Passing the Torch
Methods and Innovation

NWAV 47

New York University
October 18-21, 2018

Schedule at a Glance

Thursday, October 18
The Graduate Center, CUNY

10:30 am – 4:00 pm: Registration (Location)
11:45 am – 1:45 pm: Workshop Session 1 (CUNY 9th Floor)
2:00 pm – 4:00 pm: Workshop Session 2 (CUNY 9th Floor)

New York University

7:00 pm – 8:00 pm: Erez Levon's Plenary Talk (Kimmel Center 10th Floor, Rosenthal Pavilion)

8:00 pm – 10:00 pm: Opening Night Reception (Kimmel Center 9th Floor, Room 914)

Friday, October 19
New York University

8:00 am – 3:55 pm: Registration (Location) & Book Display (Location)
8:00 am – 8:50 am: Breakfast Served (NYU Linguistics)
9:00 am – 10:40 am: Talk Sessions
10:40 am – 11:00 am: Coffee Break
11:00 am – 12:40 pm: Talk Sessions
12:40 pm – 2:15 pm: Lunch Break
      12:40 pm – 2:15 pm: *Careers, Variation and Change: Sociolinguists in the Workplace* (Location)
      1:15 pm – 2:15 pm: *Reporting Statistics for LVC* (Location)
2:15 pm – 3:55 pm: Talk Sessions
4:15 pm – 6:15 pm: Poster Session (Kimmel Center 4th Floor, Eisner & Lubin Auditorium)
8 pm – late: Student Mixer (NYU Linguistics)

Saturday, October 20
New York University

8:00 am – 3:55 pm: Registration (Location) & Book Display (Location)
8:00 am – 8:50 am: Breakfast Served (NYU Linguistics)
9:00 am – 10:40 am: Talk Sessions (Silver Center, 4th Floor)
10:40 am – 11:00 am: Coffee Break
11:00 am – 12:40 pm: Talk Sessions (Silver Center, 4th Floor)
12:40 pm – 2:15 pm: Lunch Break (including COSWL Pop-Up Mentoring)
      1:15 pm – 2:15 pm: *Going Viral: Shopping sociolinguistic research to the media...* (Location)
2:15 pm – 3:55 pm: Talk Sessions (Silver Center, 4th Floor)
3:55 pm – 4:15 pm: Coffee Break
4:15 pm – 5:05 pm: Talk Sessions (Silver Center, 4th Floor)
5:15 pm – 6:30 pm: John Rickford's Plenary Talk (Kimmel Center 4th Floor, Eisner & Lubin Auditorium)
8:30 pm – 10:30 pm: Party (Kimmel Center 10th Floor, Rosenthal Pavilion)

Sunday, October 21
New York University

8:00 am – 1:10 pm: Registration (Location) & Book Display (Location)
8:30 am – 9:30 am: Breakfast Served/NWAV Business Meeting (NYU Linguistics)
9:30 am – 11:10 am: Talk Sessions (Silver Center, 4th Floor)
11:10 am – 11:30 am: Coffee Break
11:30 am – 1:10 pm: Talk Sessions (Silver Center, 4th Floor)
2:30 pm – 4:30 pm: NYC *Fourth Floor* Walking Tour (NYU Linguistics)

Thursday's Schedule

11:45 am - 1:45 pm *Best Practices in Sociophonetics* Di Paolo, Bell, & Johnson; Wassink, Squizzero, Fellin and Nichols (CUNY 9205)	11:45 am - 1:45 pm *Integrated Speech Corpus Analysis – ISCAN* Stuart-Smith, Sonderegger, & McAuliffe (CUNY 9206)	11:45 am - 1:45 pm *...Issues for Undergraduate Researchers in Large Corpus Projects* Hoffman, Stanford, Tagliamonte, Tortora, & Walker (CUNY 9207)
1:45 pm - 2:00 pm Coffee Break		
2:00 pm - 4:00 pm *Language Variation Suite Toolkit* Scrivner, Orozco, & Diaz-Campos (CUNY 9205)	2:00 pm - 4:00 pm *Computational Sociolinguistics* Grieve, Hovy, Jurgens, Kendall, Nguyen, Stanford, Sumner, & Tatman (CUNY 9206)	2:00 pm - 4:00 pm *Eye-tracking for LVC research* Arvindam & Cournane (CUNY 9207)
7:00 pm - 8:00 pm Erez Levon's Plenary: *The Systematicity of Emergent Meaning* (NYU Kimmel Center 10th Floor, Rosenthal Pavilion)		
8:00 pm - 10:00 pm Reception (NYU Kimmel Center 9th Floor, Room 914)		

Thursday Workshop Abstracts

Best Practices in Sociophonetics
Part I: myVoice
Marianna Di Paolo, Adrian Bell, Lisa M. Johnson
University of Utah

Our workshop will present myVoice, a web application written by Adrian Bell in the statistical program R (R Core Team, 2016) using the Shiny R package, The app automates the process of recording, uploading, analyzing, and displaying cultural and sociophonetic data. The app interface displays geospatial context; asks the user to respond to prompts eliciting answers to demographic, cultural, and recent-language-use questions; and then asks the user to record a sentence or list of words via the microphone on their computer or mobile device. In creating myVoice, Bell has integrated the Montreal Forced Aligner (McAuliffe, 2017) with Praat (Boersma & Weenink, 2017), and other R packages to (1) record survey responses, geoposition, and audio; (2) then align the audio files to text, and analyze the sociophonetic and cultural features, and (3) finally to present the analysis to the participant within a few seconds, returning geospatial social network displays of sociophonetic and cultural affinity with other users. myVoice will make crowdsourcing sociolinguistic data from any language possible from any mobile device. We are conducting tests to assure that the myVoice app records at levels comparable to the recording equipment we have been using for our field recordings. (We believe that it will, given Kardous and Shaw (2014, 2016) findings).

We will be using myVoice in a study of the ethnic group formation of the Tongan diaspora community in Utah based on linguistic and cultural data sampled over time from community members, including their use of both Tongan and/or English. The app will prompt them to respond as they go about their normal lives and thus capture the community dynamics as they are ongoing. We know that immigrant languages are typically replaced by English in three generations in U.S. diaspora communities (Bayley, 2004). However, we have as of yet no-fine grained empirical data needed to elucidate the day-to-day mechanism leading to language shift or to the formation of new contact varieties such as "Tongan Utah English".

Two additional enhancements will be added to the app and may be ready to present at the workshop: The first enhancement will allow the elicitation of participants' interpretation of the results displayed by the sociolinguistic app, e.g. "Can you explain why you are in this particular spot on the network?". The participants contribution can be in terms of open response or selection from a menu of possible explanations. The menu of candidate explanations will be populated by the researchers and previous open responses by participants. It is expected that through time the menu of explanations will converge to a salient set of factors most likely relevant to ethnic group formation and conformist assimilation. In the next phase, we will be working with video game designers to gamify the MyVoice crowd-sourcing app.

Part II: CLOx
Alicia Beckford Wassink, Robert Squizzero, Campion Fellin and David Nichols
University of Washington

Unscripted vernacular speech is often the desired object of sociolinguistic study. However, because it is labor-intensive and time-consuming, manual transcription of audio recordings remains a major obstacle to the analysis of conversational speech.

Client Libraries Oxford (CLOx) is a new, user-friendly application for sociolinguists developed by the Sociolinguistics Laboratory at the University of Washington. CLOx utilizes Microsoft Azure Cognitive Services Speech API recognition technology to automatically generate plain-text orthographic transcriptions.

CLOx saves time; we estimate that this tool enables transcription of a sociolinguistic interview to be completed in one-fifth or less of the time it would take to produce a fully manual transcription. Another significant advantage of CLOx is that timestamps indicating the start and end time of each audio sample are preserved. This facilitates a range of tasks further downstream in the process of linguistic analysis, including: forced alignment and extraction for phonetic analysis, conversation analysis, part-of-speech tagging, etc. Because transcriptions are in standard, plain-text format (.csv), output is readable by a variety of applications commonly used for analysis and processing of linguistic data (e.g., Microsoft Word, Excel, R, ELAN).

Thursday Workshop Abstracts

This workshop will demonstrate how to use CLOx to generate transcriptions and work with the output to perform different kinds of linguistic analysis. For demonstration purposes, we will be working with English language data, but CLOx allows users to select any of the languages that are supported by Microsoft Cognitive Services. These include: Arabic, Chinese, English (US & GB), French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish. Participants will have an opportunity to work with their own audio files or use example files provided by the presenters. Participants will first learn how to format audio files for the service, then how to access CLOx to generate a transcription and download the .csv output. We will then cover importation of the transcript to ELAN and manual correction using sample data from the Pacific Northwest English Study. We will show an example workflow for correction in ELAN, including the transcription conventions used in the Pacific Northwest English Study, which include handling speaker overlap and dealing with disfluencies (following Du Bois, 1991), and marking speech to be redacted. Using the study corpus has allowed us to test CLOx's behavior with a range of vocal qualities, speech rates, and group sizes. Participants will have opportunities to ask questions and offer suggestions to improve CLOx.

Those who wish to actively participate should bring a laptop with ELAN pre-installed. ELAN is available at https://tla. mpi.nl/tools/tla-tools/elan/. Participants who wish to use their own audio files may bring 1-3 .wav recordings, each with a maximum file size of 6MB for stereo audio sampled at a 16 kHz rate. Mono audio is also acceptable. We request that sample recordings be in English and contain the voices of no more than two interlocutors for this demonstration. No prior transcription experience is required.
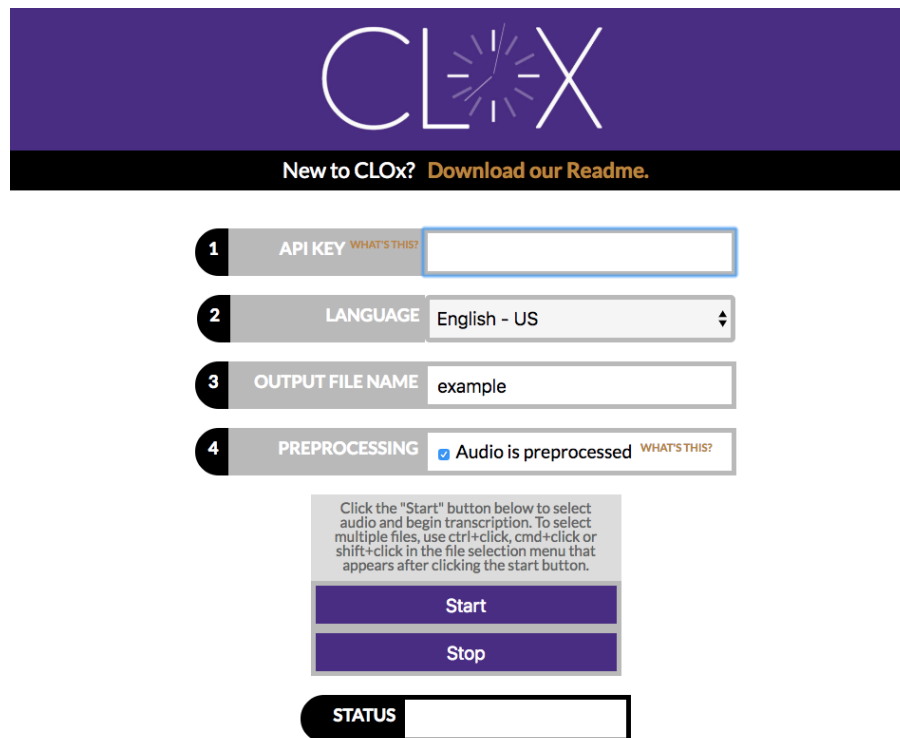

Figure 1: CLOx interface

Lexical	Onset (ss.ms)	Offset (ss.ms)
now when you were growing up you said there were two other japanese families	1267.88	1273.29
did you get to spend anytime with them or	1274.87	1277.32
um we were just children so we played together and	1278.27	1283.56

Figure 2: Sample CLOx-generated transcription

Thursday Workshop Abstracts

Integrated Speech Corpus ANalysis – ISCAN: A new tool for large-scale, cross-corpus, sociolinguistic analysis

Jane Stuart-Smith, Morgan Sonderegger, Michael McAuliffe
University of Glasgow, McGill University, McGill University

Our workshop will introduce variationist sociolinguists, especially those working with spoken language, to a new software system, Integrated Speech Corpus ANalysis (ISCAN), which enables fast, high-quality, large-scale automated acoustic phonetic analysis across multiple spoken corpora of diverse formats, simultaneously[1]. ISCAN features an easy-to-use graphical interface (in a web browser), and can also be used via a Python package for more complex analyses by technically-skilled users. We will describe how ISCAN works, and then give participants the opportunity to use the software themselves to carry out analyses of vowels and sibilants, examining commonly-measured variables (formants, COG, speech rate, etc.) across publiclyavailable datasets. Participants will gain sufficient experience with ISCAN to understand how to apply the system to their own data, and perhaps to do so on-site.

ISCAN is being developed as an open, freely-accessible, software system, by the SPeech Analysis across Dialects of English(SPADE) project, with colleagues from North America and the UK, specifically, Jane Stuart-Smith and Joe Fruehwald (UK), Morgan Sonderegger and Michael McAuliffe (Canada), Jeff Mielke, Erik Thomas, Robin Dodsworth, Tyler Kendall and Paul Fyfe (US) (2017-2020: https://spade.glasgow.ac.uk/). SPADE is primarily a methodological project, which is developing software tools to (a) assemble and import spoken language corpora of diverse formats, (b) enrich these corpora with additional linguistic information, e.g. lexical frequency, parts of speech, syllabic information, (c) carry out automated speech processing across one or more speech corpora to generate high-quality acoustic phonetic measures for speech segments, along with key durational and prosodic measures; and (d) allow users to query and extract measures for segments for subsequent analysis, using an accessible user interface, the ISCAN system which we will introduce at the workshop. Our linguistic remit is currently some varieties of English, but ISCAN can be used for any linguistic variety, provided that the sound file has an accompanying segmentation file (e.g. from a forced alignment using FAVE, MFA, or LABBCAT).

We are currently working with a number of sociolinguists and phoneticians in the UK and North America, who are sharing existing speech datasets, for the development of the software. Analyses so far, presented at LabPhon 2018, analyse data from about 10 English dialects (in the UK, US, and Canada). We are very keen that ISCAN will be as useful as possible for a wide range of users, from less to more experienced, and so feedback from NWAV47 participants will be extremely valuable. A key project goal is to build out more complex versions of the software by incorporating feedback from users about what does and does not work in the interface, and altering the software to accommodate users' request. Giving this workshop comes at a key stage in our project (start of year 2), which will lead to software which can be more responsive to the needs of sociolinguists.

SPADE is working with publicly available datasets, and private datasets, managed by team members, and members of the sociolinguistic and phonetic community. A key consideration for working with private datasets is the appropriate and ethical management of user access, to ensure that those who do not have permission to hear or identify speech recordings, are not able to do this. Only publicly-available datasets will be used for the workshop. One goal of SPADE is to enable private speech datasets to be analysed for their acoustic speech features, without the analysts needing to listen to the speech recordings, or see the transcripts, what we are calling, 'ethically non-invasive speech corpus analysis'. To this end, we are devising a set of inspection interfaces which allow users to see different 'views' of parts of the speech corpora, for example, to check likely erroneous items/measures, but which also work in conjunction with user permissions for access to the corpora, or parts of the corpora. A beta version of these inspection interfaces should be available by the workshop, which would be a valuable opportunity for users to provide feedback.

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[1] ISCAN is an updated version of Polyglot-SCT, see: McAuliffe, Michael, Elias Stengel-Eskin, Michaela Socolof, and Morgan Sonderegger. "Polyglot and Speech Corpus Tools: a system for representing, integrating, and querying speech corpora." Proc. Interspeech 2017 (2017): 3887-3891. See: https://github.com/MontrealCorpusTools/PolyglotDB

Thursday Workshop Abstracts

Methodological and Pedagogical Issues for Undergraduate Researchers in Large Corpus Projects

Michol Hoffman, James Stanford, Sali Tagliamonte, Christina Tortora, and James Walker
University of York, Dartmouth College, University of Toronto, City University of New York, La Trobe University
(Organizers: Christina Tortora, Bill Haddican, Michael Newman, and Cecelia Cutler [The City University of New York])

In recent years, many variationist labs have made efforts to increase participation of undergraduates in research projects–particularly those involving the creation of large speech corpora. This trend seems to reflect two changes that have shaped sociolinguistic practice in recent years: (i) a desire for larger data sets; and (ii) an increased awareness of the value of research apprenticeship in undergraduate teaching and learning outcomes. The workshop organizers take this to be a potentially positive development in the field, but we think it raises several issues that should be explicitly addressed by colleagues including:

1. How to ensure data quality.
2. How to handle sampling, in cases where undergraduates help recruit subjects.
3. How to make sure that the scientific goals of the researchers align well with the educational needs of our UG students, i.e. teaching/learning objectives of the undergraduate program.
4. Best practices in training of undergraduates for data collection.

The workshop will involve presentations from members of four different research groups that have worked with undergraduates, followed by a panel discussion.

Language Variation Suite Toolkit

Olga Scrivner, Rafael Orozco, Manuel Diaz-Campos
Indiana University, Louisiana State University, Indiana University

Given a current need in modern sociolinguistics for tools that reflect changes in modern technology and new methods, our workshop will contribute to the field by passing the torch from traditional sociolinguistic tools into new technology.

We have developed a cutting-edge tool for sociolinguistics that is based on state-of-the-art statistical methods: Language Variation Suite Toolkit – www.languagevariationsuite.com. We have applied a new technology, the interactive Shiny web application, to a sociolinguistics framework.

- LVS offers the flexibility of online web-based applications.
- It is accessible from any device, which is important for many sociolinguists who may need to process data during field trips.
- It is interactive, allowing researchers to view, pre-process and examine their data from various angles.
- In addition, with the current shift to R coding, this application provides a gateway into learning R.
- Finally, it is built entirely in R.

Our second web application is Text Mining Tool (http://www.interactivetextminingsuite.com), which might be of interest to many sociolinguists who are interested in learning about interactive text mining, for example, clustering and topic modeling.

Thursday Workshop Abstracts

Computational Sociolinguistics

Jack Grieve, Dirk Hovy, David Jurgens, Tyler Kendall, Dong Nguyen, James Stanford, Meghan Sumner, Rachael Tatman
University of Birmingham, Bocconi University, University of Michigan, University of Oregon, Alan Turing Institute, Dartmouth College, Stanford University, Kaggle

Over the past decade, a new approach to the study of language variation and change has emerged at the intersection of linguistics and computer science. Research in sociolinguistics, dialectology, and corpus linguistics has increasingly been using advanced quantitative methods to analyze larger and more complex datasets, often harvested from online sources, so as to understand patterns of language use across regions, social groups, and communicative situations. Concurrently, research in computational linguistics has increasingly been concerned with integrating social information into natural language processing systems. Recently these two lines of research have begun to converge, giving rise to the new field of computational sociolinguistics.

In this workshop, we will introduce the field and present a series of studies that exemplify a range of methods currently being applied, including the using large datasets consisting of social media corpora and crowdsourced surveys, and using techniques from data mining and machine learning for data analysis. The workshop will conclude with a panel discussion and a question period.

Eye-tracking for LVC research

Vishal Arvindam, Ailís Cournane
New York University

This workshop provides an introduction to the use of eye tracking for linguistic research, with particular focus on how implicit behavioural measures can be used effectively for (a) sociolinguistic research (e.g. McGowan, 2010; Koops et al., 2008; Fricke et al. 2016; Mitterer et al. 2007) and (b) syntactic and semantic variables. After an overview of the method and equipment, we will give a presentation of a sample study on semantic gender processing (Arvindam, 2018), and then run live demonstrations of both that reading study and a visual-world study we're currently developing at the Child Language Lab at NYU. We will enlist the help of a lucky audience member participant (or two) for these demonstrations using our SR Research Eyelink Duo machine!

Workshop participants will leave with an understanding of how eye tracking works, the kinds of questions it can and cannot address, the kinds of data eye trackers can collect and how to interpret them, and what running a study participant involves.

Selected References:

Arvindam, V. S. (2018). How stereotypical gender is linguistically represented: Evidence from eye movements. Honors thesis. University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Fricke, M., Kroll, J. F., & Dussias, P. E. (2016). Phonetic variation in bilingual speech: A lens for studying the production–comprehension link. *Journal of memory and language*, 89, 110-137.

Koops, C., Gentry, E., & Pantos, A. (2008). The effect of perceived speaker age on the perception of PIN and PEN vowels in Houston, Texas. *University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics*, 14(2), 12.

McGowan, K.B. (2010). Examining Listeners' Use of Sociolinguistic Information During Early Phonetic Judgments: Evidence from eye-tracking. New Ways of Analyzing Variation 39. San Antonio,TX

Mitterer, H., & McQueen, J. M. (2007). Tracking perception of pronunciation variation by tracking looks to printed words: The case of word-final /t/. In J. Trouvain, & W. J. Barry (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 16th International Congress of Phonetic Sciences* (ICPhS 2007),1929-1932.

Thursday Plenary: Erez Levon

The Systematicity of Emergent Meaning

It has become common over the past 15 years to identify two contrasting approaches to the study of language variation and change. The first, associated primarily with examinations of large-scale patterns of change at the level of the community, tends to view variation as reflecting a system of stable social contrasts at the macro-group level, i.e., along axes of social class, ethnicity, age, or gender (Labov 2001, 2007). The second approach focuses instead on variation as a system of emergent indexical meanings, which, while originally grounded in larger-scale demographic categories, can be recruited by individuals to serve more micro-level goals, such as stance-taking and the construction of culturally relevant personae in interaction (Eckert 2008, 2012). Because of their different emphases, the two approaches have often been characterized in opposing terms, such as automatic vs. agentive or systematic vs. idiosyncratic (e.g., Guy 2013; Guy & Hinskins 2016). In this talk, I argue against this type of simple binary classification. Instead, I draw on recent discussions in the literature (Labov 2012, 2018; Eckert 2016, 2017) to make the point that all processes of variation and change involve an agentive component and, at the same time, that all acts of emergent meaning-making respond to systematic constraints.

I support my arguments with a discussion of the different factors that influence how variation is perceived by listeners. Perception plays a central role in so-called third wave approaches to variation, since it is hypothesized that it is in the in-the-moment interpretation of a variant in context (i.e., construal) that variables can take on new meanings. In the talk, I present results from three experiments designed to test listeners' perceptual reactions to three different variables in Southern British English: /s/-fronting and TH-fronting (i.e., fink for 'think') (Levon 2014, 2016a), and the use of final rising intonation contours on declarative utterances ('uptalk') (Levon 2016b, 2018). My findings demonstrate that while there exists perceptual variability in how listeners interpret these variables, the meanings that emerge are reliably and consistently correlated with specific components of listeners' attitudes and social histories, the cognitive demands of the tasks in question, and the contexts in which variation occurs. This is important because it illustrates that, far from being unsystematic, emergent meaning is subject to orderly heterogeneity (cf. Preston 2011). By extension, the novel and agentive uses of variation that arise from these meanings are, similarly, systematic and predictable, as I also briefly illustrate.

Ultimately, my goals in this talk are twofold. First, I aim to demonstrate that assuming a distinction between systematic versus idiosyncratic approaches to variation and change perpetuates a false dichotomy, and that all forms of variation – whether established or emergent – are systematic in nature. Second, I hope to show that the key to revealing this systematicity lies in the detailed study of sociolinguistic perception. For it is only by understanding how listeners interpret variation that we can hope to model the transmission and diffusion of change.

References

Eckert, Penelope (2008). Variation and the indexical field. *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 12: 453–76.

Eckert, Penelope (2012). Three waves of variation study: The emergence of meaning in the study of sociolinguistic variation. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 41(1):87–100.

Eckert, Penelope (2016). Variation, meaning and social change. In Nikolas Coupland (ed.), *Sociolinguistics: Theoretical debates*, 68–85. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Eckert, Penelope (2017). The individual in the semiotic landscape. Plenary talk at Workshop on Sound Change IV, University of Edinburgh.

Guy, Gregory (2013). The cognitive coherence of sociolects: How do speakers handle multiple sociolinguistic variables? *Journal of Pragmatics* 52: 63–71.

Guy, Gregory & Frans Hinskens (2016). Linguistic coherence: Systems, repertoires and speech communities. *Lingua* 172–173: 1–9

Labov, William (2001). *Principles of linguistic change: Social factors*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Labov, William (2007). Transmission and diffusion. *Language* 83: 344–387.

Labov, William (2012). What is to be learned: The community as the focus of social cognition. *Review of Cognitive Linguistics* 10: 265–293.

Labov, William (2018). The role of the Avant Garde in linguistic diffusion. *Language Variation and Change* 30: 1–22.

Levon, Erez (2014). Categories, stereotypes and the linguistic perception of sexuality. *Language in Society* 43: 539–66.

Levon, Erez (2016a). Teasing apart social and cognitive factors in sociolinguistic perception. Plenary talk at Sociolinguistic Variation and Language Processing (SVALP) III conference, Virginia Institute of Technology.

Levon, Erez (2016b). Gender, interaction and intonational variation: The discourse functions of High Rising Terminals in London. *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 20: 133–163.

Levon, Erez (2018). Language, indexicality and gender ideologies: Contextual effects on the perceived credibility of women. Plenary talk at British Association of Applied Lingusitics (BAAL) annual conference, York St John University.

Preston, Dennis (2011). The power of language regard: Discrimination, classification, comprehension and production. *Dialectologia* Special Issue II: 9–33.

Erez Levon is Reader in Sociolinguistics at Queen Mary University of London. His work uses quantitative, qualitative and experimental methods to examine patterns of socially meaningful variation in language. In particular, he investigates how linguistic forms come to be associated with different categories of speakers, and how, in turn, speakers use these associations in their everyday linguistic interactions. His work has been published in journals such as *Language in Society*, *Language Variation and Change*, *American Speech*, and the *Journal of Sociolinguistics*. He is the author of *Language and the Politics of Sexuality* (2010, Palgrave) and the co-editor of *Language, Sexuality and Power* (2016, OUP). He is also currently Associate Editor of the *Journal of Sociolinguistics*.

Friday's Schedule

8:00 am - 3:55 pm Book Display (Location)	8:00 am - 8:50 am Breakfast Served (NYU Linguistics)			
	9:00 am - 10:40 am Session: *Tools of the Trade* (Location)	9:00 am - 10:40 am Session: *English Morphosyntax* (Location)	9:00 am - 10:40 am Session: *Liquids* (Location)	9:00 am - 10:40 am **Session Sponsored by SECOL** (Location)
	10:40 am - 11:00 am Coffee Break			
	11:00 am - 12:40 pm Session: *Processing* (Location)	11:00 am - 12:40 pm Session: *English around the World* (Location)	11:00 am - 12:40 pm **Session Sponsored by LabPhon** (Location)	11:00 am - 12:40 pm Session: *Morphosyntax more globally* (Location)
	12:40 pm - 2:15 pm Lunch Break Workshop: *Careers, Variation and Change* (Location) 1:15 pm - 2:15 pm Workshop: *Reporting statistics for LVC* (Location)			
	2:15 pm - 3:55 pm Session: *Acquisition & Incrementation* (Location)	2:15 pm - 3:55 pm Session: *Variation in Minority Langs* (Location)	2:15 pm - 3:55 pm Session: *Morphosyntax in Contact* (Location)	2:15 pm - 3:55 pm Session: *Northern Cities Shift* (Location)
	4:15 pm - 6:15 pm Poster Session (Kimmel Center 4th Floor, Eisner & Lubin Auditorium)			
	8:00 pm - Late Student Mixer (NYU Linguistics)			

Friday Talks by Session

Session: Tools of the Trade (Location, Chair: Joe Fruehwald)
- 9:00–9:25: *Making FAVE ready for New Englishes: Applying and modifying FAVE for semi-automatic acoustic analyses of Trinidadian English vowels* (Meer and Matute Flores)
- 9:25–9:50: *NIEUW Audio Transcription and Forced Alignment* (Wright, Cieri and Fiumara)
- 9:50–10:15: *Two New Ways of Analyzing Vocalic Merger* (Jones)
- 10:15–10:40: *Opening the door for forced-alignment to minority languages* (Gonzalez, Grama, Ananthanarayan, Barth and Travis)

Session: English Morphosyntax (Location, Chair: Ailís Cournane)
- 9:00–9:25: *'As if' and 'as though' in earlier spoken Canadian English: Register and the onset of change* (Brook)
- 9:25–9:50: *Innovation in Research Design: Developing a Panel Survey to Address Basic Issues of Language Change* (Cukor-Avila and Bailey)
- 9:50–10:15: *Explaining variation with amn't using the Tolerance Principle* (Thoms, Adger, Heycock and Smith)
- 10:15–10:40: *Linguists be like "Where did it come from?"* (D'Arcy)

Session: Liquids (Location, Chair: Danielle Turton)
- 9:00–9:25: *When is sound change more than segmental change? Coda /r/ and voice quality shifts in Glasgow since 1890* (Soskuthy and Stuart-Smith)
- 9:25–9:50: *Philadelphia /l/-Vocalisation is Strictly Coda Lenition* (Purse)
- 9:50–10:15: *Afrikaans (r) variation in the Garden Route: patterns of frequency and clusters of use* (Ribbens-Klein)
- 10:15–10:40: *Analysing challenging variables: The case of intervocalic /l/-vocalisation in Bulgarian* (Hofmann)

SECOL Sponsored Session (Location, Chair: Dennis Preston)
- 9:00–9:25: *How far North does the South go? Appalachian Adoption of the Southern Vowel Shift* (Hazen)
- 9:25–9:50: *Job Skills and the Southern Vowel Shift: Style on the Job* (Forrest)
- 9:50–10:15: *Sociolinguistic variation in an in-between place* (Gordon and Cochran)
- 10:15–10:40: *Participation networks: The role of social networks in constraining participation in a change-in-progress among Latinxs in New Orleans, LA* (Lewis)

Session: Processing (Location, Chair: Meredith Tamminga)
- 11:00–11:25: *Prior experience with a linguistic variant affects the acquisition of its social meaning: An experimental simulation using alien language learning* (Lai, Rácz, and Roberts)
- 11:25–11:50: *Effects of the linguistic processing in real time: affricates in Brazilian Portuguese* (Freitag)
- 11:50–12:15: *Measuring sociolinguistic perception in real time* (Austen and Campbell-Kibler)
- 12:15–12:40: *Do listeners form grammatical expectations to African American Language?* (Weissler)

Session: English around the World (Location, Chair: Alex D'Arcy)
- 11:00–11:25: *Age vectors vs. axes of intraspeaker variation for North American and Scottish English vowel formants* (Mielke, Fruehwald, Thomas, McAuliffe, Sonderegger and Dodsworth)
- 11:25–11:50: *A new take on comparative variation analysis* (Szmrecsanyi and Rosseel)
- 11:50–12:15: *Expanding the envelope: formal variation in the expression of perfect meaning in World Englishes* (Suarez-Gomez)
- 12:15–12:40: *New approaches to scaling up: Tracking variation from individual to group and to language* (Meyerhoff, Arnold, Barth, Dunn, Greenhill, Klaere, Nagy, Niedzielski, Walker, Gray and Hazenberg)

LabPhon Sponsored Session (Location, Chair: Lisa Davidson)
- 11:00–11:25: *An ultrasound-tongue-imaging study of rhoticity in a socially-stratified spontaneous speech corpus of*
- *Scottish English* (Lawson)
- 11:25–11:50: *Changing accents changes syllables: The effect of diachronic phonetic change on syllabic representations in the Inland North* (Nesbitt)
- 11:50–12:15: *On the relationship between vowel nasalization and nasal weakening: Evidence from a Caribbean and non-Caribbean dialect of Spanish* (Bongiovanni)
- 12:15–12:40: *Audiovisual cue enhancement in the production and perception of the COT-CAUGHT contrast* (Havenhill)

Session: Morphosyntax more globally (Location, Chair: Bill Haddican)
- 11:00–11:25: *Variation in British Sign Language indicating verbs* (Schembri, Fenlon and Cormier)
- 11:25–11:50: *Variation in the use of the wo-relativizer in Swabian German* (Beaman)
- 11:50–12:15: *Social perception of syntactic variation* (Robinson)
- 12:15–12:40: *Gradience and contrast in 2SG direct object pronouns in Brazilian Portuguese* (Schwenter, Hoff, Dickinson, Bland and Lamberti)

Workshop: *Careers, Variation and Change: Sociolinguists in the Workplace* (Shousterman)[1]
Workshop: *Reporting Statistics for LVC* (Torres Cacoullos and Guy)[2]

Session: Acquisition & Incrementation (Location, Chair: Sali Tagliamonte)
- 2:15–2:40: *Internal bias feeds incrementation: Experimental evidence from must in child Toronto English* (Cournane and Pérez-Leroux)
- 2:40–3:05: *Do birds of a feather flock together? Real time incrementation and type of sound change* (Holmes-Elliott)
- 3:05–3:30: */u/-fronting and /æ/-raising in Toronto families* (Hall and Maddeaux)
- 3:30–3:55: *The sociolinguistic sat-nav: tracking the development of community norms through the childhood years* (Smith and Holmes-Elliott)

Session: Variation in Minority Languages (Location, Chair: Zvjezdana Vrzic)
- 2:15–2:40: *The role of similarity in sound change: Variation and change in Diné affricates* (Palakurthy)
- 2:40–3:05: *What about mie? Methodologies for investigating negation in Picard* (Auger and Burnett)
- 3:05–3:30: *Production matches prescription: Morphosyntactic variation in language maintenance communities* (Bleaman)
- 3:30–3:55: *Maintaining style in language death* (Kasstan)

Session: Morphosyntax in Contact (Location, Chair: Ruth King)
- 2:15–2:40: *Structural and semantic conditioning of the New Mexican Spanish subjunctive: Maintenance in a contact variety* (Lacasse)
- 2:40–3:05: *Contact linguistics, restructuring and morphosyntactic variation: Past be regularization on St Helena* (Schreier)
- 3:05–3:30: *Language contact and social meaning from the perspective of 'new speakers' of Basque* (Rodríguez-Ordóñez)
- 3:30–3:55: *A variationist analysis of locative markers in Chengdu dialect* (Li)

Session: Northern Cities Shift (Location, Chair: Matt Gordon)
- 2:15–2:40: *Revisiting the Inland North Fringe* (Dinkin)
- 2:40–3:05: *Another Look at the Development of the Northern Cities Shift in Chicago* (Durian and Cameron)
- 3:05–3:30: *Reversal of the Northern Cities Shift in Buffalo, NY* (Milholland)
- 3:30–3:55: *Contextualizing reversal: Sociohistorical dynamics and the Northern Cities Shift in a Chicago neighborhood* (D'Onofrio and Benheim)

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1   Lunch provided for PhD students
2   This is a brown bag event

List of Posters

A. **Varieties of English**

1. *Six Views of New England: Mapping Perceptions of New England Speech* (Chartier and Jones)
2. *Dialect property surveys: Marking features and making meaning in Newfoundland English* (Van Herk)
3. *Contemporary Appalachian English: Change from outside and within* (Childs and Hasty)
4. *The differences between and within BEG and BAG: Phonological, morphological, and lexical effects in prevelar raising* (Stanley)
5. *Pre-velar raising and categorization in Nevada* (Gunter, Clayton and Fridland)
6. *(Sub-)Urbanization, Local Identities, and Linguistic Behavior: Mapping /ai/ Variation Across Houston* (Jeon and Niedzielski)
7. *Revisiting t/d-deletion: New insights from the North-East of England* (Woolford)
8. *Policing Variation: Using the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Forensic Database to Examine Sociophonetic Variation in Canada* (De Decker)

B. **Phonological Change**

1. *Why some New Zealand vowels seem to be lowering* (Ross, Arnold, Ballard, Charters and Watson)
2. *4,000 flaps in Blackburn, Lancashire: Rule generalisation, competing variants and old men as the leaders of linguistic change* (Turton)
3. *The holy/holey distinction in Received Pronunciation English: morpho-phonological evidence for a change in progress* (Halfacre)
4. *Does phonetic reversal lead to phonological reversal?* (Sneller and Labov)

C. **Style**

1. *Stylistic variation in eliciting controlled but spontaneous speech* (Boyd and Hall-Lew)
2. *Stylistically Vowel-Rounding in Bahrain via sect, social class, and "chicken nuggets"* (Sokhey)
3. *Comparing coronals - a sociophonetic study of /s/ and /t/ in different registers of Copenhagen Danish* (Pharao)
4. *Lexical variation and inverted style-shifting: 'Doing' Cornishness in careful speech styles* (Sandow)

D. **Methods**

1. *Computational sociolinguistics: methodological innovations in exploring conceptual variation and change* (Mehl, Fitzmaurice, Alexander, Hine, Dallachy and Robinson)
2. *Deep Learning and Sociophonetics: Automatic Coding of Rhoticity Using Neural Networks* (Gupta, DiPadova and Stanford)
3. *Lexical Racialization Examined through Machine Learning* (Wright)
4. *Input estimation as a predictor of phonetic variation* (Miatto, Hamann and Boersma)
5. *An ultrasound-tongue-imaging study of rhoticity in a socially-stratified spontaneous speech corpus of Scottish English* (Lawson)
6. *Studying variation and change at the articulatory level using ultrasound* (Kwon)
7. *Centralizing Individual Variation: "Relative Fluency" as a Measurement in Heritage-Speaker Speech Rate Analysis* (Stevens and Vicario)
8. *New methods to study the social meaning of language variation: exploring the potential of the Relational Responding Task* (Rosseel, Speelman and Geeraerts)

E. **Perception**

1. *Habitual pitch, political affiliation, and the perception of female politicians' voices* (Davidson)
2. *Developing different patterns of social evaluation in the speech community* (Melo and Gomes)
3. *Can exposure to culturally specific stuffed toys induce perceptual bias in Australian listeners?* (Walker, Szakay and Cox)
4. *What's in a Name?* (Jannedy and Weirich)
5. *Investigating ideological street renaming in Eastern Germany and Poland* (Buchstaller, Alvanides, Fabiszak, Brzezinska and Griese)

List of Posters

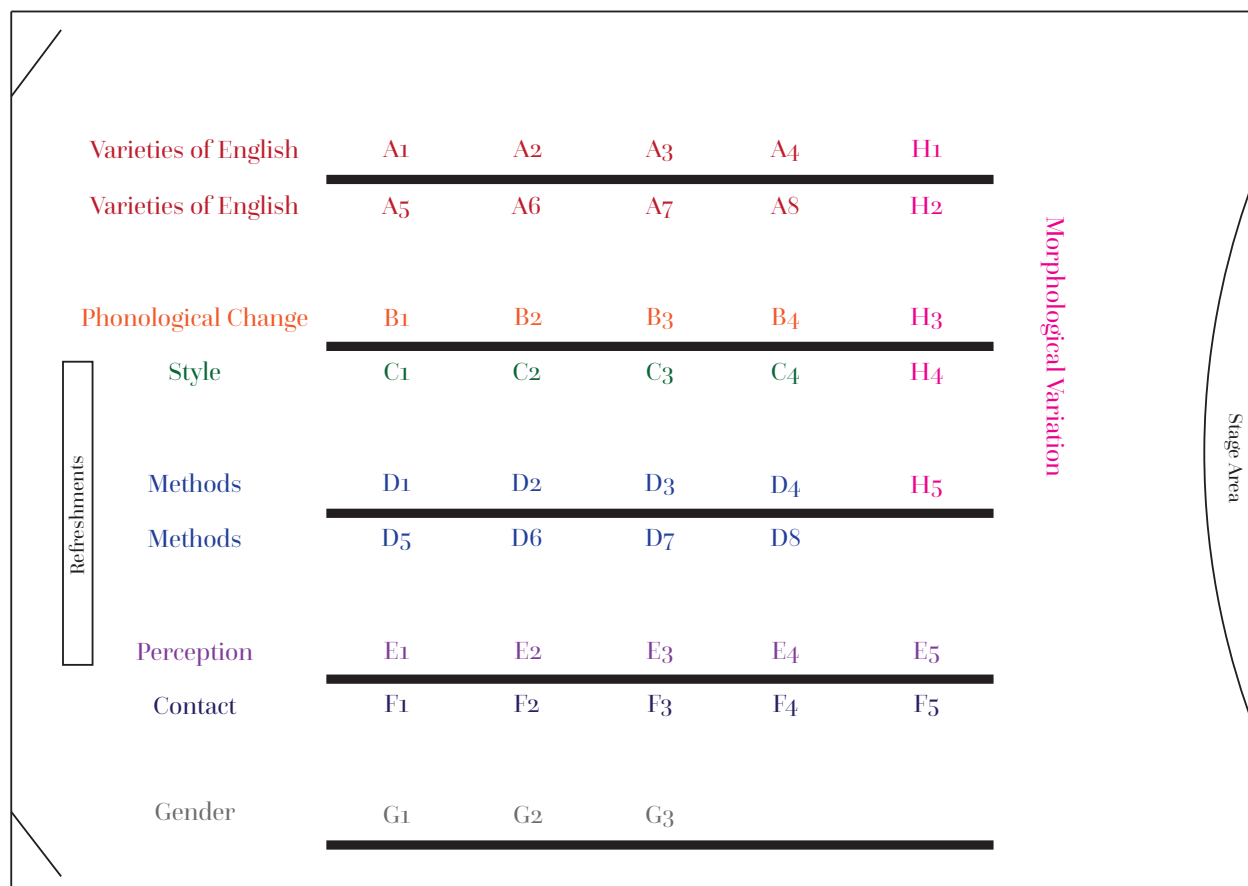**F.   Contact**

     1. *When a new pronoun crosses the border: The spread of a gente along the Brazilian-Uruguayan frontier* (Pacheco, Carvalho and Pereira Scherre)

     2. *Phonological maintenance in heritage Veneto /r/ spoken in the town of Santa Teresa, Brazil* (Loriato)

     3. *Generational Effects for the Intonation of Nuclear Configuration in Palenquero and Vernacular Spanish Declaratives* (Lopez-Barrios)

     4. *A language contact account of (ING) in New Mexico* (Jones and Koops)

     5. *Sounding like a na[ʔ]ive: the acquisition of glottal replacement by Polish adolescents in Glasgow* (Ryan)

G.   Gender

     1. *Computational linguistic analysis of dehumanization of LGBTQ groups in the media* (Mendelsohn)

     2. *Reverse Engineering the LGBTQ+ Voice: Utilizing Prototype Theory to Construct Linguistic Stereotypes of Sexual Identity* (Conner)

     3. *"I am not that I play" – Linguistic variation as a marker of gender in Shakespeare's cross dressing plays* (Birchfield)

H.   Morphological Variation

     1. *The analysis of awesomeØ: Rule-governed nonstandardness at the edge of the grammar* (Brook and Blamire)

     2. *Clock-time expressions: A case of coincident, broadly cross-linguistic shift* (Melnick)

     3. *I'll tell you, this study is going to explore future temporal reference in Cape Breton* (Gardner)

     4. *The effects of media exposure on regional association: A case study of Mandarin aspectual you* (Peng)

     5. *Two Discourse Markers in Argentinean Internet/Youth Language* (Valentinsson)

Varieties of English	A1	A2	A3	A4	H1	
Varieties of English	A5	A6	A7	A8	H2	Morphological Variation
Phonological Change	B1	B2	B3	B4	H3	
Style	C1	C2	C3	C4	H4	Stage Area
Methods	D1	D2	D3	D4	H5	
Methods	D5	D6	D7	D8		
Perception	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	
Contact	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	
Gender	G1	G2	G3			

Refreshments

Saturday's Schedule

	8:00 am - 8:50 am Breakfast Served (NYU Linguistics)			
8:00 am - 3:55 pm Book Display (Location)	9:00 am - 10:40 am Session: *Socially Mediated Perception* (Location)	9:00 am - 10:40 am Session: *Mergers & Chain Shifts* (Location)	9:00 am - 10:40 am Session: *Gender & Intonation* (Location)	9:00 am - 10:40 am Session: *Dialect Contact* (Location)
	10:40 am - 11:00 am Coffee Break			
	11:00 am - 12:40 pm Session: *Borrowing & Code-Switching* (Location)	11:00 am - 12:40 pm Session: *Ethnolects* (Location)	11:00 am - 12:40 pm Session: *Sssibilantsss* (Location)	11:00 am - 12:40 pm Session: *Identity Performance* (Location)
	12:40 pm - 2:15 pm Lunch Break *COSWL Pop-Up Mentoring* (Location) 1:15 pm - 2:15 pm Workshop: *Going Viral: Shopping sociolinguistic research...* (Location)			
	2:15 pm - 3:55 pm **Session Sponsored by ADS** (Location)	2:15 pm - 3:55 pm Session: *Perceptual Evaluation* (Location)	2:15 pm - 3:55 pm Session: *Sounds in Contact* (Location)	2:15 pm - 3:55 pm Session: *Theorizing Social Factors* (Location)
	3:55 pm - 4:15 pm Coffee Break			
	4:15 pm - 5:05 pm Session: *Institutions & AAE* (Location)	4:15 pm - 5:05 pm Session: *Prosody & Social Meaning* (Location)	4:15 pm - 5:05 pm Session: *Variation in ASL* (Location)	4:15 pm - 5:05 pm Session: *Twitter/CMC* (Location)
	5:15 pm - 6:30 pm John R. Rickford's Plenary: *Class and Race in the Analysis of Language Variation and the Struggle for Social Justice: Sankofa* (Kimmel Center 4th Floor, Eisner & Lubin Auditorium)			
	8:30 pm - 10:30 pm Party (Kimmel Center 10th Floor, Rosenthal Pavilion)			

Saturday Talks by Session

Session: Socially Mediated Perception (Location, Chair: Tyler Kendall)
- 9:00–9:25: *Variant expectations: Genre and enregisterment in experimental context* (Squires)
- 9:25–9:50: *Is there an influence of race on evaluations of writers who produce typographical errors?* (Weissler, Boland, Derricks, Queen and Sekaquaptewa)
- 9:50–10:15: *The effect of style-shifting on speech perception* (Walker, van Hell and Bowers)
- 10:15–10:40: *Perception of non-standard phonetic variants in Danish* (Pharao and Malmstedt)

Session: Mergers & Chain Shifts (Location, Chair: Maciej Baranowski)
- 9:00–9:25: *The GOAT-THOUGHT Merger in Tyneside English: Evidence from static and dynamic data* (Warburton)
- 9:25–9:50: *It's a TRAP!: The trigger for the Elsewhere Shift in Lansing, Michigan* (Mason)
- 9:50–10:15: *What Do We Mean by Structure?: Mobile Speakers and the (Non-)Coherence of Chain Shifts* (Nycz)
- 10:15–10:40: *S[a]rry not s[ɔ]rry: (OR) in Toronto English* (Walker and Hoffman)

Session: Gender & Intonation (Location, Chair: Erez Levon)
- 9:00–9:25: *Full Tone to Sound Feminine: Analyzing the role of tonal variants in identity construction* (Gao)
- 9:25–9:50: *Gender stereotypes affect the perception of tone and pitch* (Lai)
- 9:50–10:15: *Mean pitch and style: A focus on three individuals in Hawai'i* (Kirtley and Drager)
- 10:15–10:40: *Pitch, affect and gender: the interaction of social and physiological factors in the speech of non-binary individuals* (Jas)

Session: Dialect Contact (Location, Chair: Jim Stanford)
- 9:00–9:25: *Partial /ai/-Raising as a Contact Phenomenon* (Kodner and Richter)
- 9:25–9:50: *Social Change and /s/ Variation in Concepción, Chile and Lima, Peru: The Role of Dialect and Sociolectal Contact* (Rogers and Klee)
- 9:50–10:15: *Multiple Negation in Latino English(es)* (Callahan and Thomas)
- 10:15–10:40: *Contrasting Age of Arrival and Length of Residence in Dialect Contact* (Oushiro)

Session: Borrowing & Code-Switching (Location, Chair: Ana Maria Carvalho)
- 11:00–11:25: *Applying the Prosodic Sentence to the study of code-switching* (Steuck)
- 11:25–11:50: *Determining the language of the determiner in bilingual "mixed DPs"* (Torres Cacoullos, Lacasse, Dion and Poplack)
- 11:50–12:15: *The Ease of Codeswitching: Testing processing cost through the prosodic structure of bilingual speech* (Johns and Steuck)
- 12:15–12:40: *The rarer gender: Factors contributing to feminine determiners with lone-English origin nouns in Spanish discourse* (Trawick and Bero)

Session: Ethnolects (Location, Chair: Naomi Nagy)
- 11:00–11:25: *Multiethnolect moves a round u in style* (Young)
- 11:25–11:50: *Sociolinguistic variables, integration and identity markers among Filipino Winnipeggers* (Li, Rosen and Tran)
- 11:50–12:15: *Definite change taking place: Determiner realization in multiethnic communities in New Zealand* (Meyerhoff, Ballard, Birchfield, Charters and Watson)
- 12:15–12:40: *Allophones of /æ/ in four ethnic groups of Vancouver, BC* (Presnyakova, Pappas and Umbal)

Session: Sssibilantsss (Location, Chair: Danny Erker)
- 11:00–11:25: *Variation in /s/-fronting in a diverse sample of speakers for sex/gender/sexuality* (Becker and Stoddard)
- 11:25–11:50: *Dialectal and social factors affect the phonetic bases of English /s/-retraction* (Stuart-Smith, Sonderegger, Macdonald, McAuliffe and Mielke)
- 11:50–12:15: *Back to Bins- a mixed-methods reevaluation of categorization in sociophonetics* (Ahlers)
- 12:15–12:40: *Revisiting the importance of gradient analyses: /s/ in the Dominican diaspora* (Dixon)

Session: Identity Performance (Location, Chair: Uri Horesh)
- 11:00–11:25: *Expecting a performance: Listener expectations and social meanings in Tweets* (Leigh)
- 11:25–11:50: *Script Variations on Tunisian Amazigh Facebook: Semiotic practices for the construction of a group identity* (Bahri)

- 11:50–12:15: *Hadi Hiya Lughat az-Zənqa A [Xtʃi]: Phonetic Correlates of Street-Conscious Style in Moroccan Rap* (Schwartz)
- 12:15–12:40: *Crossing and its discontents: A corpus-based analysis of metalinguistic discourse surrounding Spanish used by non-Latinx rappers* (Garley)

Event: COSWL Pop-Up Mentoring Program[1]
Workshop: Going Viral: Shopping sociolinguistic research to the media and to the community (Poplack, Dion, Robillard, and Roussel)[2]

ADS Sponsored Session (Location, Chair: Kirk Hazen)
- 2:15–2:40: *Southcentral Alaska English: Developing a baseline for further study* (Bowie)
- 2:40–3:05: *Lateral production in Liberal, Kansas: Minority alignment to the new majority* (Garcia and Kohn)
- 3:05–3:30: *Regionality and Final Fricative Deletion in African American Language* (Farrington)
- 3:30–3:55: *Prosodic variation and rootedness in Appalachian English* (Reed)

Session: Perceptual Evaluation (Location, Chair: Valerie Fridland)
- 2:15–2:40: *Do grammatical and phonetic variables interact in perception?* (Beline Mendes)
- 2:40–3:05: *The social meaning of a merger: Evidence from a matched-guise experiment in two speech communities* (Regan)
- 3:05–3:30: *Style and attitude: The social evaluation of the BET vowel* (Savage and Mason)
- 3:30–3:55: *Acoustic correlates of perceived Southernness ratings* (Gunter, Vaughn and Kendall)

Session: Sounds in Contact (Location, Chair: Carol Klee)
- 2:15–2:40: *Minorities in the lead? Puerto Rican adoption of Philadelphia sound changes in-progress* (Berry)
- 2:40–3:05: *Interracial conflict as a source of feature borrowing* (Sneller)
- 3:05–3:30: *The roles of linguistic transfer, education, and identity in the Hebrew of bilingual Palestinians* (Horesh and Gafter)
- 3:30–3:55: *Language attitudes as predictors of phonological variation among local and expatriate children in Singapore* (Starr)

Session: Theorizing Social Factors (Location, Chair: Tracey Weldon)
- 2:15–2:40: *Disambiguating and denaturalizing the voice in sociolinguistics and on Catfish: Toward better theory and practice surrounding the phonetics of sex and gender* (Zimman)
- 2:40–3:05: *What's age got to do with it? Problematizing the temporal dimension for linguistic explanation* (D'Arcy and Tagliamonte)
- 3:05–3:30: *Doing raciolinguistics in Brazil: Challenges and possibilities* (Brito)
- 3:30–3:55: *Locating speakers in the socioeconomic hierarchy: towards the optimal indicators of social class* (Baranowski and Turton)

Session: Institutions & AAE (Location, Chair: Sonja Lanehart)
- 4:15–4:40: *Producing a fragmented narrative: AAVE and the dynamics of courtroom interaction in the Zimmerman trial* (Angermeyer)
- 4:40–5:05: *When More Means Less: American Attitudes toward Learning Two Language Varieties* (Sweetland)

Session: Prosody & Social Meaning (Location, Chair: Nicole Holliday)
- 4:15–4:40: *"Slooow talkin' Southerners": Intonation and speech rate in the perception of regional American English* (Holman)
- 4:40–5:05: *Rhythm and the embodiment of physical practices* (Esposito and Gratton)

Session: Variation in ASL (Location, Chair: Ceil Lucas)
- 4:15–4:40: *Documenting Individual Variation in ASL (DIVA)* (Occhino and Hill)
- 4:40–5:05: *Weak hand variation in Philadelphia ASL: A pilot study* (Tamminga, Fisher and Hochgesang)

Session: Twitter/CMC (Location, Chair: Jack Grieve)
- 4:15–4:40: *Localising morphosyntactic variation in Welsh Twitter data* (Willis, Gopal, Blaxter and Leemann)
- 4:40–5:05: *"What's the 'uh' for?": Pragmatic specialization of uh and um in instant messaging* (Gadanidis)

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1   For more information, see < https://www.linguisticsociety.org/content/coswl-pop-mentoring-program>
2   This is a brown bag event

Saturday Workshop Abstract

Going Viral: Shopping sociolinguistic research to the media and to the community
Shana Poplack, Nathalie Dion, Suzanne Robillard and Basile Roussel
University of Ottawa (Sociolinguistics Lab)

Though Canada is an officially bilingual country, the language "problem" remains recalcitrant. Its poster child is lexical borrowing, especially from English into French, giving rise to the dreaded anglicismes, widely held to lead to the deterioration, if not death, of the recipient language. No surprise then that we at the uOttawa Sociolinguistics Lab have devoted decades to studying various facets of this issue, with a particular focus on the effects of language mixing on the grammars of the languages in contact. The results of a recently published synthesis of this work (Poplack, Borrowing: loanwords in the speech community and in the grammar; OUP 2018), were diffused by the University of Ottawa via a targeted media campaign, which in turn triggered intense interest from journalists. This led to a front-page story in the Globe and Mail (the Canadian NYT), a CBC News write-up (shared 2700 times), and radio and television interviews broadcast on 22 stations, including BBC World Service and Radio-Canada International. A university-produced video garnered over 2000 YouTube views. For us, and likely for many other sociolinguists, this has been one of the all-too rare occasions where the (rather technical) results of variationist sociolinguistic research have really hit a nerve with the public.

Headlines, like "Sociolinguistique: le franglais et le chiac 'sauvés par la science'", "English invasions of French short-lived, linguist finds" and "Le franglais ne menacerait pas le français", were uniformly positive. But the public response, expressed via Facebook posts and shares, (re)tweets, Reddit threads and blog posts, was deeply polarized. In this session, we wanted to share our experience of engaging with the media and the public, in the hopes of sparking a discussion on the role (and responsibility) of the sociolinguist in public discourse. We propose to first give a brief overview of the actual sociolinguistic findings, then show how these were distilled by the media for popular consumption, and discuss how they were subsequently interpreted by stakeholders.

For example, ongoing content analysis of the nearly 4000 responses we have tracked to date reveals a significant difference in propensity to accept the message (that (lexical borrowings adopt the grammatical structure of the recipient language, and as such do not alter it) which closely mirrors the sociopolitical divide between Francophones and Anglophones prevailing in Canada. Responses written in English are nearly twice as likely to be positive as those written in French (the minority language), while nearly 2/3 of the latter explicitly dismiss the results, which remarkably, are interpreted to mean exactly the opposite of what was found. We review the sociopolitical factors that led to the perception that these linguistic findings were newsworthy in the first place, illustrate how individual allegiances color the interpretation of scientific results, and explore whether -- and how! -- sociolinguists can mediate among competing interpretations of their work.

Saturday Plenary: John R. Rickford

Class and Race in the Analysis of Language Variation and the Struggle for Social Justice: *Sankofa*

Sankofa (<Twi san 'return,' ko 'go,' fa 'fetch') literally means "Go back and get it," or figuratively, "Look back to go forward." It is useful at this point in the study of socolinguistic variation to recall two aspects of our early history that are worth re-emphasizing: the relevance of social class and race, and the importance of social application. For instance, three of the most influential community studies of the 1960's--Labov et al (1968) in Harlem, and Shuy, Wolfram and Riley (1967) and Wolfram (1969) in Detroit--focused on class, race and language and were funded by the US Office of Education with the goal of improving the teaching of inner-city students.

To help us go forward, in this talk I will look back at 50+ years of research to address our theoretical understandings of the roles of race and class in sociolinguistic variation, and our applied efforts to curtail the discrimination and injustice experienced by African American and other vernacular speakers in schools, police interactions and the courts.

On the theoretical/analytical side, social class/socioeconomic status was at the heart of the genesis of quantitative sociolinguistics in the 1960s, but it has been pursued with less frequency and conviction since then. However, class does remain very relevant to sociolinguistic variation, and recent models of social class variation in sociology offer new strategies for analyzing it in language variation. How class and race shape sociolinguistic variation as they do needs further theorizing and explanation, I think, as is the question of why race often trumps class as the basis of socio-political action and speech alignment in the US.

On the applied/activist side, we have only recently begun to document the extent to which speakers of African American Vernacular English [AAVE] are discriminated against in US courtrooms because of jurors' unfamiliarity with and prejudice against their dialect. Rickford and King (2016) argue, for instance, that the vital courtroom testimony of Rachel Jeantel in the 2013 Florida trial of George Zimmerman for the murder of Trayvon Martin was neither understood nor believed, partly because it was delivered in AAVE. (Jeantel will read two of her poems before my talk.) Jones et al (2018) provide compelling experimental evidence that US court reporters simply do not understand AAVE speakers well enough. Other cases from the US, UK and Caribbean suggest that this is part of a more general problem, exacerbated when the speaker is poor or a person of color. And Voigt et al (2016) demonstrate that race is the salient basis of the relative respect shown (through language) to motorists stopped by Oakland police officers, regardless of officer ethnicity. Finally, re-segregation is increasing in the US since court-ordered efforts against it have been relaxed, with dire consequences for literacy education, job prospects, and unjust incarceration among Black and Brown vernacular speakers. There are encouraging examples of relatively new initiatives making a positive difference (e.g. Harambee youth employment accelerator in S. Africa, The Brotherhood Sister Sol in NYC). How sociolinguists can contribute to these initiatives and innovate new ones of our own is worth considering. We owe it to the communities that have fueled the development of our subfield.

References

Jones, Taylor, Jessica Kalbfeld, Ryan Hancock, and Robin Clark. 2018. Testifying while Black: An experimental study of court reporter accuracy in transcription of African American English. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania. Presented at the January meeting of the Linguistics Society of New York. Under review.

Labov, William, Paul Cohen, Clarence Robins and John Lewis. 1968. *A Study of the Non-Standard English of Negro and Puerto rican Speakers in New York City*. Final Report, Cooperative Research Project No. 3288, US Office of Education.

Rickford, John R., and Sharese King. 2016. Language and linguistics on trial: Hearing Rachel Jeantel (and other vernacular speakers) in the courtroom and beyond. *Language* 92.4:948-88.

Shuy, Roger, Walter A. Wolfram, and William K. Riley. 1967. *Linguistic Correlates of Social Stratification in Detroit Speech*. Final Report, Cooperative Research Project No. 6-1347, United States Office of Education.

Voight, Rob, Nicholas P. Camp, Vinodkumar Prabhakaran, William L. Hamilton, Rebecca C. Hetey, Camilla M. Griffiths, David Jurgens, Dan Jurafsky and Jennifer Eberhardt. (June) 2017. Language from police body camera footage shows racial disparities in officer respect. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* [PNAS]

Wolfram, Walter A. 1969. *A Sociolinguistic Description of Detroit Negro Speech*. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics.

John R. Rickford (PhD, U. of Pennsylvania, 1979) is Professor of Linguistics, J.E. Wallace Sterling Professor of the Humanities, and Bass University Fellow of Undergraduate Education at Stanford University, where he has taught since 1980. He was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2017. His research interests include sociolinguistic variation and change, ethnicity, social class and style; pidgins and creoles; African American Vernacular English [AAVE]; and activist sociolinguistics--the application of variation studies to the understanding and solution of educational, legal and other challenges facing AAVE and other vernacular speakers, including the achievement of versatility in reading and writing and the reduction/elimination of injustice in interactions with police and appearances in court.

John is the author of numerous scholarly articles, and author or editor of over a dozen books, including *Dimensions of a Creole Continuum*, *African American Vernacular English*, *Spoken Soul* (co-authored with Russell J. Rickford and winner of an American Book Award), *Style and Sociolinguistic Variation* (co-edited with Penny Eckert), *Raciolinguistics* (co-edited with H Samy Alim and Arnetha Ball) and *Variation, Versatility and Change in Sociolinguistics and Creole Studies* (in press).

Former President of the Linguistic Society of America, the Society for Pidgin-Creole Linguistics, and the Society for Caribbean Linguistics, John also served as Chair of the Stanford Faculty Senate and Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Guyana. Other honors and awards include the Dean's Award for Distinguished Teaching and a Bing Fellowship for Excellence in Teaching at Stanford, the Linguistics Society of America's Language and the Public Interest Award, and the Anthropology Association of America's Anthropology and the Media Award.

John is married to Angela E. Rickford, Professor of Education at San Jose State University. They have four children and six grand-children. For further information, see www.johnrickford.com

Sunday's Schedule

8:30 am - 1:10 pm Book Display (Location)	8:30 am - 9:30 am Breakfast Served NWAV Business Meeting (NYU Linguistics)			
	9:30 am - 11:10 am Session: *I <3 NY* (Location)	9:30 am - 11:10 am Session: *French Morphosyn-tax & Discourse* (Location)	9:30 am - 11:10 am Session: *Subject Pronoun Expression* (Location)	9:30 am - 11:10 am Session: *Sounds in Contact* (Location)
	11:10 am - 11:30 am Coffee Break			
	11:30 am - 1:10 pm Session: *Gender & Sexuality* (Location)	11:30 am - 1:10 pm Session: *Contact Languages* (Location)	11:30 am - 1:10 pm Session: *Style* (Location)	11:30 am - 1:10 pm Session: *Variation in L2* (Location)
2:30 pm - 4:30 pm *NYC Fourth Floor Walking Tour* (NYU Linguistics)				

Session: I <3 NY (Location, Chair: John Singler)
- 9:30–9:55: *Mapping Emerging Words in New York City* (Grieve)
- 9:55–10:20: *Computer simulations of the future of Spanish in NYC: The wall vs. high immigration* (Adli and Hemmer)
- 10:20–10:45: *Phonetic contrast in New York Hasidic Yiddish peripheral vowels* (Nove)
- 10:45–11:10: *Systemic change and parent first-dialect effects in NYC English short-a variation* (Haddican, Tortora, Newman, Cutler, Diertani, Eldridge, Lagreca and Tan)

Session: French Morphosyntax & Discourse (Location, Chair: Gillian Sankoff)
- 9:30–9:55: *Connecting panel and trend studies: a cross-variety comparison of consequence markers in French* (Blondeau, Mougeon and Tremblay)
- 9:55–10:20: *Observing variation and change in Ontario French through speaker identity* (Bigot and Papen)
- 10:20–10:45: *Il s'adapte –tu ou est-ce qu'il reste constant? : Style and Yes-No questions in careful Québec French* (Villeneuve)
- 10:45–11:10: *Subject Relative Clauses and the Actuation Problem in Acadian French* (Comeau and King)

Sunday Talks by Session

Session: Subject Pronoun Expression (Location, Chair: Gregory Guy)
- 9:30–9:55: *Sociolinguistics as a powerful tool to follow the course of a parametric change* (Duarte)
- 9:55–10:20: *Redefining 'Simplification': An Analysis of Third Person Subject Pronoun Expression in Mosquito Coast Spanish* (Critchfield)
- 10:20–10:45: *Assimilation and Acquisition Failure – A Comparative Variationist test of two hypotheses about U.S. Spanish* (Erker)
- 10:45–11:10: *The role of cognitive constraints in language variation: The relationship between working memory and subject expression variation in Spanish* (Zahler)

Session: Sounds in Contact (Location, Chair: Roey Gafter)
- 9:30–9:55: *Coronal palatalization in the Greek of Greek-Canadians* (Pappas, Papazachariou, Presnyakova and Tsolakidis)
- 9:55–10:20: *Internal vs. contact-induced variability: Phonetic but not phonological fidelity in Heritage Italian VOT* (Nagy, Nodari and Celata)
- 10:20–10:45: *VOT of French-English bilinguals in Saint-Boniface, Canada* (Rosen and Bérubé)
- 10:45–11:10: *The vowels in 'pig' vs. 'tofu': A contact-induced merger in Toronto Heritage Cantonese?* (Tse)

Session: Gender & Sexuality (Location, Chair: Sophie Holmes-Elliott)
- 11:30–11:55: *Misgendering Is Related to Attitudes about Transgender Identities* (Conrod)
- 11:55–12:20: *Lexical change as sociopolitical change in talk about transgender bodies: New methods for the corpus analysis of internet data* (Zimman and Hayworth)
- 12:20–12:45: *Listeners' social attributes influence sensitivity to coarticulation in the perception of sibilants in nonce words* (Phillips and Resnick)
- 12:45–1:10: *The Role of Social Expectation in the Perception of Gay Speech* (Bouavichith)

Session: Contact Languages (Location, Chair: Michol Hoffman)
- 11:30–11:55: *Birth of a contact language did not favour simplification* (Meakins, Hua and Bromham)
- 11:55–12:20: *Vowel system or vowel systems? Variation in the monophthongs of Philippine Hybrid Hokkien* (Gonzales and Starr)
- 12:20–12:45: *New methods for measuring coherence: A case study from northern Australia* (Hua, Meakins, Algy and Bromham)
- 12:45–1:10: *Stance, Style and the Creole Continuum: Stylistic variation in the Bahamian copula system* (Laube)

Session: Style (Location, Chair: Lauren Hall-Lew)
- 11:30–11:55: *Stance, style, and semantics: Operationalizing insights from semantic-pragmatics to account for linguistic variation* (Gadanidis, Hildebrand-Edgar, Kiss, Konnelly, Pabst, Schlegl, Umbal and Tagliamonte)
- 11:55–12:20: *English Clicks: Individual Variation in Speech Preparation and Stance Display* (Pillion)
- 12:20–12:45: *The Use of Implosive Consonants in Obama's Style Shifts* (Husain)
- 12:45–1:10: *The social meaning of stylistic variability: Sociophonetic (in)variance in presidential candidates' campaign rallies* (D'Onofrio and Stecker)

Session: Variation in L2 (Location, Chair: Daniel Schreier)
- 11:30–11:55: *Acquiring sociolinguistic competence in a new language: A mixed methods study of Roma migrants in Manchester* (Howley)
- 11:55–12:20: *Subject doubling in advanced and near-native speakers of French* (Black)
- 12:20–12:45: *Acquisition of Variation in L2 Hebrew: Stylistic Constrains on Intervocalic Glottal Stop Deletion* (Wyschogrod)
- 12:45–1:10: *"It's an American symbol!": Non-native speakers' take on remarkable LIKE* (Zaykovskaya)