The phenomenon of ‘Exceptional Case Marking’ (ECM) whereby the subject of an embedded clause shows up with the accusative Case normally associated with an object has long been of interest to linguists. (1) is a representative example from English.

(1) Mary proved [him to be a genius] cf. Mary proved [he is a genius]

These constructions raise a number of significant questions, including just how a subject comes to have objective (accusative) Case, and whether such subjects have other properties typically associated with objects. It is known that in English, ECM subjects do display many object properties, as exhaustively documented by Postal (1974). The traditional generative analysis of these facts, argued for in detail by Postal (though going back much earlier), involved a transformation making the embedded subject an object of the higher clause. Chomsky (1973) offered a different perspective on these phenomena, arguing that the subject in question need not actually relocate into the higher clause. Rather, the boundary of an infinitival clause is so weak that it is as if its subject is in the higher clause. Chomsky (1981) formalized this in terms of the relation ‘government’: a verb governs its object, but can also govern across a weak clausal boundary. Chomsky (1991) reinstated a subject raising account (basically Object Shift), though with covert movement. Later, Chomsky (1995) proposed that many relations, including Case relations, are established via ‘feature movement’, such that Case and agreement features move to heads with which they are in a licensing relation. Later still, Chomsky (2001) argued instead that a process of (potentially long distance) agreement without movement is the fundamental syntactic operation. Meanwhile, Davis (1984) had proposed that it is actually infinitival Inf that licenses accusative Case on its specifier, similar to a classic analysis of the Accusative-Infinitive construction in Latin (except that in English, the accusative assigning feature must be inherited from the matrix verb).

The empirical differences among all these approaches are sometimes subtle but are well worth exploring because of the potential theoretical significance. I will discuss a variety of ECM-type phenomena in English (and some other languages) that can help determine the surface position of ECM subjects, concluding that for some speakers, those subjects can, but need not, raise into the higher clause when he
The 25th Annual Graduate Linguistics, Applied Linguistics, and TESOL Symposium at ASU complement is a full infinitival clause, but must for all speakers when the complement is a ‘small clause’ (Lasnik (1999), Lasnik (2001), Hong and Lasnik (2010), based on observations of Kayne (1985)). Then I will show how an extension of Davis’s account successfully covers the range of phenomena considered.

**PRESENTATIONS**

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<td>The Impact of Pair Text-based CMC on Subsequent Individual L2 Chinese Speaking: A Pilot Study</td>
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8:30 - 9:00 am

Room SCOB 201

**Sentential Negation in Guajiro (Wayuunaiki): Nnojolu vs. Ma- (Auxiliary vs Derivation)**
Blanca Romero Pino, ASU
This study proposed a re-analysis of the syntactic structure of negation in Guajiro to account for the present of the suffix -in in negative phrases. It also provided a comparison of three indigenous languages from different families to determine possible underlying similarities among them in terms of sentential negation.

Room SCOB 250

**Collaborative Randomness in First-Year Multi-Lingual Writing With Two Luminous Offshoots of Russian Formalism: Fabula & Syuzhet**
Justin M Noga, ASU
A step-by-step approach on a creative writing prompt called “Fabula”—developed from Russian Formalism—and how its incorporation into an English 107 (Composition for Multi-Lingual Writers) can ease students into learning about the elements of rhetorical analysis.

9:05 - 9:35 am

Room SCOB 201

**Marked-Nominative and Yuman Languages**
John W. W. Powell, University of Arizona
This paper provides a survey of the typologically rare marked-nominative languages, examining its syntactic construction in Yuman languages and testing properties of marked-nominative languages to Piipaash (Maricopa). The paper covers the functions of case-marking and examines its possible origins in Yuman languages, while challenging linguistic theories which assume marked-accusative patterns.

Room SCOB 250

**Integrating blogging in teaching multimodal L2 writing to scaffold L2 learners’ genre awareness: a Deleuzean semiotic approach**
Avrajit Dey, ASU
This proposal attempts to analyze the curriculum of an undergraduate L2 writing composition course, in which blogging has been integrated to scaffold L2 learners’ genre awareness, from the perspective provided by Delueze’s semiotic approach to education.
9:40 - 10:10 am

Room SCOB 201
Acoustic and Perceptual Cues of the Hiaki Pitch Accent
Florian Hafner, University of Arizona
This study examined the acoustic and perceptual correlates of the pitch accent in Hiaki by measuring vowel length, pitch peak, intensity peak, and potential alignment of a high tone; it also ran a perception study with native English speakers using the rapid prosodic transcription method in LMEDS.

Room SCOB 250
An Analysis of Writing Tasks in Chinese as Foreign Language Textbooks
Yifan Guo, ASU
This study conducted an analysis on writing task instructions, task types and target learning outcomes from seventeen widely used CFL textbooks facing learners from different proficiency levels. The results suggest that current CFL textbooks weigh linguistic features over rhetorical features in writing especially in lower level textbooks.

10:20 - 10:50 am

Room SCOB 201
Thai-English Code-Mixing in Thai Reality Television Shows: The Face Thailand Season Two and The Face Men Thailand Season One
Ekkarat Ruanglertsilp, ASU
This research investigates Thai-English code-mixing on Thai modeling reality shows which contain semi-scripted data. This type of data makes the study more compelling as most data in code-mixing is naturally occurring data. This research examined the relationship of gender and role of the bilingual cast members with code-mixing incidences.

Room SCOB 250
An exploration of attitudes towards the use and users of English in Sri Lanka through a study of code-switching in Sinhalese teledramas
Agra Rajapakse, ASU
The study proposes to examine the varying attitudes towards the use and users of English in Sri Lanka. It aims to investigate whether the contradictory attitudes regarding English that have been observed in relation to other varieties of World Englishes in the South Asian region could be seen in the context of Sri Lankan English (SLE) too.

10:55 - 11:25 am

Room SCOB 201
From The Office to the Sound Booth: British versus American Varieties of Word Final /t/
Ryan Dekker, ASU
The 25th Annual Graduate Linguistics, Applied Linguistics, and TESOL Symposium at ASU

This study examines the variable for the rate of released or unreleased word final /t/ under the hypothesis that American speakers would have a higher rate of “unreleased” /t/, as per the Literature. Data was gathered using the first season of each respective version of the television show The Office.

Room SCOB 250

Interaction and Negotiation of Meaning in an ESL Classroom
Amable Daiane Custodio Ribeiro, University of Arizona

In order to identify how students negotiate meaning collaboratively, this research aims to look at the classroom interaction of a group of three international students in a first-year writing course. The interactions will be observed, video recorded, transcribed, and coded accordingly.

11:30 am - 12:00 pm

Room SCOB 201

The Linguistic Landscape of Arizona State University Tempe Campus
Asri Nurul Qodri, ASU

Linguistic Landscape (LL) attempts to reveal how space is constructed through language. This small-scale study aims to identify the types and purposes of LL in ASU Tempe campus. Analysis of over 100 photographs indicates a clear purpose to maintain ASU identity as an inclusive institution as well as a community.

Room SCOB 250

Curriculum proposal using Instagram to facilitate communication in KFL
Daeun Shin, ASU

This presentation details an in-progress research project that promotes target language (Korean) interaction in virtual spaces while developing an understanding of the relationship between interaction and linguistic self-confidence (Clement, 1980). Results of this study could show how using social networks can facilitate successful interactions in the target language.

Lunch break: 12:00 - 1:15 pm

1:30 - 2:00 pm

Room SCOB 201

Understanding Second Language Writing from a Sociocultural Perspective of Literacy: A Review of Theory and Research
Xiao Tan, ASU

The article to be presented synthesizes theories and research in three topic areas in L2 writing that are theoretically grounded in New Literacy Studies. The three areas include out-of-school L2 writing, L2 writing in academic context and multimodal L2 writing.

Room SCOB 250

Arab/Muslim stand-up comedy in the US, Latin America, and Europe: A discursive analysis
Ahmad Ismail, University of Arizona
Drawing on Critical Discourse Analysis, raciolinguistics, and Bakhtin, this study explores the discursive world of stand-up comedy, analyzing performances by comedians of Arab/Muslim heritage in the United States, Latin America, and Europe. Some common themes include metalinguistic commentary, race, religion, politics, and the generation gap.

2:05 - 2:35 pm

Room SCOB 201

“Parlez-vous Snapchat?”: Remixing Study Abroad through Multimodal Composing
Natalie Amgott, University of Arizona

This action-research study explores the multimodal composing practices of American undergraduates studying abroad to learn French. A mixed methods analysis of students’ products (e.g., vlogs) reveals how multimodal composing fosters metalinguistic awareness, intercultural competence, and identity development through the affordances of rehearsing, remixing social media, and sharing of final products.

Room SCOB 250

Constructing the ‘foreign’ of a fantasy setting: Provenance in Final Fantasy XII
Carolena Winemiller, ASU

A critical discourse analysis of Final Fantasy XII, focusing on the interaction between visual and linguistic modes used to construct a foreign, fantasy setting, and how these enact ideological worlds through instances of cultural provenance.

2:40 - 3:10 pm

Room SCOB 201

The Impact of Pair Text-based CMC on Subsequent Individual L2 Chinese Speaking: A Pilot Study
Xiaomeng Zhang, ASU

Grounded in the Interaction Hypothesis, the Output Hypothesis and the Sociocultural Theory, this study explores the processes of interactive communication in the CMC (computer-mediated communication) environment and FTF (face-to-face) environment and what impact they bring to the subsequent individual L2 Chinese speaking.

Room SCOB 250

Ba construction in Chinese: Signal foregrounding functions or other pragmatic functions?
Jingjing Xu & Xin He, University of Arizona

The study of Ba constructions in Chinese arouses scholarly attention in linguistics. Most studies focus on the syntactic and semantic level, but seldom on the pragmatic level. This study investigates whether the syntactic alternation between the Subject-Verb-Object and Ba constructions signals the pragmatic function of grounding in narratives.