Day 1	**September 28th 2023**	**WoSSP 19 - Nantes Université**
08:30 – 09:30	Registration Welcome from the organizers	
09:30 – 10:30	**Keynote speaker:** **Zahra Mirrazi** (UCLA) *Embedded tenses in conditionals*	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 11:30	**Taha Yangin Muhammet** (Dokuz Eylül University) *The cartography of tense, aspect and modality in Turkish*	
11:30 – 12:00	**Felix Frühauf** (Leibniz University Hannover) *Adnominal Purpose Clauses In German*	
12:00 – 12:30	**Chenyuan Deng** (Humboldt University of Berlin) and **Jialing Liang** (Universitat Pompeu Fabra) *Mandarin Chinese -men is plural, not associative: An empirical study*	
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 15:00	**Keynote speaker:** **Jane Wottawa** (Le Mans Université) *Neurophysiology of non-native sound discrimination: Evidence from German vowels and consonants in successive French-German bilinguals using an MMN oddball paradigm*	
15:00 – 15:30	**Dmitrii Zelenskii** (Lomonosov Moscow State University) *Derivational phonology without cyclicity*	
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break	
16:00 – 16:30	**Alexandra Shikunova** (HSE University - Moscow) **(online session)** *The three faces of Kazym Khanty schwa*	
16:30 – 17:00	**Marguerite Cameron** (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3) *English and French VOT of Initial Stops in Bilingual and L2 Speakers: Comparing Automatic and Manual Measurements*	
17:00 – 17:30	Coffee break	
17:30 – 18:00	**Wenjiu Du** (University of Leipzig) *One morpheme, eight functions: Towards a unified analysis of hawj 'give' in Zhuang*	
18:00-18:30	**Yuanlong Peng** (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3) *'Bah ouais' as a complex discourse marker : a semantic-syntactic approach*	

All times are local (CET/UTC+2, Paris)

Day 2	**September 29th 2023**	**WoSSP 19 - Nantes Université**
09:00 – 09:30	Welcome from the organizers	
09:30 – 10:30	**Keynote speaker:** **Jairo Morais Nunes** (Universidade São Paulo) *Edge features and crosslinguistic variation*	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 11:30	**Daria Paramonova** (Lomonosov Moscow State University) and **Daniar Kasenov** (HSE - Moscow) **(online session)** *Russian to-conditionals as hanging topic constructions*	
11:30 – 12:00	**Núria Barrios Jurado** (University of Manchester) *The syntax and information structure interface: VS order in Catalan vs Spanish*	
12:00 – 12:30	**Irina Khomchenkova** (Lomonosov Moscow State University) *Exceptive constructions with the postposition jet:ɜmɜ in Iron Ossetic*	
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 14:30	**Ruoxuan Li** and **Caterina Donati** (Université Paris Cité) *Different reflexes of the same underlying structure: an experimental study on two types of French wh-questions*	
14:30 – 15:00	**Flavia Naehrlich** (University of Groningen) *Homogeneity in sentences with plural definites: rethinking non-maximal readings*	
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee break	
15:30 – 16:00	**Chloé Le Louët** (Nantes Université) *The Comprehension of Disjunction in Children with Developmental Language Disorder*	
16:00 – 16:30	**Chiara Saponaro** (University of Milano-Bicocca) *Conceptual Representations of Plurals: A Production Study on the Acquisition of Distributivity and Collectivity*	
16:30 – 17:00	Coffee break	
17:00 – 18:00	**Keynote speaker:** **Tyler Knowlton** (University of Pennsylvania) *Universal quantifiers, objects, and ensembles: a case study in psychosemantics*	
18:00 - 18:30	Conference closing	

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The poverty of the stimulus in the animal kingdom (humans included)

Tyler Knowlton (University of Pennsylvania)

September, 26th - 14:00-16:00

The idea that humans are endowed with innate linguistic knowledge is one of the most controversial ideas in Cognitive Science. But the idea of knowledge-guided learning elsewhere in the animal kingdom is widely accepted. We'll look at a few examples, including rats learning what can make them sick and honeybees learning the solar ephemeris. In these cases, the knowledge that the animal ends up acquiring far exceeds the data they were exposed to. That is, the environment fails to distinguish between multiple possible hypotheses, but animals nonetheless come to the correct hypothesis. These are instances of poverty of the stimulus arguments, and they suggest that there must be innate constraints on which hypotheses animals are willing to consider; that evolution equips animals with learning mechanisms highly-tailored to the specific problems they'll face. But if this kind of knowledge-guided learning is so prevalent elsewhere in the animal kingdom, why is the idea so contentious when it comes to humans learning language? With this in mind, we'll turn to poverty of the stimulus arguments in linguistics, including the case study of anaphoric "one" (i.e., how do learners figure out that "one" in "I like this yellow bottle and you like that one" can be anaphoric to something at the N' level but not something at the N level?)

Phase defectivity and the grammar of Brazilian Portuguese

Jairo Morais Nunes (Universidade São Paulo)

Wednesday, September, 27th - 9:00-11:00

Class abstract:

Brazilian Portuguese has undergone a series of apparently independent diachronic changes that set it aside within Romance. On the one hand, it has lost its third person possessive pronouns and third person accusative and dative clitics, and its null subjects and null possessors have become severely restricted. On the other hand, it came to allow hyper-raising constructions, as well as the so-called "topic subject" constructions, where a putative topic controls verbal agreement. In this presentation, I argue that these and other seemingly independent properties stem from the general availability of defective phases in Brazilian Portuguese.

Toward a unified theory of indefinites

Zahra Mirrazi (UCLA)

Wednesday, September, 27th - 14:00-16:00

Class abstract:

Across languages, indefinites have been shown to differ from genuine quantificational expressions in their scopal behavior. While scope of quantificational expressions obey island constraints, the upward scope of indefinites is insensitive to island boundaries. This exceptional scope property of indefinites has led to approaches that take them to be inherently different from generalized quantifiers. There are two main approaches within this group to explain the exceptional scope of indefinites: (i) movement-based approaches, which posit that indefinites have access to special movement-based scope taking mechanisms, unavailable to generalized quantifiers (Charlow 2014, 2020, Demirok 2019), and (ii) in-situ approaches, which posit that indefinites do not depend on syntactic movement in order to take scope (Reinhart 1997, Winter 1997, Kratzer 1998, Brasoveanu & Farkas 2011). Since in-situ theories posit no limitation on the upward scope of indefinites, it has been widely argued that they overgenerate. It has been shown that an indefinite cannot scope over a quantifier that binds into its restrictor. This limitation on the scope of indefinites, which Brasoveanu & Farkas 2011 dub as the Binder Roof Constraint, has resulted in accounts that completely rule out wide scope readings of indefinites over operators that bind into them. The problem with such accounts, however, is that it has been cross-linguistically reported that not all indefinites are subject to the Binder Roof Constraint. A well-attested group of indefinites do in fact exhibit an unlimited scopal property, just as in-situ theories predict. A successful account of indefinites thus needs to distinguish between the two kinds of indefinites (Schwarz 2001, 2011). In light of the difficulties to find a unified account of indefinites' exceptional scope properties, it has been argued that multiple scope mechanisms are needed to account for the diversity of indefinite expressions.

In this course, we will first review some of the existing accounts of indefinites. Focusing on the cross-linguistic variations in indefinite expressions, we will then outline desiderata for a unified theory of indefinites.