flap/tap /ɾ/, respectively. This exploratory study offers a preliminary acoustic examination of flapping/tapping in various articulatory environments among two American English speakers, finding that breathy /ɾ/ is acoustically distinct from other alveolar flaps/taps and stops. I propose options to account for /ɾ/ breathiness in IPA transcription and call for further acoustic and sociolinguistic investigation into the breathy /ɾ/ across dialects of English.