Harmony in Diversity: Innovative Approaches to Language Variation and Change

High Desert Linguistics Society (HDLS 16)

Nov.1st, 2024 - Nov. 3rd, 2024
The University of New Mexico
UNM Continuing Education Building
1634 University Blvd NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131

Table of Contents

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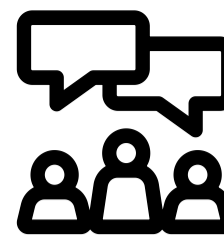Liaison to Hispanic Linguistics: Kelly Knupp
Liaison to Educational Linguistics: Whitney Jane

Time	Room	Language emergence and change		Variation in health discourse		Language in literature and online
8:00 - 8:45	Lobby	Registration				
8:45 - 9:00	Rooms B & C	Welcome Ceremony & Housekeeping				
9:00 - 10:30	Rooms B & C	<u>Keynote</u>: The interaction of language ecology, frequency, and chunking leads to language variation and change in signed language grammar (Erin Wilkinson; University of New Mexico)				
10:30 - 10:45	Lobby	Coffee break				
10:45 - 11:15	Room B	Language Contact & Grammaticalization in Aspectual Markers in Khuzestani Arabic and Sadat Tawaher Sign Language (Seyyed Hatam Tamimi Sa'd)	Room C	"People with Disabilities," "Disabled People," or "The Disabled"? Variation and Change in Disability Labeling Constructions in American English (Eliza Forrest)	Room D	An analysis of the translations of Leucippe and Clitophon through gender and sexuality (Emma Jansen)
11:15 - 11:45		The emergence of sign language in Côte d'Ivoire (Angoua Jean-Jacques Tano)		Variation of Linguistic Mitigation among Chinese Immigrant Patients, their Caregivers and Clinicians (Siyi Fan) {Virtual}		Linguistic fluidity in digital nomad communities: first insights from exploratory research (Novella Tedesco, Silvia Bernardini, and Cristiana Cervini) {Virtual}
11:45 - 12:15		Grammaticalisation and semantic change in East Asian Sign Languages (Keiko Sagara, Nick Palfreyman, Kang Suk Byun, and Yu Yi Chen) {Virtual}		Framing Schizophrenia: Metaphors and Themes in U.S. Newspapers (Toni-Ann Hall) {Virtual}		
12:15 - 1:15	Rooms 123	Lunch				

		Poster Session A		Poster Session B
1:15 - 1:30	Room B	Time for posters to get set up	Room C	Time for posters to get set up
1:30 - 1:35		Introducing Lightening talks		Introducing Lightening talks
1:35 - 1:40		Diné Bizaad future constructions: implications for language learning (Alec Goldberg, Seth Wyatt, Dakotah Morrison, Cheryl Yazzie, and Tamera Yazzie)		Not finished: Grammaticalization of HAPPEN variations in ASL (Ashley Beard)
1:40 - 1:45		Foundations for evidence-based curriculum: Navajo Scaffolding Terms (Melvatha R. Chee, Cheryl Yazzie, Alec Goldberg, Kayleigh Russell, Anesha Yazzie)		Variation and Change in the Centennial State through the Lens of the Linguistic Atlas Project (Lamont David Antieau)
1:45 - 1:50		What goes in must come out: Verbal input and output in Diné first language acquisition (Melvatha R. Chee, Miltina Chee, Sharmaine Chee, Bethany Lycan, and Tamera Yazzie)		From Warm-peace to Cold-quiet: Exploring Temperature Metaphors in Chinese Language (Yizhe Zhang)
1:50 - 1:55		Educational Institutions and the Promotion of Linguistic Harmony in Multilingual Settings (Mitra Khiabanian)		The Tibetan Script and Its Relationship with Language Documentation (Trent Ukasick)
1:55 - 2:00		Evidence for Assumption that Changes in Activation Underlie in L1-Attrition (Walther Glodstaf)		
2:00 - 2:05		Processing Inflectional Morphology in Heritage Speakers (Caitlin E. Coughlin)		
until 3:15		open house		open house
3:15 - 3:30	Lobby	Coffee break		
3:30 - 5:00	Rooms B & C	Keynote: Is that which glitters in English also gold in Spanish? Exploration of bilingual phonaestheme transfer (Esther Brown; University of Colorado Boulder)		

01 Schedule (Saturday, Nov. 2)

		Morphosyntax in bilingual communi-ties		Gesture in signed and spoken language		Models of language variation and change
9:00 - 9:30	Room B	No, tú no fuistes a Santa Fe: Regularization of 2sg preterit forms (Elisabeth Baker)	Room D	A usage-based view of "gesture in sign language" (Corrine Occhino, Lina Hou, and Ryan Lepic)	Room 123	The role of hierarchical inference in lexical accumulation of context effects (Vsevolod Kapatsinski)
9:30 - 10:00		Syntactic Outcomes of Sign-Sign Bilingualism and Contact at the California-Mexico Border (Caitie Coons)		Speaker head nods in Japanese: A multifunctional interactional gesture (Maureen J. Stone) {Virtual}		Models, forests, and trees 10 years later: Practical advice for advancing empirical foundations (Jeremy Needle and Sali Tagliamonte)
10:00 - 10:30		.		"Okaaay Sis!": African American Language, Multimodality, and Black Women's Gesture (Sovoya Davis) {Virtual}		Polylect: Emergence of dialects in networks of speakers with random, constrained interactions (Sam Tilsen and Jeremy Needle)
10:30 - 10:45	Lobby	Coffee break				
		Classifiers		Smaller articulators in signed languages		Information structure and topics
10:45 - 11:15	Room B	Shape-shifters in Dene lexicalization (Sally Rice and Conor Snoek)	Room D	The Role of Gaze Aversion as a Politeness Marker in Japanese Sign Language Refusal Discourse (Yufuko Takashima and Nami Arimitsu) {Hybrid}	Room 123	Topic marking variation in ASL: a usage-based approach (Sylvia Fullerton)
11:15 - 11:45		Functions and conventionalization of size-and-shape specifiers in Zinacantec Family Homesign (Austin German)		The secret life of pinky finger in Chinese Sign Language a corpus-based approach (Xinyu Cao) {Virtual}		Experimental study of the expression of focus of new information and replacing contrastive focus in Brazilian sign language (Leticia Kaori Hanada)
11:45 - 12:15		Established Deviance and the Cantonese Classifier Tiu4 (Seth Wyatt)		Body partitioning 2.0: A case of mouth actions in Quebec Sign Language (LSQ) (Daz Saunders)		The profiling of the message in the elocution construction of Brazilian Portuguese (Julia Maria das Dores Duarte) {Virtual}

12:15 - 1:15	Room 123	Lunch					
		Phonetics and Phonology		**Topics in information packaging**		**Applied linguistics**	
1:15 - 1:45	Room B	Factors Influencing L2 Cherokee Tone Perception (Jadin Moore)	Room D	All nouns come from verbs: Multiple processes contribute to nominalization in American Sign Language (Tory Sampson, Naomi Caselli, and Amy Lieberman)	Room 123	The effects of institutional whiteness on Black women scholars' language of self (Ruby Becky Arkoh) {Virtual}	
1:45 - 2:15		The voicing of initial /t/ of definite articles and object pronouns in Modern Greek dialects: evidence from Greek Canadians (Panayiotis Pappas, Adeola Aminat Babayode-Lawal, and Laurens Bosman) {Virtual}		ASL Triplicates: 3 wholes versus ⅓, the 'interrupted' aspect (Desirée L. Kirst)		Specialized Training for Indigenous and Trilingual Interpreters in the US: A Community of Practice Model (Evelyna Johnson, Amanda Luján, Melanie McKay-Cody, Jill P. Morford, Kayleigh Russell, and Erin Wilkinson) {Hybrid}	
2:15 - 2:45		Production of labiodental fricative [v] in heritage speakers of Spanish (Andrea Nunez and Annie Tremblay) {Virtual}		Strategies for adjectival predication in American Sign Language (Tory Sampson and Rachel Mayberry)		Language diversity in the linguistic landscape of three Lagos State communities (Adeola Aminat Babayode-Lawal) {Virtual}	
2:45 - 3:15		What happens when our articulators are outside of our mouths: Examination of phonological processes when active articulators are occupied (Julie A. Hochgesang, Cem Barutcu, and Corrine Occhino)		Omnipredicativity and word classes in Sanapaná (Jens Van Gysel) {Virtual}		.	

3:15 - 3:30	Lobby	Coffee break				
		Cognitive linguistics		Signer profiles and outcomes		Demonstrative systems across three bilingual communities
3:30 - 4:00	Room B	The voice is who speak: A Cognitive Grammar Exploration of Voice types as a strategy for reported Speech (David Páez and Karol Ibarra Zetter)	Room D	Some or all? Scalar implicature processing of written German in deaf and hearing users of German Sign Language (DGS) (Elena Georgia Mpadanes and Agnes Villwock)	Room 123	Panel: Demonstrative systems across three bilingual communities (Naomi Shin, Rosa Vallejos-Yopán, and Amalia Skilton)
4:00 - 4:30		Language specific perceptions of lexically depicting signs (Benjamin Anible, Vadim Kimmelman, and Corrine Occhino)		Development of Grammatical Features in Hearing ASL Learners (Amelia Abbott)		
4:30 - 5:00		Ideophones in Spanish: Phonological Iconicity and Lexical Evolution (David Páez)		Handshape representation strategies among signers and gesturers in Turkey (Demet Kayabasi)		Student panelists: Marin Alemán-Ortiz, Logan Ballou, Jadin Moore, Sarah Lease, & Monica Pérez
6:00 - 8:00	Hibben Center Atrium at Maxwell Museum of Anthropology | Conference Reception and UNM Linguistics Alumni Event					

Cleo's Blue Corn Kitchen

Reception catered by Cleo's Blue Corn Kitchen
-Menu-
Green Chile Squash Stew with Chicken
(can be made vegetarian)
Green Salad with Chokecherry Vinagrette
Isleta Oven Bread
Blue Corn Cupcakes
Melon
Hot Tea

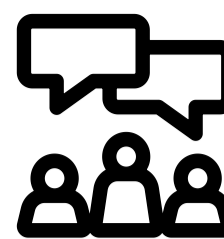# 01 Schedule (Sunday, Nov. 3)

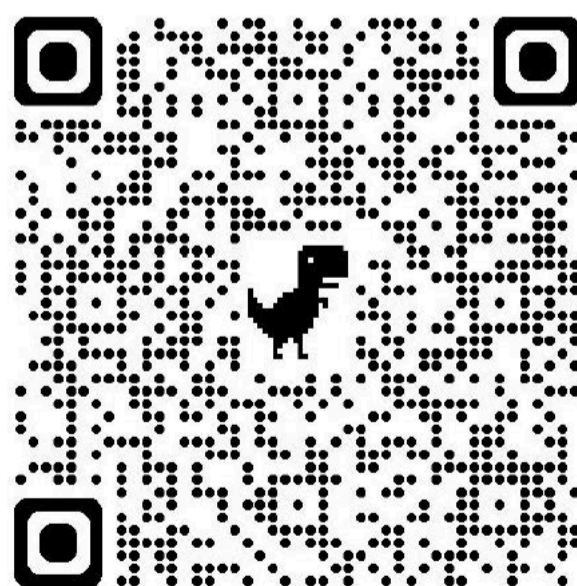|		Language variation and change		Typology and morphosyntax		Constructions (1)
9:00 - 10:30	Rooms B & C	Keynote: Contact, Change and Social Networks: a study of Yakama and Mexican sociolects in Washington state (Alicia Beckford-Wassink; University of Washington)				
10:30 - 10:45	Lobby	Coffee break				
10:45 - 11:15	Room B	Socially motivated change in back vowel trajectories in Raleigh, NC (Sean Lundergan)	Room C	Sobre la transversalidad de la persona gramatical en descripciones de lenguas indígenas de Colombia de los siglos XX y XXI: una revisión tipológica (Camilo Enrique Diaz Romero)	Room D	The multifunctionality of HAPPEN constructions in ASL (Erin Wilkinson, Ashley Beard, Sylvia Fullerton, Jessica Iske, Lynn Hou, and Ryan Lepic)
11:15 - 11:45		The decline of the high-front vowel merger of /i/ and /iː/ in Jamaican Creole: evidence from speakers in rural St. Elizabeth, Jamaica (Kelly-Ann Blake)*		The crosslinguistic study of intra-language path of motion framing variability (Rickard Nilsson)		What is a rhetorical question in ASL? (Ryan Lepic, Bonnie Barrett, Donovan Catt, Lina Hou, and Erin Wilkinson)
11:45 - 12:15		Socially driven morphosyntactic change: The advent of gender-neutral morphology and agreement in Ibero-Romance (Miriam Amanda Eisenbruch) {Virtual}		What Can the Taxonomy of Predicative Possession Tell Us? A Cognitive Linguistic Study of Malwai Punjabi (Xiaolong Lu) {Virtual}		
12:15 - 1:15	Room 123	Lunch				

*Best student abstract award winner.

		Pronominal systems		Morphology		Constructions (2)
1:15 - 1:45	Room B	Dyadic nomenclature to describe tripartite systems of address? That math ain't mathing (Taylor Vicini)	Room C	Beyond Sequential and Simultaneous: Morphology in Kinship Terms of Arab Sign Languages (Ethan Hartzell)	Room D	What Oklahoma "which"es do (Sara Loss and Carol Moder)
1:45 - 2:15		Tu and Você: How Colonialism Shaped the Brazilian Portuguese Pronoun System (Ana Paula Huback and Raquel Marcia Fontes Martins) {Virtual}		Examining Morphemes in American Sign Language: Quantifying Contrastive Units of Meaning (Pamela Decker-Wright, Tylo Broszeit, Zachary Davis, Dalina Schwartz, and Travis Carrizales)		On 'off' (Terry Janzen and Barbara Shaffer)
2:15 - 2:45		Subject Pronoun Expression in Cartagena, Colombia: A Variationist Investigation (Rafael Orozco and Johan De La Rosa Yacomelo) {Virtual}		.		Chunk or Chonk: Semantic Change as a Result of the Plantdemic (Nathan Nguyen, Veronica Vecchione, and Gabriel Yeghiayan) {Virtual}
2:45 - 3:00	Room B	Closing remarks including the Inaugural Announcement of the Dan Parvaz Award Award presented by Alexandra Parvaz with remarks by Dr. Sherman Wilcox				

HDLS 16 abstracts

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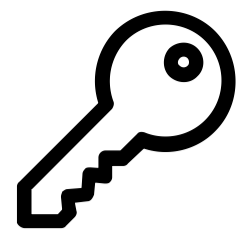
The interaction of language ecology, frequency, and chunking leads to language variation and change in signed language grammar

Erin Wilkinson, University of New Mexico

In this talk, I will be talking about few things that I find interesting about deaf people and signed languages. Deaf children tend to grow up experiencing highly divergent language backgrounds. Most are born into hearing families, who may or may not decide to learn a signed language to communicate with their child(ren). However, some deaf children experience exposure early or at birth to a signed language with their deaf or hearing parents. In other words, language ecologies for individual deaf signers are highly variable and to an extent idiosyncratic. How do the interaction of types of language ecologies (and changes to ecologies), frequency effects, and chunking help us to understand better how signed languages in general develop, maintain, and evolve in terms of language variation and change?

First, I will discuss how changes in the ecology of a signed language community and embodied intersubjectivity drive language change and variation in signed languages. Previous literature has demonstrated that language use and intersubjectivity shape discourse and grammar. The degree of intersubjectivity depends on the degree of experience and knowledge that discourse partners share. The more intersubjectivity participants have, the higher context their communicative interactions tend to be. Simply put, because much information is shared, or known, discourse participants would not only generate less linguistic material but also evoke experientially rich content in their linguistic material. The evocation of shared conceptualization is found to be strengthened through the regularization of linguistic structures, which is a result of the embodied intersubjectivity. However, what happens if the ecology of a signed language changes to a point where the embodied intersubjectivity may have been evolved into a possible different variation of signed language grammar. To investigate this new line of inquiry on the evolution of the embodied intersubjectivity in the lens of typological-functional theory as follows: if changes are taking place in the language ecology of ASL and other majority signed language communities, then what changes will manifest in their signed language grammar?

Second, research on spoken language has shown that frequency and chunking play a role in the mental organization of grammar. In signed language research, previous research has concerned individual signs with complex, simultaneous structure. Revisiting these individual signs, I question the tradition of analyzing these signs as individual units masks the fact that they have structure that is parallel to the structure that is found in larger, multi-sign units. Accordingly, here I argue that chunking of sequential structures provides a template for the analysis of signed languages. Previous studies on all

The interaction of language ecology, frequency, and chunking leads to language variation and change in signed language grammar

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demonstrate that ASL users frequently produce fixed sequential expressions with reorganized internal structure, which are also themselves are the structure for larger units (Hou 2022; Lepic 2019; Wilkinson, Lepic & Hou 2023). Comparing these phenomena with multi-word expressions in spoken languages, some differences are observed, such as the fact that chunks of spoken language are often characterized by embedding of multiple schematic constructions. These have not yet been thoroughly researched in signed languages; however, I will provide some examples that I believe will be promising in this direction. In short, differences between the modalities may interact with general cognitive pressures to yield different types of constructions in spoken and signed languages.

Biography

Erin Wilkinson is Professor in the Department of Linguistics at the University of New Mexico. Her research interests include bilingualism in signing populations, language change and variation in signed languages, and signed language typology. Her current studies in collaboration with other researchers examine bilingualism in highly diverse communities with respect to language socialization and language planning and policy. She also collaboratively explores what linguistic structures are re-structured over time in signed languages and what are possible factors that contribute to language change and variation in signed languages in the lens of usage-based theory.

Is that which glitters in English also gold in Spanish? Exploration of bilingual ohonaestheme transfer

Esther L. Brown , University of Colorado Boulder

Phonaesthemes, or interlexical repetitions of phoneme clusters sharing an element of meaning across sets of words in a language, are noteworthy form~meaning pairings indicative of compositionality *within* a word that are neither phones nor morphemes in the traditional sense. Despite this uncertain grammatical status, they are widely attested in myriad languages (Mompean et al, 2020). Usage-based perspectives (e.g., Bybee 2010), nevertheless, predict the emergence of phonaesthemes as automatic, natural byproducts of the cognitive organization of tokens of experience via similarity matching and categorization of statistical recurrences across words (Bergen 2004). Given how naturally phonaesthemes instantiate core usage-based tenets such as gradience, variation, and the non-modularity of grammar, the lack of empirical research into their emergence and use is noteworthy.

An attested phonaestheme in English, for example, is gl- ['light', 'vision'(*glitter, glisten, glow*)] (Gutiérrez et al, 2016), which is embodied through an abstract schema emerging over the lexical items sharing the form~meaning overlap. Spanish shares this consonantal onset (*globo* 'globe', *gloriosa* 'glorious', *glacial* 'glacial'), but the lexical items lack the phonaesthemic meaning of light or vision. In a situation of language contact, would bilinguals employ the schematic meaning, at a level of abstraction beyond the participating lexical items, when using their other language? Studies of bilingualism and language contact have examined form~meaning overlaps and interlingual influence across languages. Notably, of course, is research into cognates, sites of high congruence between languages (Bullock & Gerfen, 2004), where interlingual influences (in production and perception), are enhanced. Despite this abundant research, however, we lack studies of the potential interlingual borrowability, transferability, or productivity of phonaesthemes and/or their abstract schemas.

This work asks whether that which glitters in English, also glows in Spanish. We employ survey data and a nonce-word task to test for the existence of an abstract phonaestheme schema and to examine any productivity of the pattern in Spanish~English bilingual data. In the monolingual populations, unsurprisingly, the robust productivity found for *gl-* in English is absent in Spanish. Results suggest the *gl-* schema is productive for the bilinguals, though in ways distinct from monolingual benchmarks. The implications of these findings for models of lexical representation and bilingual speech production are discussed.

Is that which glitters in English also gold in Spanish? Exploration of bilingual ohonaestheme transfer

Esther L. Brown , University of Colorado Boulder

Biography

Esther L. Brown earned her PhD in Hispanic Linguistics from the University of New Mexico in 2004. She is a proud UNM Lobo. She is currently an Associate Professor of Hispanic Linguistics at the University of Colorado Boulder and Chair of the Department of Spanish & Portuguese. Her research explores language use and usage patterns to test theories of lexical representation and language variation and change.

Contact, Change and Social Networks: a study of Yakama and Mexican sociolects in Washington state

Alicia Beckford-Wassink, University of Washington

Dialectological research into the phonological systems of nonwhite groups in the US has tended to focus on how or whether such groups participate in 'majority' dialect features and sound changes. For example, in Oregon, Peterson (2019) found participation in /u/- and /o/-fronting (two key sound changes in the so-called Western Vowel Pattern) in women of color. In Washington, Wassink & Hargus (2020) and Wassink (2016) eported that Yakama and Chicanx speakers do not show Western US-like fronting of /u/. However, these approaches tend to center the majority ethnicity in a broader region, regardless of who the most important local groups in contact really were. Anthropological and historical texts documenting the history of the Yakima Valley in south central Washington state make clear that earliest, year-round, non-intertribal contact in the region involved the Yakama and Mexican peoples.

This talk will trace the timecourse of interethnic contact between the Yakama and Mexican peoples, and examine aspects of the vowel system configurations of both groups that may reveal the roles of language transfer and phonological restructuring. First, we examine the overall configuration of vowel space. Next, focusing on the back region of vowel space, we will see that these two Washington groups' systems share subphonemic features not present in other sociolects of Washington state, but are also differentiated by features that appear to reflect heritage language transfer. For the Yakama, /u/ and /ʊ/ are variably extremely fronted, perhaps under the influence of the heritage language Sahaptin, which has a phonemic high central vowel /ɨ/ (Wassink & Hargus 2020). However, the target of (near-) merger for /ul/~/ʊl/, a Western Vowel Pattern feature, appears unaffected by this extreme fronting of /u/. Among the Chicanx speakers in the Yakima Valley we see moderate /u/-fronting, but we find that this fronting also does not appear to occur in prelateral syllables.

The Yakima Valley data were collected as part of the long-term Pacific Northwest English (PNWE) study (2013-present). Vowel trajectories (F1-F3) were sampled using a proportional distance approach (20-35-50-65-80%), and modeled using Generalized Additive Mixed Modeling (Soskuthy 2017).

A second research question asks how social network composition relates to vowel system variation. While contact between these groups dates back to the 1700s, the Yakama have many members whose networks display a high level of insularity. We ask whether this insularity may further predict retention of heritage Sahaptin features. Using methods for measuring network reach as an indicator of interethnic contact within the individual's network, we explore the relationship between network composition and phonological variation.

Contact, Change and Social Networks: a study of Yakama and Mexican sociolects in Washington state

Alicia Beckford-Wassink, University of Washington

A long-term partnership project with the Yakama nation lies at the heart of this research program. I will discuss how the partnership developed, using Wolfram's (2019) concept of linguistic gratuity. Together with the Yakama Language Program and Tribal Cultural Committee, a set of web pages was developed that have recently been incorporated into the Yakama Nation's mandatory history curriculum. I will end this talk by looking at the work done in partnership with the Yakama, and discussing how we came to see how sociolinguistic research might be of value to a non-specialist community within the context of that community's educational priorities.

Biography

Alicia Beckford Wassink is a professor in the Department of Linguistics at the University of Washington. She is the Byron and Alice Lockwood Endowed professor of the Humanities, and director of the Sociolinguistics Laboratory. She was recently nominated to serve as Vice-President/President Elect of the Linguistic Society of America. She is an Affiliate Professor in the Center for Mind, Brain and Learning, University of Washington (now iLabs), and an external examiner in Phonetics for the University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica. She has served as principal investigator of the English in the Pacific Northwest study since 2006. She most recently served on both the executive committee of Linguistic Society of American and the executive council of the American Dialect Society. Wassink's research interests lie in production and perception of the time-varying features of vowel systems, racial bias in automatic speech recognition, social network modeling, dialect contact, language ideology, development of sociolinguistic competence in children, and creole linguistics. Her work has appeared in books on Language and Identity (Edinburgh University Press), African-American Women's Language (Oxford), Best Practices in Sociophonetics (Routledge), and Language in the Schools (Elsevier). Primary reports of her research have appeared in the Publications of the American Dialect Society, Speech Communication, American Speech, Journal of The Acoustical Society of America, Journal of Phonetics, Language in Society, Language Variation and Change, Journal of English Linguistics, and the International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology.

03 Best Student-abstract Winner

The decline of the high-front vowel merger of /i/ and /iː/ in Jamaican Creole: evidence from speakers in rural St. Elizabeth, Jamaica

Kelly-Ann Blake

Acoustic vowel variation in the Jamaican Creole (JC) basilect is well understudied, as many investigations focus on Jamaican English (JE) acrolect speakers from the capital city, Kingston. The current study asks whether a previously reported trend towards a qualitative vowel merger of /i:/ and /i/ (Wassink, 2001) extends to other rural parts of the island. Thirty-one participants were recorded during an interview and picture-naming task in rural St, Elizabeth, Jamaica (20 male, 11 female). In addition to gender, age-group and outside contact were included the analyses. Data were obtained from a picture-naming task, where participants viewed 46 pictures and were instructed to name what they saw. Each picture was designed to elicit a CVC target word containing an oral stop for the onset and an oral stop/liquid for the coda.

To assess whether a merger exists in these speakers, Pillai scores were calculated for gender and age-group where scores closer to zero and under the Pillai threshold signify a complete overlap (see Kelley & Tucker 2020). In addition, LMER models were computed for F1, F2, and duration, with vowel (/i:/ or /i/), age-group, gender as predictors, and word + participant as random effects. Duration ratios were also calculated. Pillai scores revealed a complete spectral overlap for older-female speakers (Pillai threshold = 0.170, Pillai =-0.027, p = 0.674). Note when computing Pillai scores, the null hypothesis is that the two vowel groups are merged (see Stanley & Sneller, 2023). Hence, high p-values associated with Pillai scores under the threshold suggest a merger.

No main effect was found for Fl; however, a test of pairwise differences indicated a vowel difference for mid-age- and older-males (p = 0.021 and p= 0.008). A main effect of vowel was found for F2 such that values were higher for /i:/ than /i/ (p= 0.017). Pairwise testing for F2 revealed an effect of vowel for all groups except older-females and older-males. older-females showed no signifcant difference in duration between vowels. Duration ratios for /i:/ vs /i/ were also the lowest for older-females (1.38). Given these results, it appears as though /i:/ and /i/ are indeed spectrally merged for older-female speakers. In contrast to older-females, pairwise tests for F1 (p = 0.021) and F2 (p = 0.007) indicated a difference in vowel quality for mid-age-males.

The results suggest that mid-age-males seem to use spectral information in addition to duration to discern between /i:/ and /i/. These results reveal the presence of complete overlap for older-female speakers, suggesting a change in apparent time that may be

03 Best Student-abstract Winner

The decline of the high-front vowel merger of /i/ and /iː/ in Jamaican Creole: evidence from speakers in rural St. Elizabeth, Jamaica

Kelly-Ann Blake

occurring in JC speakers. One possible reason for this involves language contact. Mid-age-males reported having exposure to JE and North American English due to their work. These dialects differentiate /iː/ and /i/ both by duration and qualitatively. In comparison, older-females reported staying in the district for most or all their lives, suggesting that the two vowels were once merged for all speakers in the district.

Biography

Kelly-Ann Blake is a Jamaican Canadian doctoral researcher from the University of Toronto. She has presented work in syntactic prediction during reading comprehension, the semantic processing of adjectives during production, and phonemic accommodation during conversation. This is her first research project in sociophonetics. Personal interests include learning to shuffle, tennis, and baking.

05 Thank Yous

Sponsors:

Indigenous Child Language Research Center (ICLRC)

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Thank you to the HDLS 16 abstract reviewers, volunteers, individual donors, interpreters, and the interpreter coordinator, Tommi Tejeda.

05 Albuquerque Recommendations

1-Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta and Museum

https://balloonfiesta.com https://www.cabq.gov/artsculture/balloonmuseum
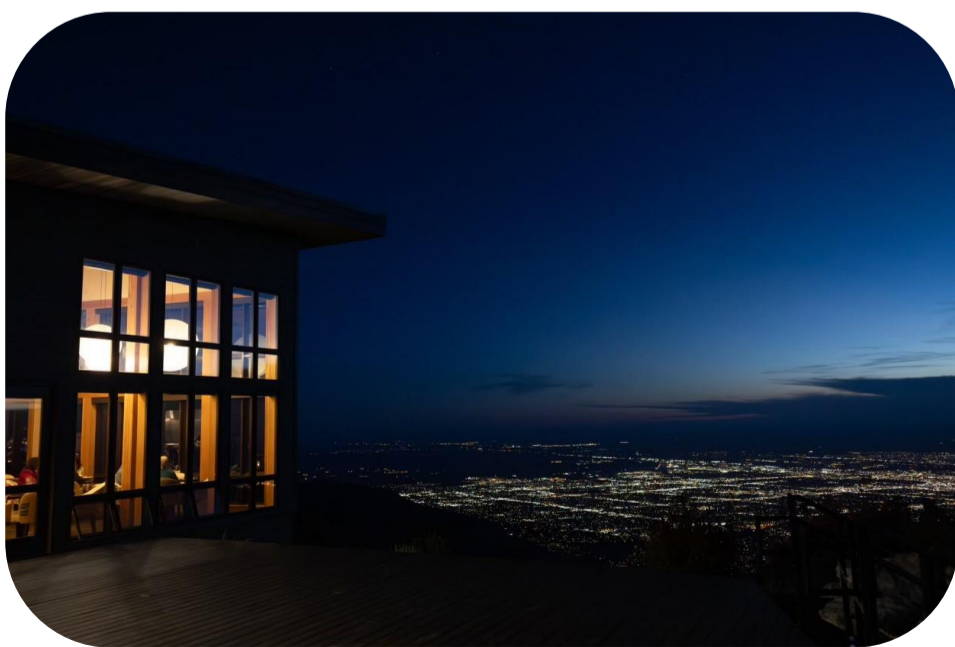
Any local will tell you that October is the most beautiful time of year in New Mexico, made so in large part by the much-anticipated sight of colorful balloons punctuating the skyline. During this season, the sky is bluer, the days are gentler, and the mornings crisper -- almost as though the landscape has taken a deep sigh -- and on the desert's warm breath sails the annual Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta.

https://balloonfiesta.com/Event-Schedule

2-Sandia Peak Tram

https://sandiapeak.com

https://sandiapeak.com/city-light-flights/

Rising from the hustle and bustle of Albuquerque,
you ascend one of America's most stunning urban peaks. Reaching the 10,378-foot crest of the Sandia Mountains, an 11,000 square mile panoramic view awaits you.
It's an elevation of the body, mind, and soul in a mere 15 minutes.

05 Albuquerque Recommendations

3-Old Town
https://www.albuquerqueoldtown.com

Nestled between the Sandia mountains (Spanish for watermelon) and three volcanoes (the Three Sisters) is a rift carved by the Rio Grande River that is home to a historic farming community, turned outpost, and then officially a village in 1706 that predates the forming of the United States by four generations. This village — which has flown the flags of three nations (Spain, Mexico, U.S.A.), was center-stage for the brutal merger of two civilizations, and has become one of the most unique and culturally significant melting pots in the history of the United States — is known as Old Town Albuquerque, NM.

https://www.albuquerqueoldtown.com

4-ABQ Biopark
https://www.cabq.gov/artsculture/biopark

https://www.cabq.gov/artsculture/biopark/events

The ABQ BioPark is a living environmental park that protects the natural world and connects communities with nature. It is a refuge for thousands of animals and plants cared for by zoological, marine and botanical experts who lead significant science-based conservation work in New Mexico and around the world.
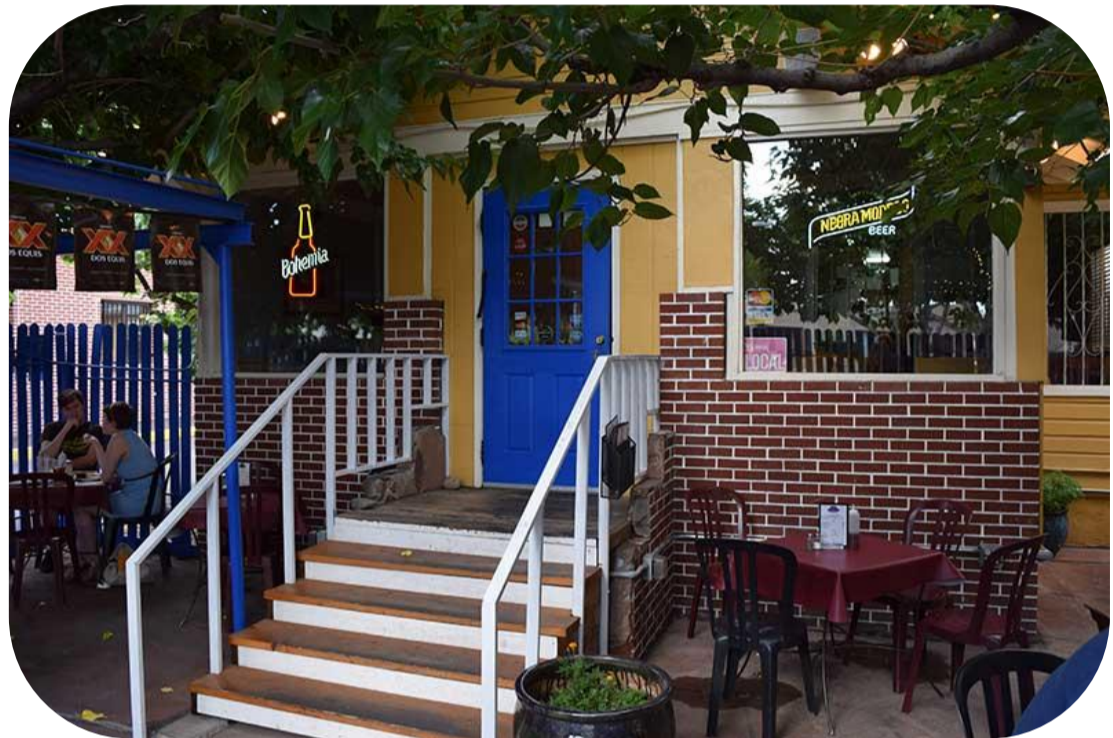
05 Albuquerque Recommendations

5-El Patio

http://elpatioabq.com

El Patio de Albuquerque has been serving the finest traditional Southwestern style home cooking since 1977. El Patio serves breakfast, lunch & dinner, featuring live music, beer & wine beverages. It is known for the fun atmosphere and delicious food.

http://elpatioabq.com/gallery-2/

6-Frontier

https://www.frontierrestaurant.com

https://www.frontierrestaurant.com/map.html

The Frontier Restaurant, an Albuquerque tradition located across from the University of New Mexico, serving great breakfasts, burritos, burgers, roasted green chile, homemade flour tortillas, fresh squeezed orange juice, and the famous Frontier Sweet Roll.

### 7- Outdoors https://www.alltrails.com/us/new-mexico/albuquerque

Fall is the perfect time to hike in Albuquerque. There are several trails accessible from Tramway, like La Luz and Pino. There are also many trails accessible with a short drive to the backside of the Sandias.

06 Maps

Popular hotel choice (Home2Suites)

UNM Continuing Education (conference venue) Enter from University or Indian School **FREE PARKING!**

Continuing Education

Head South on University to get to the Hibben Center
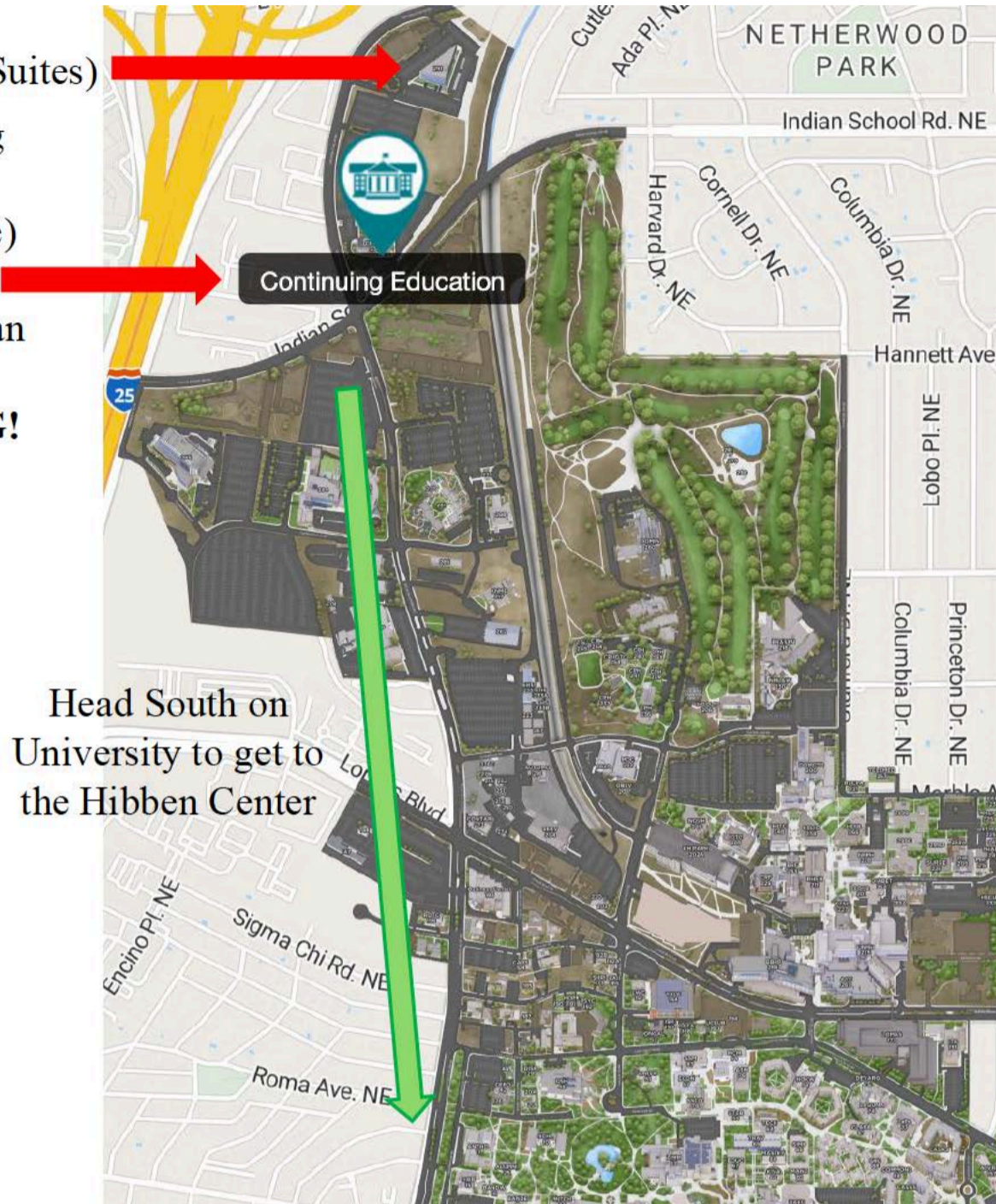
Parking

Hibben Center (reception location)

Parking