

Full Program

Wednesday March 2

8:30am–5:30pm	Pre-CUNY workshop on Event structure (Hilton Garden Inn, this is NOT the CUNY hotel!)
3–7	CUNY registration desk open
5–7pm	CUNY welcome reception (Ice breaker), Hilton Conference Center bar

Presentations related to the special session on Language Variation within and across Speakers are marked with a *

Invited presentations related to the special session are marked with **

Thursday March 3

7am	Registration desk opens	
8–9am	Breakfast	
8:45–9:00am	Welcome (Fiona McLaughlin, Chair UF Linguistics; Kent Fuchs, President University of Florida; Edith Kaan, chair CUNY 2016)	
Session 1 (Chair: Shari Speer)		
9–9:45am	The effects of linguistic and social sources of variation on speech processing**	Cynthia Clopper
9:45–10:15am	Limits on maintaining perceptual information in accented speech processing*	Zachary Burchill, Linda Liu, Kodi Weatherholtz and T. Florian Jaeger
10:15–10:45am	Relative difficulty of understanding foreign accents as a marker of proficiency*	Shiri Lev-Ari, Marieke van Heugten and Sharon Peperkamp
10:45–11:15am	Break	
Session 2 (Chair: Elsi Kaiser)		
11:15–11:45am	The English can't <i>stand</i> the bottle like the Dutch: ERPs show language effects on the nonverbal perception of object position	Geertje van Bergen and Monique Flecken
11:45–12:15pm	Print exposure modulates reliance on linguistic context for pronoun comprehension*	Iris Strangmann, Rebecca Nappa and Jennifer E. Arnold
12:15–12:45pm	The moral dimension of implicit verb causality	Laura Niemi, Joshua Hartshorne, Tobias Gerstenberg and Liane Young

Thursday March 3

12:45–3:15pm	Poster session 1 and Lunch break (lunch on your own)	
	1:15–2:15 odd numbered posters	
	2:15– 3:15 even numbered posters	
Session 3 (Flash Talks, Chair: Theres Grüter)		
3:15–3:30pm	Adjunct control interpretation in four year olds is colored by the task	Juliana Gerard, Jeffrey Lidz, Shalom Zuckerman and Manuela Pinto
3:30–3:45pm	German relative clauses: The missing–VP effect in double and triple embeddings	Daniela Mertzen, Lena Jäger and Shravan Vasishth
3:45–4:00pm	Gender agreement attraction in Russian: novel patterns in comprehension	Anton Malko and Natalia Slioussar
4:00–4:15pm	L2 learners need more time to predict*	Nicholas Feroce, Patricia Aziz, Eunjin Chun and Edith Kaan
4:15–4:45pm	Break	
Session 4 (Chair: Arielle Borovsky)		
4:45–5:15pm	Novelty of discourse referents promotes heuristics in children’s syntactic processing	Yi Ting Huang, Lauren Abadie, Alison Arnold and Erin Hollister
5:15–5:45pm	Interpretation of null and overt pronouns in Chinese	Aili Zhang and Nayoung Kwon
5:45–6:30pm	The unspeakable languages of the human mind**	Guillaume Thierry

Friday March 4

8am	Registration desk opens	
8–9am	Breakfast (business meeting for CUNY organizers)	
Session 5 (Chair: Jorge Valdés Kroff)		
9–9:45am	The changing L1: How bilingualism affects syntactic processing in the native language**	Giuli Dussias
9:45–10:15am	Linguistic experience (L1 vs. L2) shapes sentence formulation*	Agnieszka Konopka and Tess Forest
10:15–10:45am	In language change, processing effects precede loss in production*	Björn Lundquist, Yulia Rodina, Irina Sekerina and Marit Westergaard
10:45–11:15am	Announcements/ Break	
Session 6 (Chair: Darren Tanner)		
11:15–11:45am	EEG correlates of syntactic expectation reflect both word-to-word and hierarchical dependencies	Jonathan Brennan, Max Cantor, Rachael Eby and John Hale
11:45–12:15pm	Lexical predictions and the structure of semantic memory: EEG evidence from case changes	Shota Momma, Yingyi Luo, Hiromu Sakai, Ellen Lau and Colin Phillips
12:15–12:45pm	Early predictability and delayed integration effects in reading: Neural and behavioral evidence	Trevor Brothers, Tamara Swaab and Matt Traxler
12:45–3:15pm	Poster session 2 and Lunch break (lunch on your own) 1:15–2:15 odd numbered posters 2:15– 3:15 even numbered posters	
Session 7 (Chair: Roger Levy)		
3:15–3:45pm	Memory-based limits on surprisal-based syntactic adaptation	Les Sikos, Hannah Martin, Laura Fitzgerald and Dan Grodner
3:45–4:15pm	The Priming of Basic Combinatory Responses in MEG	Esti Blanco-Elorrieta, Victor Ferreira, Paul Del Prato and Liina Pykkänen
4:15–4:45pm	A meta-analysis of syntactic priming in language production	Kyle Mahowald, Ariel James, Richard Futrell and Edward Gibson
4:45–5:15pm	Break	

Friday March 4

Session 8 (Chair: Ratreë Wayland)		
5:15–6:00pm	Language variation and the role of individuals in community changes: The sociolinguistic making of Montreal French**	Hélène Blondeau
7:00–9:00pm	Conference dinner at The Warehouse, downtown Gainesville (Transportation provided)	

Saturday March 5

8am	Registration desk opens	
8–9am	Breakfast	
Session 9 (Chair: Steffi Wulff)		
9–9:45am	Register variation as a mediating factor for linguistic processing**	Douglas Biber
9:45–10:15am	Comprehenders infer influences of discourse intent and speaker knowledge state on linguistic form*	Mark Myslín, Roger Levy and Andrew Kehler
10:15–10:45am	Bottom–up adaptation of online pragmatic inferences to variability of speakers*	Rachel Ryskin, Chigusa Kurumada and Sarah Brown–Schmidt
10:45–11:15am	Break	
Session 10 (Chair: Matt Wagers)		
11:15–11:45am	Obligatory and optional focus association in sentence processing	Barbara Tomaszewicz and Roumyana Pancheva
11:45–12:15pm	Closest conjunct agreement in English: A comparison with number attraction	Lap–Ching Keung and Adrian Staub
12:15–12:45pm	Attraction and similarity–based interference in object gender agreement	Sandra Villata and Julie Franck
12:45–3:15pm	Poster session 3 and Lunch break (lunch on your own) 1:15–2:15 odd numbered posters 2:15– 3:15 even numbered posters	
Session 11 (Chair: Jennifer Arnold)		
3:15–3:45pm	On the comprehension of referring expressions: the role of coordination in conversation	Delphine Dahan, Michael Coffel and Devin Barney
3:45–4:15pm	I see what you meant to say: Effects of plausibility and speaker certainty on processing of repair disfluencies	Matthew Lowder and Fernanda Ferreira
4:15–4:45pm	Input complexity and rule induction. An entropy model	Silvia Radulescu, Frank Wijnen and Sergey Avrutin

Saturday March 5

4:45–5:15pm	Break	
Session 12 (Chair: Eleonora Rossi)		
5:15–5:45pm	Executive-function skills support sentence processing: Evidence from adult learners	Lucia Pozzan, Morgan Berman and John Trueswell
5:45–6:30pm	What does it take to be a native speaker?*	Maria Polinsky

Poster session 1 (Thursday March 3; 1:15–3:15pm)

	Session Day	Title	Authors
1	Thursday	A constraint on the online empty pronoun resolution in Japanese	Tomohiro Fujii, Hajime Ono and Masaya Yoshida
2	Thursday	A Gradient Symbolic Computation model of incremental processing	Pyeong Whan Cho, Matthew Goldrick and Paul Smolensky
3	Thursday	A new model for processing antecedent–ellipsis mismatches	Dan Parker
4	Thursday	A rating study of frozen scope in the VP–internal locative alternation*	Sarah Kresh
5	Thursday	Accessibility as a cross–linguistic mechanism of pronoun use: Evidence from Cantonese	Heeju Hwang
6	Thursday	Adaptation of gap predictions in filler–gap dependency processing	Emily Atkinson and Akira Omaki
7	Thursday	Agreement Attraction in NP ellipsis	Nayoun Kim, Laurel Brehm and Masaya Yoshida
8	Thursday	Agreement attraction in person is symmetric	Anna Laurinavichyute and Shravan Vasishth
9	Thursday	All by myself or Obama's elf? The influence of social network size on speech perception*	Shiri Lev–Ari
10	Thursday	Alpha power decreases during center embedding in natural stimuli	Marten van Schijndel and William Schuler
11	Thursday	An asymmetry of agreement attraction provides evidence for self–organized parsing	Garrett Smith, Julie Franck and Whitney Tabor
12	Thursday	An ERP preliminary analysis of the Person Split in Italian	Paolo Lorusso, Anna Dora Manca, Ludovico Franco and Mirko Grimaldi
13	Thursday	Aspect attrition in Russian–German bilingual speakers	Olga Dragoy, Ekaterina Virfel, Anna Yurchenko and Roelien Bastiaanse

Poster session 1 (Thursday March 3; 1:15–3:15pm)

14	Thursday	Attraction interference effects of number in pronominal resolution processing in Brazilian Portuguese	Michele Alves
15	Thursday	Bayesian Pronoun Interpretation in Mandarin Chinese	Meilin Zhan, Roger Levy and Andrew Kehler
16	Thursday	Bilingual language control in perception vs. action: MEG reveals comprehension control mechanisms in anterior cingulate cortex and domain-general control of production in dorsolateral prefrontal cortex*	Esti Blanco-Elorrieta and Liina Pykkänen
17	Thursday	Can measures of processing complexity predict progressive aphasia from speech?	Kathleen C. Fraser, Marten van Schijndel, Naida Graham, Elizabeth Rochon and Sandra Black
18	Thursday	Children's incremental interpretation of grammatical aspect	Laura Wagner, Shari Speer and Faith Stagge
19	Thursday	Cognitive-control effects on the kindergarten path: Separating correlation from causation	Yi Ting Huang, Juliana Gerard, Nina Hsu, Alix Kowalski and Jared Novick
20	Thursday	Comparative ellipsis has an object bias, though subjects are more frequent	Katy Carlson, Benjamin Lee, Sarah Nelson and Blake Clark
21	Thursday	Comparing On-line and Off-line Comprehension of Non-canonical Sentences in L1 Adults, L1 Children and L2 Children – Evidence from an Eye-tracking Study	Valentina Cristante and Sarah Schimke
22	Thursday	Complexity effects in sluicing and sprouting	Kathleen Hall and Masaya Yoshida
23	Thursday	Comprehenders reason about competing causal sources of binomial ordering	Mark Myslín, Emily Morgan and Roger Levy
24	Thursday	Comprehension Priming Evidence for Elliptical Structures	Julian Grove, Emily Hanink and Ming Xiang

Poster session 1 (Thursday March 3; 1:15–3:15pm)

25	Thursday	Computation of Agreement is Verb-Centric Regardless of Word Order	Caroline Andrews and Brian Dillon
26	Thursday	Connecting verbs to syntax: Modifying verb bias	Yi Lin and Cynthia Fisher
27	Thursday	Constraints on adaptation to syntactic variability between and within speakers*	Rachel Ryskin, Zhenghan Qi, Melissa Duff and Sarah Brown-Schmidt
28	Thursday	Correlate not optional: PP sprouting in 'much less' ellipsis.	Jesse Harris and Katy Carlson
29	Thursday	Crosslinguistic activation of referential bias in Korean-English bilinguals*	Hyunwoo Kim and Theres Grüter
30	Thursday	Cross-linguistic variation in sensitivity to grammatical errors: evidence from multilingual speakers*	Sol Lago, Anna Stutter and Claudia Felser
31	Thursday	Cute little puppies and nice cold beers: Rethinking the role of prenominal adjectives	Michael Ramscar, Melody Dye, Petar Milin, and Richard Futrell
32	Thursday	Dependency resolution difficulty increases with distance in Persian complex predicates: Evidence against the expectation-based account	Molood Sadat Safavi, Samar Husain and Shравan Vasishth
33	Thursday	Dialectal adaptation suggests rapid implicit learning of unfamiliar syntactic structures*	Scott Fraundorf, T. Florian Jaeger and Michael Tanenhaus
34	Thursday	Differences in pronoun comprehension between native and non-native speakers: Evidence from implicit causality/consequentiality verbs*	Wei Cheng and Amit Almor
35	Thursday	Differential ERPs to local vs. global prediction failures	Giulia Bovolenta, Stephen Politzer-Ahles and E. Matthew Husband
36	Thursday	Discourse attention during utterance planning affects referential form choice*	Sandra Zerkle and Jennifer E. Arnold

Poster session 1 (Thursday March 3; 1:15–3:15pm)

37	Thursday	Dissociating retrieval interference and reanalysis in agreement comprehension: ERP evidence	Darren Tanner, Sarah Grey, Erika Exton and Janet van Hell
38	Thursday	Distributing events across intervals explains difficulties in aspectual processing	David Townsend, Froogh Aziz and Kerry McDermott
39	Thursday	D-linking and working memory: New evidence from Spanish	Alex Stiller and Grant Goodall
40	Thursday	Do code-switches lead to increased difficulty in comprehension? Examining the cognitive processes that integrate different forms of unexpectancy*	Jorge Valdes Kroff, Patricia Roman, Javier Solivan, Maya Waide and Paola Dussias
41	Thursday	Does syntactic flexibility in production facilitate or inhibit planning?*	Guillermo Montero-Melis, Esteban Buz and T. Florian Jaeger
42	Thursday	Does visual cognitive control engagement help listeners tidy up the garden-path?	Nina Hsu, Ashley Thomas and Jared Novick
43	Thursday	Downstream repetition effects reveal a lack of episodic traces for predictable words	Joost Rommers and Kara D. Federmeier
44	Thursday	Effects of definiteness and wh type on filler-gap dependency	Rebecca Tollan and Daphna Heller
45	Thursday	Effects of Inference Relations and unique Identifiability on Referent Management	Andreas Brocher and Klaus von Heusinger
46	Thursday	Experimental evidence that “weak definite” noun phrases are not interpreted as generics	Thaís M. M. de Sá, Greg N. Carlson, Maria Luiza Cunha Lima and Michael K. Tanenhaus
47	Thursday	Exploring the effects of Theory of Mind and Shared Information in Perspective-Taking	Xiaobei Zheng, Irene Symeonidou and Richard Breheny
48	Thursday	Eye-tracking evidence for active gap-filling regardless of dependency length	Wing-Yee Chow, Yangzi Zhou and Rosanna Todd

Poster session 1 (Thursday March 3; 1:15–3:15pm)

49	Thursday	Facilitatory intrusion effects in subject-verb honorific agreement in Korean	Nayoung Kwon and Patrick Sturt
50	Thursday	Felicity Condition and Children's Knowledge of Restrictive Focus	Yi-ching Su
51	Thursday	Foreign accent affects pragmatic inferences*	Sarah Fairchild and Anna Papafragou
52	Thursday	Forward perceptual spans as informationally equivalent across languages	Daniel Tucker and Klinton Bicknell
53	Thursday	French object relatives: evidence against DLT but not entirely explained by frequency	Céline Pozniak, Barbara Hemforth and Anne Abeillé
54	Thursday	Frequency-(in)dependent regularization in language production and cultural transmission*	Emily Morgan and Roger Levy
55	Thursday	Gender and discourse-based differences in processing Spanish copulas*	Sara Sánchez-Alonso, Ashwini Deo and María Piñango
56	Thursday	Grammaticality illusions are conditioned by lexical item-specific grammatical properties	Jérémy Pasquereau and Brian Dillon
57	Thursday	Korean L2 learners' structural priming mediated by speakers with different English accents*	Eunjin Chun, Julia Barrow and Edith Kaan
58	Thursday	Linear proximity effects in Hindi reciprocal resolution	Samar Husain and Dave Kush
59	Thursday	Split intransitivity modulates look-ahead effects in sentence planning	Shota Momma, L. Robert Slevc and Colin Phillips
60	Thursday	Using grammatical features to forecast incoming structure: The processing of across-the-board extraction	Patrick Sturt and Andrea E. Martin
61	Thursday	Interaction between morphological complexity and rhyme	Hezekiah Akiva Bacovcin, Amy Goodwin Davies, Robert Wilder and David Embick

Poster session 2 (Friday March 4; 1:15–3:15pm)

	Session	Title	Authors
1	Friday	Exploring memory and processing through a gold standard annotation of Dundee	Cory Shain, Marten van Schijndel, Edward Gibson and William Schuler
2	Friday	High or low motor: a norming study for verbs.	Julie Carranza, Michael Kaschak, Arielle Borovsky and Edward Bernat
3	Friday	Incremental interpretation and its disruption by negative arguments	Jakub Dotlacil and Arnout Koornneef
4	Friday	Incremental interpretation in cases of individual/degree polysemy	Margaret Grant, Sonia Michniewicz and Jessica Rett
5	Friday	Individual differences in predictive processing: Evidence from subject filled-gap effects in native and non-native speakers of English*	Adrienne Johnson, Robert Fiorentino and Alison Gabriele
6	Friday	Inferring individuals' scalar thresholds: What counts as tall for you?*	Eva Wittenberg, David Barner and Roger Levy
7	Friday	Informational focus in Spanish pronoun resolution: answering the QUD	Alyssa Ibarra and Jeff Runner
8	Friday	Interactions between Reading Skills and Lexical Properties on On-line Sentence Reading	Tao Gong, Dave Braze, Jim Magnuson, Einar Mencl, Whitney Tabor, Julie Van Dyke and Donald Shankweiler
9	Friday	Intraspeaker priming of sociolinguistic variation: cognitive and linguistic complexity*	Meredith Tamminga
10	Friday	Intrusive reflexive binding inside a fronted wh-predicate	Akira Omaki, Zoe Ovans and Brian Dillon
11	Friday	Investigating the modulatory effect of expectations on memory retrieval during sentence comprehension	Luca Campanelli, Julie Van Dyke and Klara Marton
12	Friday	Learning a talker or learning an accent: cross-talker generalization of phonetic adjustment to foreign-accented speech*	Xin Xie and Emily Myers

Poster session 2 (Friday March 4; 1:15–3:15pm)

13	Friday	Length effects in an OV language with Differential Object Marking and mixed head direction	Pegah Faghiri and Barbara Hemforth
14	Friday	Like water off a duck's back: How listeners react to and recover from referential infelicity	Agatha Rodrigues, Raheleh Saryazdi and Craig Chambers
15	Friday	Limited Reactivation of Syntactic Structure in Noun Phrase Ellipsis	Chelsea Miller and Matt Wagers
16	Friday	Linear order and syntactic structure in sentence priming	Hezekiah Akiva Bacovcin and Meredith Tamminga
17	Friday	Listening through voices: Infant statistical word segmentation across multiple speakers*	Casey Lew-Williams and Katharine Graf Estes
18	Friday	Locality effects for adverbials: A case of Japanese adverbial NPIs	Kentaro Nakatani
19	Friday	Long-term syntactic adaptation for relative clause attachment preferences: Evidence from ERPs	Trevor Brothers, Tamara Swaab and Matt Traxler
20	Friday	Low predictability: An empirical comparison of paradigms used for sentence comprehension	Christine Ankenet, Mirjana Sekicki and Maria Staudte
21	Friday	Structural constraints strongly determine the attachment of temporal adverbs	Nicoletta Biondo, Francesco Vespignani and Brian Dillon
22	Friday	Mandarin Chinese and a Southwestern Mandarin Dialect Display Different Typological Properties in Describing Different-trajectory Caused Motion Events.*	Jing Paul
23	Friday	Mandarin relative clause processing or the joy of replication	Céline Pozniak and Barbara Hemforth
24	Friday	Markedness matters: An event related potentials study of gender, number, and person agreement in Spanish	José Alemán Bañón and Jason Rothman

Poster session 2 (Friday March 4; 1:15–3:15pm)

25	Friday	Metaphor out of School: Electrophysiological Correlates of Metaphor processing in Lower and Higher Literates*	Simona Di Paola, Paolo Canal, Irene Ricci, Chiara Bertini, Pier Marco Bertinetto, Andrea Moro and Valentina Bambini
26	Friday	Minding the gap: The parser avoids relative clause analyses whenever it can	Francesca Foppolo, Carlo Cecchetto, Caterina Donati, Vincenzo Moscati and Adrian Staub
27	Friday	Misrepresentations of plurality in late processing: evidence from self-paced reading	Jack Dempsey, Kiel Christianson and Darren Tanner
28	Friday	Morphological antecedents of individual variability in agreement comprehension: ERP evidence	Darren Tanner, Nyssa Z. Bulkes, Kailen Shantz, Chase Krebs, Andrew Armstrong and Amalia Reyes
29	Friday	Modality general and specific brain responses during reference resolution	Christian Brodbeck, Laura Gwilliams and Liina Pykkänen
30	Friday	Morphosyntactic and semantic prediction in L1 and L2 speakers of German	Courtney Johnson Fowler and Carrie Jackson
31	Friday	Native English speakers' structural alignment with foreign-accented speech*	Eunjin Chun, Julia Barrow and Edith Kaan
32	Friday	Neural basis for goal-oriented conversation*	Masako Hirotani, Takahiko Koike, Shuntaro Okazaki, Motofumi Sumiya, Maho Hashiguchi, Yoshikuni Ito, Douglas Roland and Norihiro Sadato
33	Friday	Neurophysiological responses to mixed noun phrases in speakers who codeswitch and don't codeswitch*	Anne Beatty-Martínez and Giuli Dussias
34	Friday	On the unbalance between subject and object relative clauses in discourse context	Renê Forster and Letícia Maria Sicuro Corrêa
35	Friday	On-line processing of bi-aspectual verbs in Czech	Štěpán Matějka, Jan Chromý and Jakub Dotlacil

Poster session 2 (Friday March 4; 1:15–3:15pm)

36	Friday	Oscillatory signatures of morpho-syntactic processing in native and L2 speakers	Yanina Prystauka and Eleonora Rossi
37	Friday	Parallelism guides syntactic prediction for across-the-board extraction	Dan Parker and Liana Abramson
38	Friday	Passive sentences can be predicted by adults	Karin Stromswold, Melinh Lai, Paul de Lacy and Gwendolyn Rehrig
39	Friday	People are better at taking the perspective of non-native speakers*	Shiri Lev-Ari
40	Friday	Person blocking effects in the processing of English reflexives	Shayne Sloggett and Brian Dillon
41	Friday	Phoneme ambiguity is reflected very early in primary auditory cortex	Laura Gwilliams, Tal Linzen, Kyriaki Neophytou, Lena Warnke, David Poeppel and Alec Marantz
42	Friday	Pitch shape modulates the time course of tone vs. pitch accent processing in Mandarin Chinese	Zhaohong Wu and Marta Ortega-Llebaria
43	Friday	Prediction and inhibition of syntactic structure: Evidence from either (of the)... or.	Kelly-Ann Blake, Frederick Gietz and Margaret Grant
44	Friday	Prediction failure blocks the use of local semantic context	Giulia Bovolenta and E. Matthew Husband
45	Friday	Preverbal and clause-final negation in Spanish/Palenquero bilinguals	Lauren Perrotti
46	Friday	Priming of quantifier scope resolution reveals differences between each and every one, but similarities across all	Roman Feiman and Jesse Snedeker
47	Friday	Print exposure modulates effects of repetition priming during sentence reading	Matthew Lowder and Peter Gordon
48	Friday	Prior experience influences predictive processing in novel sentences	Arielle Borovsky

Poster session 2 (Friday March 4; 1:15–3:15pm)

49	Friday	Proactive interference in anaphoric dependency resolution: Evidence from Chinese	Zhong Chen
50	Friday	Processing at least in ignorance contexts is costly: Evidence from eye movements	Stavroula Alexandropoulou, Jakub Dotlačil and Rick Nouwen
51	Friday	Processing code-switching in Algerian bilinguals: Effects of language use, semantic expectancy and cognates	Souad Kheder and Edith Kaan
52	Friday	Processing English Passives: Interaction with Event Structure, but no Evidence for Heuristics	Caterina Laura Paolazzi, Nino Grillo, Artemis Alexiadou and Andrea Santi
53	Friday	Processing Hindi relative clauses: Evidence against expectation-based theories	Samar Husain and Shravan Vasishth
54	Friday	Processing polarity by native speakers and L2 learners: ERP evidence for quantitative differences	Juliane Domke
55	Friday	Processing pronouns: Null vs. Overt in Vietnamese	Binh Ngo and Elsi Kaiser
56	Friday	Pronoun resolution in semantically biased contexts: evidence from heritage Russian	Tanya Ivanova-Sullivan
57	Friday	Pronoun resolution within- and across sentences: Effects of subjecthood and verb bias	Emily Fedele and Elsi Kaiser
58	Friday	What we know about knowing: An ERP study of factive verbs	Einat Shetreet, Jacopo Romoli, Gennaro Chierchia and Gina Kuperberg
59	Friday	Rapid accent adaptation and constraints on cross-talker generalization	Kodi Weatherholtz, Linda Liu and T. Florian Jaeger
60	Friday	Ellipsis with garden-path antecedents in French	Dario Paape, Barbara Hemforth and Shravan Vasishth

Poster session 3 (Saturday March 5; 1:15–3:15)

	Session	Title	Authors
1	Saturday	Agreement attraction is selective: Evidence from eye-tracking	Dan Parker, Michael Shvartsman and Julie Van Dyke
2	Saturday	Differential processing of code-switched speech by Spanish-English bilinguals: The role of exposure*	Jorge Valdes Kroff, Teresa Bajo and Paola Dussias
4	Saturday	Processing of self-repairs in stuttered and non-stuttered speech*	Matthew Lowder, Nathan Maxfield and Fernanda Ferreira
5	Saturday	Quantitative and qualitative differences across individuals in anticipation-driven comprehension*	Hongoak Yun, Dongsu Lee, Yunju Nam, Upyong Hong and Duck Geun Yoo
6	Saturday	Reassessing the poverty of the stimulus in that-trace effects	Bob Frank and Rebecca Marvin
7	Saturday	Reflexive Retrieval in Mandarin Chinese: Evidence against the Local Search Hypothesis	Yuhang Xu and Jeffrey Runner
8	Saturday	Repetition modulates the range of learning in subject-verb agreement	Heidi Lorimor, Nora Adams and Carrie Jackson
9	Saturday	Resolving Quantity and Informativeness implicature in indefinite reference	Till Poppels and Roger Levy
10	Saturday	Resolving the underspecified: Pronominal integration with topicalization and informativity	Daniel Tsz-hin Lee, Chin-Lung Yang and Cecilia Yuet-Hung Chan
11	Saturday	Save the date - Eye Movements during calendar date processing reflect pre-articulatory self-monitoring	Ibolya Kurucz and Johannes Gerwien
12	Saturday	Screening for Alzheimer's with psycholinguistics	Marten van Schijndel and Kathleen C. Fraser

Poster session 3 (Saturday March 5; 1:15–3:15)

13	Saturday	Semantic effects in bivariate picture naming*	Marie–Anne Morand, Constanze Vorweg, Holly Branigan and Martin Pickering
14	Saturday	Semantic interference in sentence production in three languages*	Jessica Montag and Maryellen MacDonald
15	Saturday	Semantic predictability affects the production of null pronouns in Spanish	Jennifer E. Arnold, Ana Medina–Fetterman and Natasha Vasquez
16	Saturday	Semantic priming starts in the parafovea: Evidence from survival analysis	Renske S. Hoedemaker and Peter Gordon
17	Saturday	Sentence processing in aphasia: Test–retest reliability and effects of language treatment	Jennifer Mack and Cynthia K. Thompson
18	Saturday	Slow, NOT Shallow Processing of (in)definiteness in L2 English	Hyunah Ahn
19	Saturday	Speaker likeability influences utterance acceptability: Social context modulates tolerance for pragmatic violations in adults	Les Sikos, Minjae Kim and Daniel Grodner
20	Saturday	Similar words compete, but only when they’re from the same category	Shota Momma, Julia Buffinton, L. Robert Slevc and Colin Phillips
21	Saturday	Making the expected less expected: Text movement and discourse	Elsi Kaiser
22	Saturday	Structural priming from errors reflects alignment, not residual activation	L. Robert Slevc
23	Saturday	Subcategorization frame entropy in online verb–learning	Aaron Steven White, Valentine Hacquard, Philip Resnik and Jeffrey Lidz
24	Saturday	Syntactic and pragmatic factors drive asymmetries in online processing of ‘only’: Evidence from eye–tracking	Pooja Paul, Tanya Levari and Jesse Snedeker

Poster session 3 (Saturday March 5; 1:15–3:15)

25	Saturday	Individual differences in distributional learning and online processing	Jessica Hall, Thomas Farmer and Amanda Owen Van Horne
26	Saturday	The acquisition of focus constructions in Mandarin Chinese	Hui-ching Chen, Stephen Crain and Barbara Höhle
27	Saturday	The binding options of German D-Pronouns	Stefan Hinterwimmer and Andreas Brocher
28	Saturday	The communicative function of German noun classification	Melody Dye, Petar Milin, Christian Adam, Richard Futrell and Michael Ramscar
29	Saturday	The contribution of verbs and conceptual representations to grammatical function assignment in Korean sentence processing	Gyu-ho Shin and Hyunwoo Kim
30	Saturday	The discourse history: When does the past influence the present?	Si On Yoon and Sarah Brown-Schmidt
31	Saturday	The effect of prominence on antecedent retrieval: new SAT evidence	Dave Kush and Julie Van Dyke
32	Saturday	The effect of verbal aspect and verb type on the salience of discourse entities	Meghan Salomon and Gregory Ward
33	Saturday	The effects of contextual predictability and parafoveal preview on word recognition during reading: A comparison between older and young adults	Wonil Choi, Matthew Lowder, Fernanda Ferreira, Tamara Swaab and John Henderson
34 WITHDRAWN	Saturday	The eLAN as an attentional efficiency-dependent modulation of the domain-general N100	Christopher Barkley, Robert Kluender and Marta Kutas
35	Saturday	The good, the bad, and the ugly: Incremental interpretation of evaluative adjectives	Robert Redford and Craig Chambers

Poster session 3 (Saturday March 5; 1:15–3:15)

36	Saturday	The morphosyntactic representation of language varieties: Bivarietal syntactic priming	Janine Lüthi, Constanze Vorweg, Martin Pickering and Holly Branigan
37	Saturday	The magnitude of syntactic self- and comprehension-to-production priming*	Cassandra L. Jacobs and Duane Watson
38	Saturday	The processing of garden-path sentences by Spanish-English bilinguals: a visual word study*	Carla Contemori, Lucia Pozzan, Phillip Galinsky and Giuli Dussias
39	Saturday	The processing of third person singular -s by African American English speaking second graders: an auditory ERP study*	J. Michael Terry, Erik Thomas, Sandra C. Jackson and Masako Hirotani
40	Saturday	The prosody of (Pseudo)Relatives and Production Planning	Nino Grillo and Giuseppina Turco
41	Saturday	The role of language dominance on early bilinguals' syntactic analysis*	Sendy Caffarra, Horacio Barber, Nicola Molinaro and Manuel Carreiras
42	Saturday	The role of retrieval interference in recovery from ungrammaticality	Patrick Sturt and Nayoung Kwon
43	Saturday	The role of Tagalog verbal agreement in processing wh-dependencies	Jed Pizarro-Guevara and Matt Wagers
44	Saturday	The syntax of null objects: evidence from inter-speaker variation*	Kyeong-min Kim, Chung-hye Han and Keir Moulton
45	Saturday	Three wh-words are better than two (when violating the Superiority Condition)	Lauren Ackerman and Masaya Yoshida
46	Saturday	Toward a comprehensive view of structural priming: What gets primed when	Jayden Ziegler and Jesse Snedeker
47	Saturday	Trait vividness and task demands shape online engagement of semantic processes in sentence and word comprehension*	Cybelle Smith and Kara D. Federmeier

Poster session 3 (Saturday March 5; 1:15–3:15)

48	Saturday	Tuning in: adaptation to mispronunciation in foreign-accented sentence comprehension*	Eric Pelzl, Taomei Guo and Ellen Lau
49	Saturday	Understanding contextual effects during the real-time comprehension of verbal irony*	Rachel Adler, Jared Novick and Yi Ting Huang
50	Saturday	Use of contextual information to facilitate semantic processing in reading and listening by lower literate adults	Shukhan Ng, Brennan R. Payne, Elizabeth A. L. Stine-Morrow and Kara D. Federmeier
51	Saturday	Using event-related potentials to examine individual differences in the processing of pronominal reference*	Robert Fiorentino, Alison Gabriele and Lauren Covey
52	Saturday	Validating a new tool to explore psycholinguistic processing in infancy	Ryan Peters, Emanuel Boutzoukas, Ken McRae and Arielle Borovsky
53	Saturday	Variation in prosodic planning among individuals and across languages*	Benjamin Swets, Caterina Petrone, Susanne Fuchs and Jelena Krivokapić
54	Saturday	Variation in sentence processing strategies between bilingual groups: On-line and off-line pronoun interpretation*	Amy Bustin
55	Saturday	Variation in the German sentence 'forefield': the impact of visual context for the evaluation of verb-second (V2) violations*	Heike Wiese, Juliane Burmester and Isabell Wartenburger
56	Saturday	Verb position predicts processing difficulty in a flexible SOV language	Savithry Namboodiripad and Grant Goodall
57	Saturday	Verb transitivity effects: Commas aren't the cause	Trevor Brothers and Matt Traxler
58	Saturday	Word learning in linguistic context: Processing and memory effects	Yi Ting Huang and Alison Arnold
59	Saturday	Topic-hood differently affects processing Japanese repeated names and pronouns	Shinichi Shoji, Stanley Dubinsky and Amit Almor

Invited Speaker Abstracts

The effects of linguistic and social sources of variation on speech processing

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The speech signal is highly variable and the realization of individual segments and words is affected by linguistic factors (such as lexical frequency, neighborhood density, and semantic predictability) and social factors (such as gender, dialect, and speaking style). This abundant variation must be effectively and efficiently handled for speech processing to be successful. Decades of speech perception research has demonstrated the significant impact of these sources of variation on lexical processing: high frequency words are more intelligible than low frequency words (Howes, 1957), familiar talkers are more intelligible than unfamiliar talkers (Nygaard & Pisoni, 1998), and familiar dialects are more intelligible than unfamiliar dialects (Labov & Ash, 1997). However, most of this work has examined these sources of variation independently from one another. One major strand of ongoing research in my laboratory takes a broader perspective and explores the combined effects of these various linguistic and social sources of variability on lexical activation, recognition, and encoding.

The results reveal complex patterns of processing costs and benefits associated with lexical competition, previous exposure to variation, experimental context, and task demands. For example, in a cross-modal lexical decision task, more lexical competition and more previous exposure to dialect variation reduce both facilitation for matching prime-target pairs and inhibition for minimally-paired primes and targets, suggesting that multi-dialectal participants adopt a delayed processing strategy resulting in a similar delay to that observed for words with many lexical competitors. By contrast, in a recognition memory task in noise, the local dialect leads to stronger repetition memory and lexical competition effects than a non-local dialect for both local and non-local listeners, suggesting that all listeners may have expectations about the type of speech they are likely to hear in a university laboratory (i.e., the local dialect).

Similarly, in a word recognition task in noise, regional dialect and speaking style effects on intelligibility emerge for female talkers but not for male talkers. This gender difference is echoed in a cross-modal lexical decision task in which primes produced by male talkers in plain lab speech lead to slower lexical decisions for unrelated targets than primes produced by female talkers or in clear lab speech. Together, these two sets of results suggest lexical processing costs associated with phonetically-reduced speech in plain lab styles and from male talkers (Bradlow et al., 1996; Byrd, 1994). However, phonetic reduction cannot fully explain these results because the effects of lexical frequency differ depending on the nature of the task: phonetically-reduced high-frequency words are more intelligible in noise, but lead to slower lexical decisions to unrelated targets, relative to low-frequency primes. These results thus further suggest that listeners have expectations about the type of speech they are likely to hear in an experimental setting (i.e., high frequency words, reduced speech from men but not women).

The overall effects of these linguistic and social sources of variability on lexical processing are consistent with exemplar-based models in which linguistic, social, and contextual factors jointly contribute to lexical processing and representation. However, although exemplar models can straightforwardly account for lexical frequency and talker or dialect familiarity effects, these models must be elaborated to account for the interactions of these effects with experimental context and listener expectations about the task. Further, the differences we have observed across tasks suggest that task demands, including the presence vs. absence of noise and the nature of the required response (e.g., speeded vs. not), may play a critical role in how linguistic and social variation impacts lexical processing. Extension of this work to more ecologically valid tasks, including processing of units longer than a single word, is essential for understanding the effects of variation on speech processing.

The unspeakable languages of the human mind

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In this talk I will review evidence from several studies using event-related brain potentials and eye tracking to illustrate the formidable diversity of our language representations and the spectacular level of unconscious interactivity manifested by the human verbal brain. For instance, I will show how bilingual adults access the native translation of second language words spontaneously and unconsciously (Thierry & Wu, 2007; Wu et al., 2013); that they access phonological forms preferentially to orthographic ones (Wu & Thierry, 2010), and that they unknowingly stop accessing these representations when second language words are unpleasant (Wu & Thierry, 2012). Even more surprising, bilinguals speak two languages at once, although we can only hear one, that is, they unconsciously access the sound of words in their native language while speaking in their second (Spalek et al., 2014). When faced with language switches, bilinguals cannot help but processing the meanings of words in both their languages (Hoshino & Thierry, 2012), even if they are instructed to ignore one of them (Martin et al., 2009). More surprising still, cross-language effects extend to the domain of syntax: Welsh-English bilinguals spontaneously apply the word order of Welsh in an all-in-English context (Sanoudaki & Thierry, 2015) and they transfer to English a morpho-phonological transformation rule of Welsh that is entirely alien to English (Vaughan-Evans et al., 2014)! And there is more: Language-cognition interactions extend well beyond the realm of tasks and contexts where language is involved, offering spectacular linguistic relativity effects. Beyond effects on colour perception (Thierry et al., 2009) and object categorisation (Boutonnet et al., 2013), language context leads to radical and unconscious shifts in the behaviour of bilingual individuals. For instance, we found evidence for deep language-emotion interactions leading to different appreciations of factual information, depending on the language in which information is presented (Ellis et al., 2015). Yet, perhaps worryingly, bilinguals engaging in a gambling task for money take more risk when receiving verbal feedback in their native as compared to their second language (Gao et al., 2015). Taken together these findings reveal unsuspected levels of automaticity in language and unsuspected levels of cognitive diversity linked to language variations within and between individuals. We can only understand the nature of our mind in a conscious fashion, yet a great part of what defines us and our understanding of the world comes from language. This realization calls for a reconsideration of the way in which we conceptualise cognitive operations classically regarded as volitional.

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The changing L1: How bilingualism affects syntactic processing in the native language

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One of the most significant discoveries about bilingualism is that both languages are active when bilinguals listen to speech and read words in either one of their languages, and when they plan speech in each of the two languages (e.g., Kroll et al., 2006; Marian & Spivey 2003). The parallel activation of the two languages has been observed even when bilinguals are unaware of them. Bilingualism affects not only the activation of the two languages, but also the way in which each of the two languages is processed, suggesting a language system that is highly adaptive. The effects of this parallel activation on processing have been observed at every level of language use, in the phonology, in the lexicon, and the grammar.

In the area of syntactic processing, the vast majority of studies have mainly focused on questions concerning the influence of the first language on the processing of the second language. There is now compelling evidence from the literature on syntactic priming (e.g., Hartsuiker & Pickering 2008; Hartsuiker, Pickering, & Veltkamp 2004; Weber & Indefrey, 2009) for overlapping syntactic systems between the L1 and the L2, and for the claim that at least some syntactic information is shared between a bilingual's languages with similar syntactic structures. One important question is whether knowledge of a second language affects the processing of the native language.

In this talk I will discuss the consequences of bilingualism on the native language, focusing primarily on syntactic and morpho-syntactic processing. One significant insight from the L2 acquisition work is that prolonged naturalistic exposure can have profound effects on how a second language is processed, reversing processing strategies that result from transfer of L1 information or causing shifts in L2 processing strategies from lexically driven to structurally driven (Pliatsikas & Marinis 2013). Given this evidence, an important aspect of the comparison between L2 and L1 speaker performance is to consider how variable immersion experience might affect L1 processing. I will consider evidence in bilinguals who have been immersed in the L2 for an extended period of time, and also in relation of the observed effects on L1 during a brief and temporary period of exposure to L2 sentences. What this work suggests is that the bilingual's two languages are open to each other in a way that demonstrates a high level of plasticity, even among late L2 learners, and even for structures that might have been considered relatively immutable once the native language is acquired.

Language variation and the role of individuals in community changes: The sociolinguistic making of Montreal French

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Language variation is a multifaceted phenomenon that can be examined from various angles. One of these angles is the relationship between language variation at the individual level and its connection to community trends, an issue that has gained some momentum. This issue will be addressed by looking at cases of morphosyntactic variation in Montreal French, a variety of French that has received a large amount of attention in sociolinguistics.

On one hand, language variation has been one of the central issues in the field of sociolinguistics since its inception. Language variation is considered as a property of the human language, and systematic patterns of variation have been documented based on the quantitative analysis of authentic data collected in natural settings (Labov 2006). Such patterns of variation have emerged from the study of linguistic variables at various levels of the linguistic structure.

On the other hand, the study of language variation directly connects to the broad question of language change, another central issue in the study of human language. As sociolinguists have shown, while a linguistic change necessarily involves variation, the fact that there is variation does not necessarily mean that a change is in progress. Stability or instability of linguistic variables has mainly been observed from the lens of the Labovian apparent time construct. Such approach, which corresponds to cross-sectional studies, is also dominant in other research domains. As a counterpart, real-time study design has recently gained some attention (Sankoff 2005; 2006), and sociolinguists have integrated a productive distinction between trend and panel study offering a new perspective to examine the role of individuals in language variation and their contribution to linguistic changes at the community level.

We will explore this issue by contrasting patterns of morphosyntactic variation that have emerged from the multivariate analysis of authentic Montreal French data collected in natural settings over nearly half a century. This data stems from a new corpus currently collected in Montreal and interrelated corpora collected between 1971 and 1995. Contrasting of the sociolinguistic configuration of morphosyntactic variables will shed light on the role of variability at the individual level (language variation within speaker) and its relation to community trends (language variation across speakers). Such approach will also contribute to disentangle generational, age-grading, and life-span changes as distinct scenarios involving the dynamics of language variation (Wagner 2012).

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What does it take to be a native speaker?

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Until recently, the bulk of linguistic research has focused on a small set of well-studied languages, where researchers investigate the intuitions and performance of monolingual, young, literate, available (MYLA) speakers: perfect populations for testing. The prominence of data from MYLAs has set expectations concerning the idealized native speaker and such a native-speaker model is often assumed without any discussion. As we expand the empirical coverage of our theories, it is important to be prepared for a noisier, potentially different picture, with speakers less idealized than MYLAs. “Imperfect” speakers are common, appearing as a result of language contact, multilingualism, lack of education, language forgetting, and a host of other factors. Biographical information is not always sufficient to identify them, but failure to recognize non-MYLAs potentially skews the data we collect (Sasse 1992). Thus, identifying and investigating non-MYLAs is an important goal in and of itself which should precede linguistic work in speech communities where only non-MYLAs may be left. In this talk, I present and analyze two structural properties that characterize “imperfect” speakers and force us to reconsider the notion of a native speaker. I will discuss three populations in particular: heritage speakers, older language forgetters, and uneducated monolingual speakers from rural populations. Despite the diversity among these groups, I will show that two recurrent properties can be observed in the language of these non-MYLA populations: (i) reanalysis of ambiguous structures as unambiguous (Tsai et al. 2015; Scontras et al. under review), and (ii) reanalysis of single-valued (underspecified) oppositions as multi-valued (Laleko 2010; Polinsky 2011; Fuchs et al. 2015; Scontras et al. 2015). Both strategies relate to a low tolerance for ambiguity and a higher value placed on processing economy (as opposed to representational economy). Although the two properties discussed here are not exhaustive, establishing them can be a first step toward developing the “imperfect” speaker prototype based on structural rather than demographic criteria. With a better understanding of the profile of non-MYLAs, I will discuss practical issues in methodology, focusing on how best to investigate the grammars of such speakers (Polinsky 2015; Orfitelli & Polinsky in press).

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Register variation as a mediating factor for linguistic processing

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Grammatical analysis of natural texts from different registers provides evidence indicating that the situational context directly shapes linguistic production. Supported by evidence from analyses of large-scale corpora, the present talk argues that language use is mediated by register: that is, differences in mode, interactivity, communicative purpose, and production circumstances have a direct functional influence on linguistic form. Because some of these registers (especially specialist informational written registers) are encountered in adulthood, a major challenge for language learners is developing competence in the production and comprehension of texts that rely on the grammatical forms required for these specialized registers.

Evidence for these claims comes from two major lines of research. The first consists of a series of studies that have applied 'multi-dimensional' (MD) analysis to describe the overall patterns of register variation in a language. Comparing research findings across several different languages (e.g., Spanish, Korean, Somali), these studies have shown that the spoken and written modes differ in their potential for linguistic variation: speech is highly constrained in its typical linguistic characteristics, while writing permits a wide range of linguistic expression, including linguistic styles not attested in speech. This difference is attributed to the differing production circumstances of the two modes: real-time production in speech versus the opportunity for careful revision and editing in writing. As a result, the written mode provides the potential for styles of linguistic expression not found in the spoken mode. In particular, MD analyses have repeatedly shown that language production in the written mode with a highly informational purpose results in a dense use of phrasal complexity features, a grammatical style of discourse unattested in spontaneous spoken registers regardless of the primary communicative purpose.

The second line of research explores patterns of register variation relating to the use of grammatical complexity features in more detail. These corpus-based research findings reveal several strong patterns of use that directly contradict widely-held stereotypes about grammatical complexity, showing that:

- with respect to the use of many types of dependent clauses, conversation is structurally complex and elaborated to an even greater extent than academic writing
- the grammatical complexities of academic writing tend to be phrasal rather than clausal, resulting in a structurally compressed rather than elaborated grammatical style
- these phrasal grammatical complexity features are recent historical innovations in English, both with respect to the historical evolution of individual complexity features, as well as the development of discourse styles that rely on phrasal rather than clausal complexity features
- register factors – especially the production circumstances of the written mode coupled with the communicative purposes of specialist texts -- are the central considerations influencing the use of these phrasal complexity features
- the productive use of these complexity features is developed late in life, over the course of a university education and into professional adulthood beyond

Taken together, these research findings provide strong evidence in support of the general claim that register variation is a crucially important mediating factor that must be considered for a complete understanding of linguistic processing. Natural language occurs as texts from different registers, produced in different situational contexts for different communicative purposes. Corpus evidence shows that these register differences really matter – that language production is influenced by, and perhaps even constrained by, the situational context. Thus, the talk concludes by arguing that linguistic processing is best studied within the context of natural texts from a range of registers.