

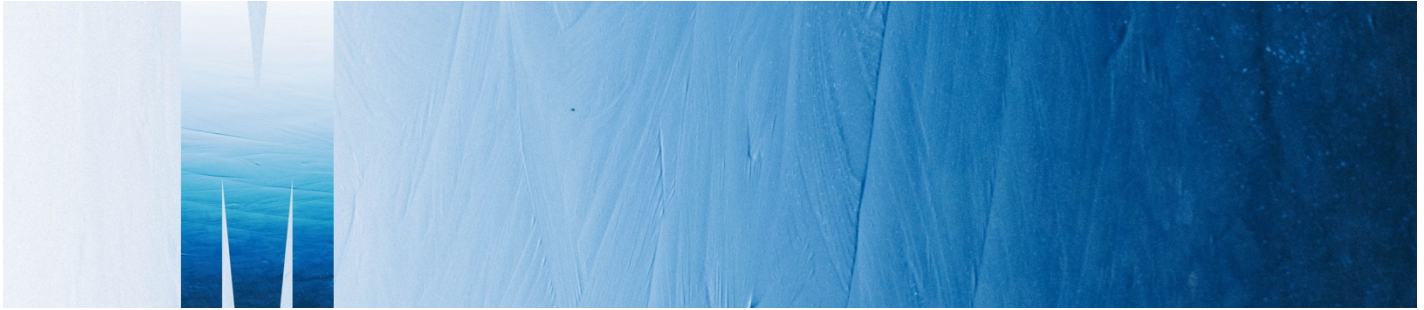


**31 October – 2 November, 2024**

**Monash University Caulfield Campus,  
Building H, Rooms H116**

**Website:** <https://www.monash.edu/arts/languages-literatures-cultures-linguistics/31st-japanese-korean-linguistics-conference-2024>





## **OVERVIEW**

Welcome to the 31<sup>st</sup> Japanese/Korean Linguistics Conference! This four-day event combines preconference workshops and three-days of plenaries, oral presentations and poster sessions that share current research advancing Japanese and Korean linguistics. We look forward to many stimulating presentations and discussions. We appreciate the opportunity to bring together scholars around the world for this event and we are grateful to the sponsors and others who have helped make this event possible.

## **SPONORS**

Academy of Korean Studies  
Japan Foundation  
Japanese Studies Association of Australia  
School of Languages, Literatures, Cultures and Linguistics, Monash University

## **JK31 CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS**

Lucien Brown (Korean Studies)  
Shimako Iwasaki (Japanese Studies)  
Satoshi Nambu (Japanese Studies)  
Daniel Pieper (Korean Studies)

## INVITED SPEAKERS

### INVITED TALK #1 (DAY 1, 9:30 AM-10:30 AM, THURSDAY 31 OCTOBER)

#### Experiences of Linguistic Marginalization in South Korea

**Mi Yung Park** (The University of Auckland)

Over the last few decades, Korean has gained recognition as an internationally accessible, useful, and prominent global language. This has primarily been the result of the popularity of South Korean pop culture, including K-pop and TV dramas, along with other factors like South Korea's economic growth and status as an attractive travel destination. In this cultural space, Korean has been increasingly recognized as dynamic, fluid, and less rigid in structure, showing creativity and flexibility – particularly, in diasporic contexts. However, in South Korea, diverse Korean language speakers and learners still face consistent linguistic marginalization, intertwined with other forms of discrimination (e.g., racism, classism), due to rigid norms and views of language use, which reinforce linguistic hierarchies that continue to privilege (Seoul dialect) standard Korean. These ideologies are (re)produced in language education policies and programs designed for migrants and refugees. As linguistic marginalization affects individuals' psychological wellbeing and academic and professional development, there is a pressing need to examine everyday experiences of linguistic marginalization in which individuals are negatively judged based on their use of language.

In this presentation, I will give an overview of a series of research projects I have conducted over the past decade to examine the language-related experiences of a variety of racially and linguistically marginalized immigrants and refugees in South Korea. I will highlight the complexity of challenges they are confronted with and the impact of these experiences on their adaptation, identity, and belonging. The presentation will conclude with implications for inclusive pedagogies and educational policies, along with directions for future research, arguing for the need to be more open toward linguistic diversity and more critical about the role of (standard) language ideologies in the (re)production of social inequalities.



Dr Mi Yung Park is Chair of Asian Studies and Senior Lecturer in the School of Cultures, Languages, and Linguistics at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. Her research interests are heritage language maintenance, language and identity, and Korean language pedagogy. She has published widely on these topics in such journals as *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*, *Language and Education*, *Language and Intercultural Communication*, *International Multilingual Research Journal*, *Multilingua*, and *Language Awareness*, *Classroom Discourse*, and *Journal of Pragmatics*. She is currently working on two collaborative projects entitled “Korean as a foreign language (KFL) learners’ motivation, demotivation, and language achievement: The Australian and New Zealand context” and “Linguistic diversity and discrimination in higher education” funded by the Academy of Korean Studies and the University of Auckland, respectively. She serves on the

editorial board for *Korean Linguistics*, *Critical Inquiry in Language Studies*, and the *Australian Review of Applied Linguistics*.

## Offering contrastive alternatives in understanding checks: Two related types of other-initiated repair in Japanese

Makoto Hayashi (Nagoya University)

One of the recurrent tasks that people face during the course of conversation is to deal with problems of speaking, hearing, and understanding. When someone other than the speaker of problematic talk indicates the existence of trouble, they use a variety of turn-constructive formats to invite the speaker of the trouble source to resolve the problem (Schegloff, Jefferson & Sacks, 1977). Research in Conversation Analysis over the past decades has documented a wide array of turn formats that can be used for such “other-initiations of repair” (OIR) across languages. The current study aims to contribute to this expanding body of research on OIR turn formats by describing previously undocumented types of OIR formats observed in Japanese talk-in-interaction. We focus on two related, yet distinct types of OIR formats that both include the negative construction *X ja nakute*, which is roughly translated as “(You mean) it’s not X”. The following (simplified) excerpts illustrate the two types of OIR formats under investigation:

(1) ((College students enrolled in a teacher-training program are talking about a mutual friend.))

- 1 B: shuushoku na n ja nai kana:.  
“I think she’s going to pursue *shuushoku* (lit. “employment”).”
- 2 --> A: a:: kyooshoku ja nakute;  
“Oh:: not a teaching career?”
- 3 B: mitaina koto o itteta.  
“is what she was saying.”

Prior to this segment, A mentioned that the mutual friend’s choice of Social Studies Education as her major was rather unexpected. Then, B states that she thinks the friend is going to pursue *shuushoku* (lit. “employment”) (line 1). In response, A produces an utterance in the *X ja nakute* format (line 2), where she brings up *kyooshoku* (“teaching career”) as an alternative that stands in contrast to *shuushoku* (“employment”) mentioned by B. By doing so, A seeks to specify the locally relevant meaning of the word *shuushoku*, i.e., that, by *shuushoku*, B meant to refer to a *non-teaching* career, which mostly likely is a business career.

The utterance in the *X ja nakute* format in (2) works rather differently:

(2) ((K has just told H that she often uses a large mural of a world atlas on the wall of the Takashimaya Department Store building as a landmark for meeting people.))

- 1 H: takashimaya ni sekai chizu anno?  
“Is there a world atlas at Takashimaya?”
- 2 K: ano kadokko ni.  
“At the corner.”
- 3 --> H: hankyuu ja nakute?  
“Not the Hankyu Department Store?”
- 4 K: a takashimaya ja nai hankyuu ya.  
“Oh, not Takashimaya, it’s Hankyu.”

In response to K's claim that there is a mural of a world atlas at the corner of the Takashimaya Department Store (line 2), H produces an utterance in the *Xja nakute* format (line 3), where he brings up another department store (Hankyu) as an alternative that stands in contrast to the one mentioned by K. By doing so, H proffers a possible alternative for the whereabouts of the atlas, which serves as an invitation for self-correction (see K's response in line 4).

By closely examining how each of these types of turn formats is used to negotiate understandings of prior turns in their respective contexts, we identify characteristic features found in the situated workings of these turn formats. We also explicate what makes them similar yet distinct from one another in terms of how they deal with problems with prior turns.



Makoto Hayashi is a conversation analyst and interactional linguist whose research interests revolve around exploring the relationship between grammar and social interaction. He earned his PhD in Linguistics at the University of Colorado, Boulder in 2000 and taught in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign in the USA until 2016, when he moved to Nagoya University, Japan, where he is currently Professor of Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language in the Graduate School of Humanities.

### INVITED TALK #3 (DAY 2, 9:00 AM-10:00 AM, FRIDAY 1 NOVEMBER)

## Nativelike Fluency in Japanese: A Comparative Analysis of Intonation Units

Shoichi Iwasaki (The University of California, Los Angeles)

The analysis of intonation units (IUs) offers valuable insights into the intricate interplay of grammar, speech production, cognition, and social interaction (Pawley and Syder 1983; Chafe 1980, 1988, 1994, 2018). While identifying IUs can pose challenges at times, they are generally discernible through a combination of prosodic cues such as initial pauses and pitch resets, changes in speed, and final vowel lengthening at the end of an IU. Previous research has identified key characteristics of IUs in English, notably their alignment with grammatical clauses (60-70%) and an average duration of 1.5 seconds per IU (Chafe 1988, 1994, 2018).

This paper employs comparative datasets (see below) to scrutinize Japanese IUs vis-à-vis English IUs, aiming to delineate the similarities and disparities between the two languages' IUs and to discern what constitutes nativelike fluency in each language concerning conversational utterance production. Initial findings indicate that pauses preceding clausal IUs are longer in Japanese (0.4 seconds on average) compared to English (0.2 seconds on average) in sample segments, and the IU duration itself is longer in Japanese (1.9 seconds on average) than in English (1.3 seconds on average) average in a sample segment. While the latter disparity can be attributed partially to the greater syllable count in Japanese words compared to English equivalents, the former requires exploration into the cognitive processes preceding longer IUs in Japanese.

Drawing from Chafe's proposition that pauses facilitate cognitive operations preceding IU production, the paper suggests that the longer pauses in Japanese reflect a more complex mapping between semantics and syntax. For instance, while the semantic role of AGENT typically manifests as a subject in English, Japanese more often than not allows for ellipsis and variations in the grammatical or adverbial particles following the subject, influenced by discourse and pragmatic conditions. Moreover, the sociolinguistic rules, such as speech levels, further complicate clause construction, necessitating additional decisions beyond argument structure considerations compared to English.

It's noteworthy that the study relies on semi-controlled naturalistic data collected over two years as part of the Covid-19 Conversation Data Corpus Project. The corpus comprises 30 conversations each in English, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Thai, where two unacquainted speakers of the same language engaged in twenty-minute discussions about their pandemic experiences over Zoom. All the conversations were identical in terms of media (Zoom), duration (20 minutes), and the participant relationship (strangers). Although the general topic was specified (the pandemic), the participants were allowed to digress to any other topics as a natural conversation would allow. The results reported here are based on the Japanese and English data but can be extended to all other languages in the data set.



Shoichi Iwasaki received his Ph.D. in Linguistics from UCLA in 1988. He is professor emeritus in the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures at UCLA. His research areas include Japanese linguistics, Thai linguistics, discourse analysis, functional linguistics, and minority language description (Ryukyuan). He has published books on theoretical issues of topic marking in Japanese discourse and subjectivity in grammar and discourse, as well as reference grammars of Japanese and Thai, a textbook of the Okinawan language, and a dictionary of an endangered Ryukyuan language, Ikema. Recent published journal articles include topics on multiple grammars (Cognitive Linguistics 2015, Journal of Pragmatics 2018) and stance marking in Asian languages (Journal of Pragmatics 2015, Text and Talk 2023). His current project is to analyze conversations among unacquainted speakers on the topic of Covid-19 in six different languages.

## INVITED TALK #4 (DAY 3, 9:00 AM-10:00 AM, SATURDAY 2 NOVEMBER)

### A New Look at Morphosyntactic Phenomena in Korean

Hee-Rahk Chae (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)

The presentation begins by examining the significant findings and arguments presented in Chae (2020), which aims to clarify the morphosyntactic status of “particles” in Korean. We then proceed to revise and extend its analyses in two respects. Firstly, in Chae (2023a), the “case markers” *-i/ka* and *-ul/lul* are analyzed as delimiters of the same meaning, serving as context-dependent “lexical variants”. After reviewing this analysis, we explore its implications on constructions supposed to be characterized by case markers. Secondly, we propose the introduction of a lexical category of “verbal postpositions (vPs)” for “sentence endings”.

Chae (2020) establishes that many of the particles in Korean are “clitics”, units behaving phonologically like affixes but functioning syntactically as words. Firstly, most lexical categories in Korean have clitic members (alongside regular word members). Notably, postpositions and delimiters consist solely of clitic members. Secondly, most predicative expressions containing *ha-* ‘to do’ or others are not individual words but phrases: for example, [*kongpwu ha-*] ‘to do study’ constitutes a regular verb phrase and [*kkaykkus-ha-*] ‘to be clean’ forms a clitic adjective phrase. Thirdly, many expressions previously considered compounds are now identified as regular phrases, such as [*komwu sin*] ‘rubber shoe’. Fourthly, all sentence endings and “clausal connectives” are argued to be clitics. We also delve into specific findings and arguments to elucidate morphosyntactic phenomena in Korean in detail. In this regard, Chae (2023b) points out that the articles in the *Cambridge Handbook of Korean Linguistics* are marred with undesirable practices in analyzing morphosyntactic phenomena.

According to Chae (2023a), being delimiters rather than case markers, *-i/ka* occurs exclusively in stative contexts, while *-ul/lul* is restricted to dynamic contexts. It is demonstrated that *-i/ka* has (wrongly) been analyzed as a nominative marker because the subject is always in a stative context, and *-ul/lul* as an accusative marker because the object is always in a dynamic context. With this perspective, we explore constructions typically assumed to be characterized by case markers, such as “multiple nominative/accusative constructions” and “light verb constructions”. We focus on the fact that these constructions maintain their identities not only when they contain *-i/ka* or *-ul/lul* but also when they include other delimiters.

The sentence endings combine exclusively with sentences (Ss), suggesting they do not belong to existing lexical categories. The observation that traditional “(nominal) postpositions (nPs)” combine solely with NPs, PPs and S’s leads us to propose that they are vPs (verbal postpositions). Given that vPs and nPs are in complementary distribution, we can infer that they collectively constitute a category of extended postpositions. An important implication of this analysis is that we need not assume the matrix clause to be a complement clause, which would entail internal contradictions. Conventionally, in English interrogative and topic constructions, the extraposed element occupies the complementizer (C) position, thereby rendering even the matrix clause a “complementizer phrase (CP)”. However, in our analysis, the extracted element assumes the vP position (of the matrix clause).



Hee-Rahk Chae is a professor in the Department of Linguistics and Cognitive Science at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS). He holds a Ph.D. in Linguistics from Ohio State University and both an M.A. and a B.A. in English Linguistics and Literature from Seoul National University. He has served in various roles, including Dean of the College of Humanities at HUFS (2013-2015) and President of the Korean Society for Cognitive Science (2010). His research focuses on morpho-syntactic and syntactic phenomena in Korean and English, supported by grants such as the Distinguished Scholars Grant from the National Research Foundation of Korea. His recent book, *Korean Morphosyntax* (Routledge, 2020), demonstrates that Korean abounds in clitics and highlights their significant roles in syntax.

# The 31<sup>st</sup> JAPANESE/KOREAN LINGUISTICS CONFERENCE

Venue: Caulfield Campus, Building H116

## DAY 1: Thursday 31 October

8:30-9:00	Registration & Morning Coffee/Tea
9:00-9:30	<b>Conference Opening</b>
9:30-10:30	<b>Invited Talk 1: Mi Yung Park</b> (University of Auckland)  Experiences of linguistic marginalization in South Korea
10:30-11:00	Coffee break
11:00-12:30	<b>Session 1: Syntax</b>  <a href="#">Japanese bare <i>Wh</i> construction as concealed question [#18]</a> <b>Norimasa Hayashi</b> (Nanzan University)  <a href="#">Subject-object asymmetries of topics in Japanese [#118]</a> <b>Yuya Noguchi</b> (University of Connecticut)  <a href="#">Existential locatives and possessives in Korean <i>iss-</i> 'exist/be' constructions [#112]</a> <b>Youngdong Cho</b> (Cornell University)
12:30-1:30	Lunch break
1:30-2:30	<b>Invited Talk 2: Makoto Hayashi</b> (Nagoya University)  Offering contrastive alternatives in understanding checks: Two related types of other-initiated repair in Japanese
2:30-3:00	Coffee break
3:00-5:00	<b>Session 2: Discourse Analysis</b>  <a href="#">Re-presenting action in a shareable way with the use of an <i>X hora Y</i> format: One way to redress the epistemic imbalance between the speaker and the hearer [#44]</a> <b>Hideyuki Sugiura</b> (Doshisha University)  <a href="#">Translating motion events in <i>Harry Potter</i> into Japanese and Korean: Focus on Manner encoding and deixis [#51]</a> <b>Jiyeon Park</b> (Matsuyama University) and <b>Noriko Iwasaki</b> (Nanzan University)  <a href="#">Grammaticalization of two opposite discourse functions of <i>ki-ya</i> and <i>ki-nun</i> [#46]</a> <b>Minju Kim</b> (Claremont McKenna College)  <a href="#">Signaling a shift in perspective: <i>Gyakuni</i> in Japanese COVID-19 conversations [#68]</a> <b>Michiko Kaneyasu</b> (University of California, Los Angeles)

## DAY 2: Friday 1 November

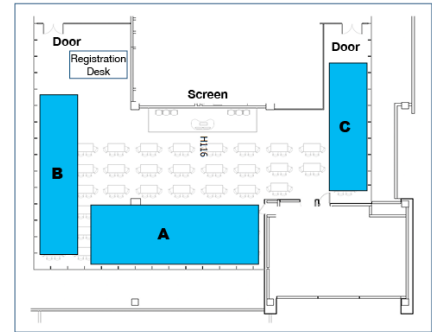
8:30-9:00	Registration
9:00-10:00	<b>Invited Talk 3: Shoichi Iwasaki</b> (The University of California, Los Angeles)  Nativelike fluency in Japanese: A comparative analysis of intonation units
10:00-10:30	Coffee break
10:30-12:00	<b>Session 3: Language Variation &amp; Change / Ryukyuan</b>  <a href="#">Korean perspectives on Southern Ryukyuan glide fortition [#73]</a> <b>Huisu Yun</b> (The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI)  <a href="#">Toward a reconstruction of Proto-Japonic demonstratives: with a conceptual framework [#19]</a> <b>Tomohide Kinuhata</b> (Fukuoka University)  <a href="#">Linguistic innovations in Yoronese Ryukyuan: Analyzing accusative marker =NcjaN [#69]</a> <b>So Miyagawa</b> (National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics)
12:00-1:00	Lunch break
1:00-2:30	<b>Poster Session</b>
2:30-3:00	Coffee break
3:00-4:30	<b>Session 4: Syntax</b>  <a href="#">Children's sensitivity to the island effect in Japanese cleft constructions [#37]</a> <b>Ayumi Matsumoto</b> (Ochanomizu University), <b>Kyoko Yamakoshi</b> (Ochanomizu University), <b>Koji Sugisaki</b> (Kwansei Gakuin University), <b>Yoichi Miyamoto</b> (Osaka University) and <b>Ayaka Sugawara</b> (Waseda University)  <a href="#">How are events encoded?: Differences between Japanese and Korean [#138]</a> <b>Sunghee Youn</b> (Kwansei Gakuin University)  <a href="#">Conditionals meet anaphoricity: Why some interrogatives about conditionals can't be asked [#119]</a> <b>Muyi Yang</b> (Osaka University)
4:30-5:30	<b>Session 5: Pragmatics</b>  <a href="#">"I'm rich, you know?": Self-praise as performance and the role of first-person singular forms in Japanese conversation [#25]</a> <b>Misumi Sadler</b> (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)  <a href="#">Hotspots for acoustic politeness in Korean deferential speech in comparison to Japanese [#98]</a> <b>Lucien Brown</b> (Monash University), <b>Grace Eunhae Oh</b> (Konkuk University) and <b>Kaori Idemaru</b> (University of Oregon)  <a href="#">How to apologize on YouTube [#9]</a> <b>Hyunji Kim</b> (Kennesaw State University)
6:00-8:00	Conference dinner at Greek taverna Theio Theo

## DAY 2: Friday 1 November 1:00-2:30

Group A: Syntax (20)

Group B: Phonetics & Phonology (4), Semantics (5) & Morphology (2),  
Language Variation & Change (2)

Group C: Discourse analysis (5) & Pragmatics (2) & Applied (1)



### Group A: Syntax

**Toru Ishii** (Meiji University) & **Brian Agbayani** (California State University, Fresno) - [A prosodic approach to multiple right dislocation in Japanese](#) [#8]

**Nagisa Hayashi** (Tsuda University), **Riko Nakayama** (Tsuda University) & **Yosuke Sato** (Tsuda University) - [The \*i-ochi\* construction in Japanese, Event evidentiality and utterance phrase](#) [#10]

**Masako Maeda** (Kyushu University), **Hiromune Oda** (The University of Tokyo) & **Yoichi Miyamoto** (Osaka University) - [The phonological analysis of left branch extraction in Japanese](#) [#16]

**Yosuke Sato** (Tsuda University) & **Hiromune Oda** (The University of Tokyo) - [Particle stranding ellipsis in Japanese and the two-grammar model of language](#) [#23]

**Gen Kasai** (Osaka University) - [Light verb complement deletion in Japanese and phase complement ellipsis](#) [#31]

**Namhee Kim** (Kyungpook National University), **Jihee Kim** (Daegu University) & **Yae-Sheik Lee** (Kyungpook National University) - [How are resultant states denoted by imperfective suffixes of \*ko iss\* and \*a/e iss\* different?](#) [#53]

**Bishwanath Kumar** (Seoul National University) - [Re-evaluating the Korean aspectual system: A biclausal perspective](#) [#56]

**Ryuta Ono** (Doshisha University) - [Arguments against the LF-copying analysis of particle stranding ellipsis: New evidence from focus intonation](#) [#61]

**Yuya Sakumoto** (Nagasaki University / Kyushu University) - [A reconsideration of scrambling out of control clauses](#) [#71]

**Tomoko Ishizuka** (Aoyama Gakuin University) & **Hilda Koopman** (University of California, Los Angeles) - [Obliques in Japanese passive potentials](#) [#72]

**Bowen Hou** (Seoul National University) & **Innyoung Paik** (Seoul National University) - [Revisiting Korean case particles \*poko\* and \*te/e\*: A linguistic typological perspective](#) [#85]

**Ju-Yeon Ryu** (Aichi Shukutoku University) - [The L1 acquisition of verb conjugation in Korean - Based on the analysis of the CHILDES Corpus](#) [#92]

**Isela Silvera** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) - [Comprehension and production \(mis\)alignment: Experimental evidence from Korean reflexives](#) [#96]

**Tomio Hirose** (Kanagawa University) - [From Spec to Head: A theory of "predicativization"](#) [#107]

**Keisuke Yoshimoto** (Ryukoku University) - [A mono-clausal analysis of afterthought right dislocation in Japanese \[#113\]](#)

**Dennis Ryan Storoshenko** (University of Calgary) - [Apparent inverse scope in case-marked Korean adverbials \[#114\]](#)

**Koji Kawahara** (Nagoya University of Foreign Studies) - [The singular/plural contrast in Japanese: Nominal mapping in classifier languages \[#123\]](#)

**Justin Tanaka** (University of Hawaii at Manoa), **Nozomi Tanaka** (Indiana University), **Brian Agbayani** (California State University, Fresno) & **Shin Fukuda** (University of Hawaii at Manoa) - [Multiple scrambling in Japanese: An experimental investigation \[#132\]](#)

**Kaori Miura** (Kyushu Sangyo University) & **Tomohiro Fujii** (Yokohama National University) - [What matters to the subject orientation of adverbs in passive \[#135\]](#)

### Group B: Phonetics & Phonology, Semantics & Morphology, Language Variation & Change

**David Yoshikazu Oshima** (Nagoya University) - [Information structure and bare argument nominals in Japanese \[#12\]](#)

**Artemii Kuznetsov** (Oxford University) - [Referential density in Japanese: Diachronic study \[#15\]](#)

**Carey Benom** (Kyushu University) & **Young-Min Oh** (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University) - [Letting rare collocations and three types of synonymy out of the bag: Lexical substitution in Korean, Japanese, and English idioms \[#27\]](#)

**Mitsuko Izutsu** (Fuji Women's University), **Yuki Nagata** (Seoul National University) & **Katsunobu Izutsu** (Hokkaido University of Education) - [Oh, hot! "At, ddeugeo\(b\)!:": Some mysteries of bieub irregular adjectives in colloquial Korean \[#41\]](#)

**Jooyoung Lee** (Seoul National University), **Sunhee Kim** (Seoul National University) & **Minhwa Chung** (Seoul National University) - [Analysis of Korean dialect obstruents in a large corpus using speech recognition technology \[#50\]](#)

**Daiki Matsuoka** (The University of Tokyo), **Daisuke Bekki** (Ochanomizu University) & **Hitomi Yanaka** (The University of Tokyo) - [Relative tense in Japanese: A case of multiply embedded relative clauses \[#59\]](#)

**Myokyung Kim** (Aichi Shukutoku University) - [Influence of Korean on the remnant Japanese language \[#60\]](#)

**Takayuki Akimoto** (Kogakuin University) - [Verb reduplication in Japanese \[#100\]](#)

**Takanobu Nakamura** (ILLIC, University of Amsterdam) - [Detecting speaker's bias through questions and modals \[#110\]](#)

**Chloe D. Kwon** (Cornell University) - [Tensification as a general marker of compound boundary in Korean \[#111\]](#)

**Tzu-Yin Chen** (The University of Tokyo), **Chuyu Huang** (Nagoya Gakuin University), **Aine Ito** (The National University of Singapore), **Yuki Kobayashi** (The University of Tokyo), **Yuki Hirose** (The University of Tokyo) & **Takane Ito** (The University of Tokyo) - [Exploring the perception of compound accent in Japanese: Evidence from an ERP experiment \[#134\]](#)

**Goemun Park** (Seoul National University) & **Bowen Hou** (Seoul National University) - [From short time to conditionals: The semantics of Korean adverb \*iltan\* \(一旦\) \[#137\]](#)

### Group C: Discourse Analysis & Pragmatics

**Kangwon Lee** (Nagoya University) & **Kaoru Horie** (Kansai Gaidai University) - [Addressee-reference usage of first person pronouns \*watasi\(tati\)\* in Japanese and its socio-cultural motivation \[#7\]](#)

**Hyun Sunwoo** (Rutgers University) - [Try marking delicate choices of words in Korean conversations: Issues of epistemics in social representation \[#38\]](#)

**Tomoko Endo** (The University of Tokyo) & **Hikaru Hotta** (L'Université de Neuchâtel) - [Reanalyzing the "to \*omou\*" 'I Think' construction: A corpus-based study of natural Japanese conversation \[#39\]](#)

**Leeseul Park** (University of Hawaii at Manoa) - [The Relationships between receptive vocabulary knowledge and speaking proficiency in Korean \[#115\]](#)

**Ivan Fong** (Simon Fraser University) & **Min Young Song** (University of British Columbia) - [The supposed presuppositionality of Korean A-not-A questions \[#122\]](#)

**Takeshi Koguma** (Kanazawa University), **Katsunobu Izutsu** (Hokkaido University of Education) & **Jihyun Kim** (Miyazaki University) - [Undirected/directed-utterance sequences in Japanese, Korean, and English: A contrastive analysis \[#126\]](#)

## DAY 3: Saturday 2 November

8:30-9:00	Registration
9:00-10:00	<b>Invited Talk 4: Hee-Rahk Chae</b> (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies) A New Look at Morphosyntactic Phenomena in Korean
10:00-10:30	Coffee break
10:30-11:30	<b>Session 6: Sign Linguistics</b>  <a href="#">Politeness in Korean and Korean Sign Language from a cross-linguistic perspective [#21]</a> <b>Youngju Choi</b> (Chosun University) and <b>Jungah Lee</b> (Chosun University)  <a href="#">Japanese Sign Language (JSL) toponym etiology reveals constraints on positional salience in Korean Sign Language (KSL) toponym formation [#22]</a> <b>Johnny George</b> (Meiji University)
11:30-1:00	<b>Session 7: Phonetics and Phonology</b>  Old Japanese $i_2$ , $e_1$ , and $o_1$ as the glide-vowel sequences /wi ye wo/: Why Arisaka's Law is a problem <b>Timothy Vance</b> (National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics, Emeritus)  <a href="#">Exploring the gender of /k/ and /o/ in Japanese sound symbolism [#83]</a> <b>Alexander Kilpatrick</b> (Nagoya University of Commerce and Business)  <a href="#">The on-going sound change of vowel production in South Korean Seoul Standard [#87]</a> <b>Jungah Lee</b> (Chosun University), <b>Eun Jong Kong</b> (Korea Aerospace University) and <b>Kaori Idemaru</b> (University of Oregon)
1:00-2:00	Lunch break
2:00-3:00	<b>Session 8: Semantics</b>  <a href="#">On the semantics of the Japanese comparison class marker <i>-ni shite-wa</i> [#108]</a> <b>Kenta Mizutani</b> (Aichi Prefectural University)  <a href="#">Specificity triggered by naming restrictions in Japanese [#43]</a> <b>Teruyuki Mizuno</b> (Ochanomizu University), <b>Eri Tanaka</b> (Osaka University), <b>Akitaka Yamada</b> (Osaka University) and <b>Muyi Yang</b> (Osaka University)
3:00-3:30	Coffee break
3:30-5:00	<b>Session 9: Sociolinguistics</b>  <a href="#">Beyond Korean: Hybrid Korean diasporic identities in the linguistic landscape of South Korea's <i>Koryo-saram</i> enclaves [#5]</a> <b>Marc Yi Fei Yeo</b> (National University of Singapore)  <a href="#">Navigating family language policies: A cross-cultural examination of Korean-English families in South Korea and Australia [#64]</a> <b>Soyeon Kim</b> (Monash University)  <a href="#">Trans-scripting the landscapes of Seoul: Script as a semiotic resource with linguistic potential [#121]</a> <b>Eldin Milak</b> (Curtin University)
5:00-5:30	<b>Conference Closing</b>

## LIST OF REVIEWERS

We sincerely appreciate their contributions

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