

EVOLANG IX



Conference Handbook



Welcome to Evolang9

Please find the following information in this booklet:

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2. Venue Information
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Welcome Message

Dear Participants,

I am very pleased to be able to welcome you to Evolang9, here in Kyoto, Japan. As you all know, just 1 year ago, Japan was hit by a series of earthquakes with a destructive strength we have not experienced in centuries. Sadly, many lives were lost as a result of these disasters. The subsequent nuclear incidents also contributed to major disruptions to daily activities for all of us here in Japan. I was afraid that under these circumstances, we could not expect many participants to attend this conference. I was also anxious as to whether distinguished scholars would be willing to accept our invitations to join us and give plenary talks.

Unexpectedly, and very happily for us, most speakers I asked to give plenary or invited talks kindly accepted our invitation. Eventually, we secured 11 plenary speakers and 5 invited speakers, all of them important players in fields related to language evolution. Furthermore, we have more than 300 registered participants, making it one of the largest conferences in the history of Evolang!

This is the 9th Evolang conference, and our view of the language evolution field has been gradually changing. As a consequence, we took a number of new steps to make fruitful academic interactions possible. Among these, we decided not to organize talks by methodology, but rather by thematic subject. We also decided to place more emphasis on poster sessions than has been traditional in the past.

I hope all of you will have a stimulating and inspiring 4 days here in Kyoto. This is a nice season in Japan, and I also hope you can take some time to go sightseeing around this beautiful city. The members of the local organizing committee are all happy to help or even to accompany with your sightseeing! Finally, I want to thank all the participants of the conference and the members of the central and local committee for making this conference possible.

Yours Sincerely,

Kazuo Okanoya
President
Local Organizing Committee
Evolang9, Kyoto, JAPAN

Venue Information

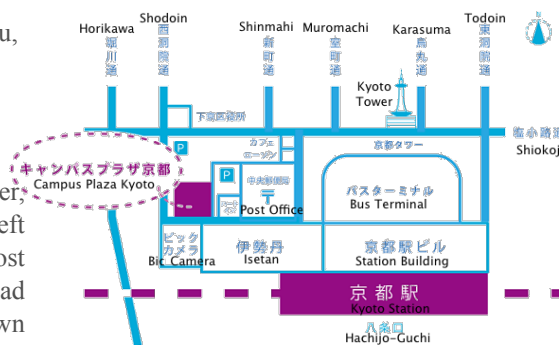


Name and Address:

Campus Plaza Kyoto
939 Higashi-Shiokoji-Cho, Nisino-Toin-Dori Shiokoji Sagaru,
Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto 600-8216, Japan
Tel: +(81)-75-353-9100

Access:

From Kyoto Station Building, you will see a large tower, called Kyoto Tower, across a large bus terminal. On the left side of the terminal, you will see the Kyoto Central Post Office. Walk towards the post office, and take the small road to its left. The conference venue is located about 100m down this road on the righthand side.



Rooms:

•Oral Presentations:

All conference and workshop oral presentations will be held in Lecture Room 1 (5F), Lecture Rooms 2~4 (4F), and Seminar Rooms (5F). Please see the timetable for talk allocations.

•Posters Presentations:

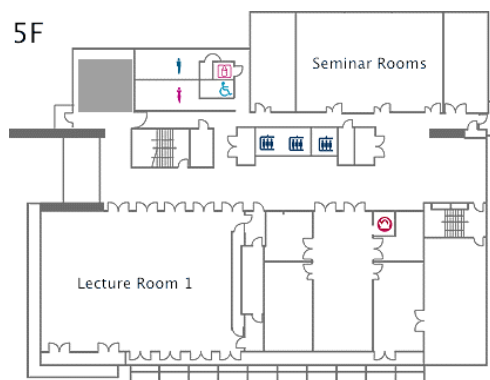
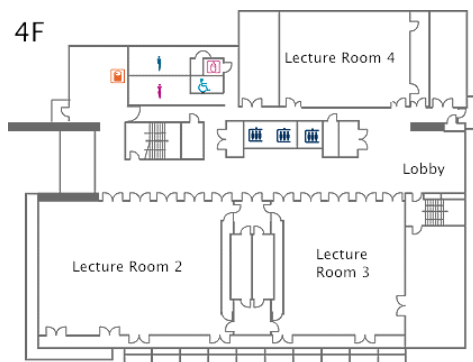
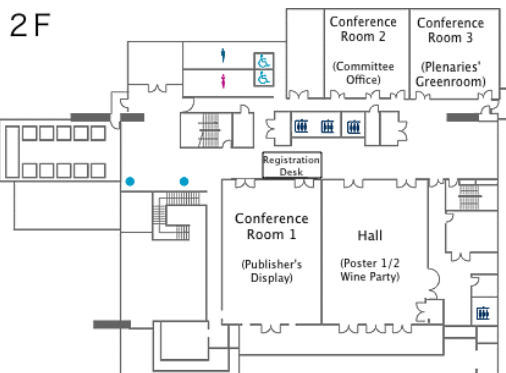
All poster presentations will be held in the “Hall” (2F). The hall will also be used for social events including the Welcome Reception and Wine Party.

•Book Display

Various publishers’ book samples are displayed in Conference Room 1 (2F)

•Registration Desk

In front of Conference Room 1 (2F).



Instructions to participants

All Participants:

As we want to allow as many people to participate in discussions as possible, we ask that following oral presentations you limit yourself to asking one question per talk. We of course hope that presentations will be so thought provoking that you have multiple questions, but suggest that in such cases you chase down the presenter during a coffee break. Also please do not give your own talk during the question time.

Oral Presenters

Oral presentations are each scheduled for 20 minutes, which includes 5 minutes question time. We realize that this is shorter than many presenters may be used to, but to allow attendees to move between parallel sessions, we will be strictly enforcing this time limit. To facilitate a smooth transition between talks we ask that you check the compatibility of your laptop with the projector before your session begins, and use the question time of the previous talk to setup for your own talk.

A timekeeper will be present during each oral session and will notify you first when 10 minutes have passed, then when your 15 minutes presentation time has passed, and finally when 18 minutes has passed and you need to quickly wrap up your final question answer. We are not assigning specific session chairs to oral presentations, so we ask that during question time you choose your own questions from the audience.

Poster Presenters

We ask that poster presenters hang their poster on the specified poster board prior to the beginning of their assigned poster session. It is our expectation that authors will be present throughout the poster session to explain their work to attendees, answering any questions they may have. Some presenters tend to talk at length with only one or two people and as a result lose the opportunity to introduce their work to a wider audience. Please try to be friendly and discuss your work with all those who are interested in your poster, making arrangements to discuss it in more detail with others at a later point in time.

Invited Speakers

Please see the instructions for Oral speakers above. The only difference being that invited talks should be 30 minutes in length followed by 10 minutes for questions.

**The 9th International Conference on the Evolution of
Language
(Evolang IX)**

<http://kyoto.evolang.org/>

13th – 16th March 2012

Campus Plaza Kyoto,

939 Higashi-Shiokoji-Cho, Nisino-Toin-Dori Shiokoji Sagaru,

Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto, JAPAN 600-8216

Tuesday March 13th

9.15-15.45	Workshops
16.00-17.00	Oral Presentations 1
17.15-18.15	Plenary Lecture 1
18.15-19.15	Plenary Lecture 2
19.25-21.20	Reception

Thursday March 15th

9.15-10.15	Plenary Lecture 6
10.15-11.15	Plenary Lecture 7
11.25-12.25	Oral Presentations 4
12.30-18.30	Excursion
19.00-21.00	Conference Dinner

Wednesday March 14th

9.15-10.15	Plenary Lecture 3
10.15-11.15	Plenary Lecture 4
11.30-12.50	Oral Presentations 2
14.25-16.05	Oral Presentations 3
16.20-17.20	Plenary Lecture 5
17.20-19.20	Poster Presentations 1

Friday March 16th

9.15-10.15	Plenary Lecture 8
10.15-11.15	Plenary Lecture 9
11.30-13.25	Poster Presentations 2
14.25-16.05	Oral Presentations 5
16.20-17.20	Plenary Lecture 10
17.20-18.20	Plenary Lecture 11
18.20-18.30	Closing Remarks

EVOLANG IX Organizing Committee

Conference Timetable

Tuesday 13 th March				
9.15 – 15.45	Workshops (See workshop program)			
	Break			
	Lecture Room 1	Lecture Room 2	Lecture Room 3	Lecture Room 4
16.00 – 16.20	Kazuo Okanoya, Kenta Suzuki, Yoshimasa Seki: Failure of Operant Discrimination Learning of Simple Algebraic Concept in a Songbird	Invited talk: Tao Gong, Lan Shuai <i>Simulating the Coevolution of Language and Joint Attention</i> (16.00–16.40)	Erica A. Cartmill, Susan Goldin-Meadow: Is Pantomime a Likely Stage in Language Evolution? Evidence from Human and Primate Gesture	Christian Bentz, Bodo Winter: The Impact of L2 Speakers on the Evolution of Case Marking
16.20 – 16.40	Giorgos P. Argyropoulos: Cortico-Cortical and Cortico-Cerebellar Computations in Language Change		Thomas Scott-Phillips: How Do Communication Systems Emerge, and What Does This Tell Us About Language?	Tatiana Romanchishina, Kathryn H. Thompson: The Nature of Coordination: Evidence from Russian
16.40 – 17.00	Heidi Lyn, Jamie Russell, Jennifer Schaeffer, Peter Pierre, Allyson Bennet, Scott Fears, Roger Woods, William Hopkins: Building a Language-Competent Species: Contributions of Brain and Environment to Cognition and Communication in Apes and Monkeys	Jordan Zlatev: Intersubjectivity, as the Key Precondition for Language (and Its Possible Devolution)	Michael Arbib: Evolutionary Parallels Between Language and Tool Use	Remi van Trijp: The Emergence of Morphosyntactic Case Systems
	Break			
17.15 – 18.15	Plenary 1: Massimo Piattelli-Palmarini (Lecture Room 1) <i>Three Models (and a Half) for the Description of Language Evolution</i>			
18.15 – 19.15	Plenary 2: Minoru Asada (Lecture Room 1) <i>Towards Language Acquisition by Cognitive Developmental Robotics</i>			
19.25 – 21.20	Welcome Reception (Hall) <i>(Includes a selection of Japanese Beverages and a Light Meal)</i>			

Wednesday 14 th March				
9.15 – 10.15	Plenary 3: Cedric Boeckx (Lecture Room 1) <i>Homo Combinans</i>			
10.15 – 11.15	Plenary 4: Simon Kirby (Lecture Room 1) <i>Why Language Has Structure: New Evidence from Studying Cultural Evolution in the Lab and What It Means for Biological Evolution</i>			
11.30 – 11.50 11.50 – 12.10 12.10 – 12.30 12.30 – 12.50	Break			
	Lecture Room 1	Lecture Room 2	Lecture Room 3	Lecture Room 4
	Kentaro Abe: Postnatal Acquirement of the Ability to Discriminate Culturally Shared Song Syntax in Songbirds	Invited talk: Kazuo Fujita <i>A Search for Metacognition in Avians</i> (11.50–12.30)	Jaume Baixeries, Ramon Ferrer-i-Cancho, Brita Elvevåg: The Evolution of the Exponent of Zipf’s Law in Language Ontogeny	Richard Moore: The Gricean Intentional Structure of Ape Gestural Communication
	Miki Takahasi, Hiroko Kagawa, Kenta Suzuki, Olga Fehér, Kazuo Okanoya: Divergence and Convergence in Vocal Cultures		Mutsumi Imai, Michiko Asano, Michiko Miyazaki, Hiroyuki Okada, Henny Yeung, Keiichi Kitajo, Guillaume Thierry, Sotaro Kita: Sound Symbolism Helps Infants’ Word Learning	Gregory Mills: The Evolution of Miscommunication
	Bill Thompson, Kenny Smith, Simon Kirby: Cultural Evolution Renders Linguistic Nativism Implausible	Archishman Raju: Spatial Dynamics of Language	Hiroko Kagawa, Kenta Suzuki, Miki Takahasi, Kazuo Okanoya: Innate Template Difference Could Induce Signal Complexity: A Comparison of Song Features Under Auditory Isolation Between Wild and Domesticated Finches	Michael Franke: Scales, Salience and Referential Safety: The Benefit of Communicating the Extreme
	Luke McCrohon: Simulating the Effects of Cultural Coadaptation on Rates of Endogenous and Exogenous Language Change	Michael J. Fox, Georgios Pilioras, Jeff S. Shamma: Medium and Long-Run Properties of Linguistic Community Evolution	Caroline N. Green, Lynn E. Driver, Lauren A. Bohm, Glenn E. Green: Babbling and Speech Development in Previously Aphonic Children After Airway Reconstruction Recapitulates Evolution of Spoken Language	Justin Sulik: Abductive Inference and Insight in the Evolution of Symbolic Communication
Lunch				

Wednesday 14 th March (Continued)				
	Lunch			
	Lecture Room 1	Lecture Room 2	(!) Seminar Rooms (!)	Lecture Room 4
14.25 – 14.45	Irene Pepperberg: Parrots as Models for Language Evolution	Invited talk: Charles Yang <i>Why Language Evolved Only Once</i> (14.25–15.05)	Bradley Walker, Nicolas Fay, T. Mark Ellison: Biased Copying in the Evolution of Human Communication Systems	Eiji Matsunaga, Kenta Suzuki, Ryoko Nakagawa, Tohru Kurotani, Kazuo Okanoya: Dynamic Expression of Cadherins Controls Vocal Learning
14.45 – 15.05	Gary Lupyan, Daniel Casasanto: The Meaning of Nonsense Words		Andrea Baronchelli, Nick Chater, Romualdo Pastor-Satorras, Morten H. Christiansen: Reconciling the Diversity of Languages with the Biological Uniformity of Their Speakers	Sverker Johansson: The Case for Neanderthal Language – How Strong Is It?
15.05 – 15.25	Vittorio Loreto, Animesh Mukherjee, Francesca Tria: On the Origin of the Hierarchy of Color Names	David Gil: How Did Predication Evolve?	Michael Spranger: Potential Stages in the Cultural Evolution of Spatial Language	Antonio Benítez-Burraco, Vctor M. Longa: On the Inference ‘Neanderthals Had FOXP2 = They Had Complex Language’
15.25 – 15.45	Sun Xiaoxia, Seifert Uwe: Syntax of Mind – Semantics of Mind: Two Frameworks for Comparative Approaches to the Evolution of Language and Music	Joana Rosselló, Celia Alba, Txuss Martin, Oriol Borrega: No Words Without Syntax, No Syntax Without Words	Andrew Smith: Linguistic Replicators: A Wild Goose Chase?	Tom Froese, Takashi Ikegami, Mike Beaton: Non-Human Primates Cannot Decontextualize and Objectify the Actions of Their Conspecifics
15.45 – 16.05	Andy Lücking, Alexander Mehler: What’s the Score of the Naming Game? Constraints on Semantic Categorization	Hisatsugu Kitahara: Minimization of Universal Grammar, Reliance on Third Factor Principles, and Feasibility of Inquiry into Evolutionary Origins	Francesca Tria, Bruno Galantucci, Vittorio Loreto: Naming a Structured World: A Cultural Route to Duality of Patterning	Hajime Yamauchi, Terrence Deacon, Kazuo Okanoya: The Myth Surrounding the Ban by Société de Linguistique
	Break			
16.20 – 17.20	Plenary 5: Jenny Saffran (Lecture Room 1) <i>Out of the Brains of Babes: Domain-general Learning Mechanisms and Domain-specific Systems</i>			
17.20 – 19.20	Poster Session 1 + Wine Reception (Hall) <i>(Second half of the poster session will include wine and light refreshments)</i>			

Poster Session 1

Pitch Intervals in Relation to the Origin of Language – *Ai Kawakami, Kiyoshi Furukawa, Kazuo Okanoya*

Neural Correlates of Song Perception During Zebra Finch Song Learning as Shown by Bold fMRI – *Anne van der Kant, Annemie van der Linden*

The Evolution of Morphology and the Diversity of Grammatical Systems – *Anja Latrouite*

Semiotic Investigations into Early Forms of Symbolism and Language – *Christophe Coupe*

Sea Crossings Are An Unreliable Indicator of Language Ability in Hominids – *Cory Cuthbertson, Luke McCrohon*

The Drosophila FoxP Gene Is Required for Operant Self-Learning: Implications for the Evolution of Language Acquisition – *Ezequiel Mendoza, Julien Colomb, Jürgen Rybak, Hans-Joachim Pflüger, Troy Zars, Constance Scharff, Björn Brembs*

Non-Human Primates Do Declare! Declaratives as Evidence for Mental Time-Travel in Apes – *Heidi Lyn, Patricia Greenfield, Sue Savage-Rumbaugh, Kristen Gillespie-Lynch, William Hopkins*

Evolution of Symbolic Communication in the Perceptual Crossing Experiment – *Hiroyuki Iizuka, Davide Marocco, Hideyuki Ando, Taro Maeda*

The Evolution of the Greenbergian Word Order Correlations – *Jeremy Collins*

Displacement in Communication – *Kaori Tamura, Takashi Hashimoto*

A Parsimonious Representation with Hidden States for Birdsong Syntax: An Implication to Human Syntax Evolution – *Kentaro Katahira, Kenta Suzuki, Hiroko Kagawa, Kazuo Okanoya, Masato Okada*

Language Lateralization, Categorical Perception and Language Evolution – *Lan Shuai, Tao Gong*

Cognitive Construal, Mental Spaces and the Evolution of Language and Cognition – *Michael Pleyer*

Infants' Own-Cry Perception for Language Acquisition – *Reiko Hoshi-Shiba, Yulri Nonaka, Hiromi Nito, Akemi Utsumi, Katsumi Mizuno, Yoshiharu Mukai, Kazuo Okanoya*

Visual Artificial Grammar Learning: Comparative Research on Humans and

Birds – *Nina Stobbe, Tecumseh W. Fitch*

A Modulation-Demodulation Model for Speech Communication and Its Emergence – *Nobuaki Minematsu*

Emotion, Approach-Avoidance Motivation, and Blending in the Evolution of Language – *Paul Wilson, Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk*

A Bottom-Up Approach to Language Evolution – *Séan Roberts*

Searching for Substance in the Baldwin Effect: When Learning Causally Affects Genetic Adaptation – *Vanessa Ferdinand, Simon Kirby, Kenny Smith*

Male Gibbons Change Their Note Order According to the Behavioral Situation – *Yoichi Inoue, Waidi Sinun, Shigeto Yoshida, Kazuo Okanoya*

Me to We: Cooperation, Conflict, and the Evolution of Language – *Jacob G. Foster*

Thursday 15 th March				
9.15 – 10.15 10.15 – 11.15	Plenary 6: Simon Fisher (Lecture Room 1) <i>Molecular Windows into Speech and Language</i>			
	Plenary 7: Russell Gray (Lecture Room 1) <i>The Evolution of Language Without Miracles</i>			
	Break			
	Lecture Room 1	Lecture Room 2	Lecture Room 3	
11.25 – 11.45	Harumi Kobayashi, Tetsuya Yasuda: Meanings of Touching Object Pairs in Pointing	Nicolas Fay, Bradley Walker, Alan Bailey: Social Interaction Is Critical to the Evolution of Human Communication Systems (and why)	Arnaud Rey, Pierre Perruchet, Joël Fagot: Recursivity Is a By-Product of Associative Learning and Working Memory Constraints: Evidence from Baboons (<i>papio papio</i>)	
11.45 – 12.05	Junko Kanero, Mutsumi Imai, Hiroyuki Okada, Tetsuya Matsuda: The Role of STS in Mimetic-Word Processing: Sound Symbolism or Biological Motion?	Justin Quillinan: A Model of the Evolution of Frequent Social Communication	Kazutoshi Sasahara, Martin Cody, Charles Taylor: Evolution of ‘Small-world’ Birdsong Syntax: An Implication to Language Evolution	
12.05 – 12.25	Dillon Niederhut: Gesture and the Origins of Language	Martin Bachwerk, Carl Vogel: Language and Friendships: A Co-Evolution Model of Social and Linguistic Conventions	Didier Demolin, Sergio Hassid: Comparative Histological Data Between the Vocal Folds of Humans and Bonobos	
12.30 – 18.30	Conference Excursion <i>(Optional Social Event)</i>			
19.00 – Late	Conference Dinner <i>(Optional Social Event)</i>			

Friday 16 th March				
9.15 – 10.15 10.15 – 11.15	Plenary 8: Rafael Núñez (Lecture Room 1) <i>The Irreducible Semantic Communicative Drive: Imagination and Culture Beyond the Hands</i>			
11.30 – 13.25	Plenary 9: Tetsuro Matsuzawa (Lecture Room 1) <i>Outgroup: The Study of Chimpanzees to Know the Human Mind</i>			
	Break			
	Poster Session 2 (Hall)			
	Lunch			
	Lecture Room 1	Lecture Room 2	Lecture Room 3	Lecture Room 4
14.25 – 14.45	Toshio Ohori: When Recursion Collapses: Evidence from Discourse Interaction	Invited talk: Noriko Osumi <i>Rodent Ultrasonic Vocalization as a Model of Human Speech: A Molecular and Cellular View</i> (14.25–15.05)	Tessa Verhoef, Bart de Boer, Simon Kirby: Holistic or Synthetic Protolanguage: Evidence from Iterated Learning of Whistled Signals	Bodo Winter, Morten H. Christiansen: Robustness as a Design Feature of Speech Communication
14.45 – 15.05	Richard Littauer: The Evolution of Morphological Agreement		John Sundquist: Grammaticalization, Light Verbs, and the Origins of Complex Language	Roland Mühlenbernd, Michael Franke: Signaling Conventions: Who Learns What Where and When in a Social Network?
15.05 – 15.25	Mauricio Martins, W. Tecumseh Fitch: Empirical Approaches to Recursion	Lluís Barceló-Coblijn, Antoni Gomila: Campbells Monkeys Alarm Calls Are Not Morpheme-Based	Invited talk: Atsushi Iriki <i>Triadic Niche Construction: A Scenario of Human Brain Evolution Realizing Tool-Use and Language</i> (15.05–15.45)	Mónica Tamariz, Hannah Cornish, Kenny Smith, Séan Roberts, Simon Kirby: The Effects of Generation Turnover and Interlocutor Negotiation on Linguistic Structure
15.25 – 15.45	Mieko Ogura, Willian S. Y. Wang: Ambiguity Resolution and Evolution of Word Order	Bart de Boer: Iconicity in Structured Form and Meaning Spaces		Przemysław Żywicznyński, Sławomir Waciewicz: The Cooperative Nature of Conversation: Evidence from Conversational Exchanges
15.45 – 16.05	James Hurford: Syntax Evolved Gradually	Aleksandrs Berdicevskis: Introducing Pressure for Expressivity into Language Evolution Experiments	Rie Asano: Protolanguage, Discrete Infinity and Interfaces: Investigating the Evolution of the Language and Music Faculty Within the Minimalist Program	Chloe Gonseth, Anne Vilain, Coriandre Vilain: Ontogeny of Two Communicative Tools: Distance Encoding and Multimodality in Deictic Pointing
	Break			
16.20 – 17.20	Plenary 10: Tom Griffiths (Lecture Room 1) <i>Neutral Models for Language Evolution</i>			
17.20 – 18.20 18.20 – 18.30	Plenary 11: Terrence Deacon (Lecture Room 1) <i>Neither Nature nor Nurture: Coevolution, Devolution, and Universality of Language</i>			
18.30 – 18.40	Closing Remarks			
–	Business Meeting (Open to all participants)			

Poster Session 2

Individual and Social Effects on Linguistic Diffusion – *Tao Gong, Mónica Tamariz, Gerhard Jäger*

Simulating Language Convergence – *Lan Shuai, Tao Gong, Umberto Ansaldi*

On Some Parallels Between the Vocal Apparatus and Musical Instruments and Their Consequences for the Evolution of Language and Music – *J. Roberto do Carmo Jr.*

The Information Rate of Modern Speech and Its Implication for Language Evolution – *John Villasenor, Jiangtao Wen, Yuxing Han, Daniel Wen, Esther Gonzalez, Jianwen Chen*

Iterated Learning in Populations: Learning and Evolving Expectations About Linguistic Homogeneity – *Kenny Smith, Bill Thompson*

The Origin of the Learning System of Sequential Vocalizations: Neural Activity of Basal-Ganglia in Singing Behavior and a Cognitive Task in Songbirds – *Yoshimasa Seki, Neal Hessler, Kazuo Okanoya*

The First Word Was Not a Noun – *Cory Cuthbertson*

Topographic Learning and the Arbitrary, Categorical Lexicon – *T. Mark Ellison*

Cerebral Laterality for Prosody Processing in Human Neonates: Evidence from Multichannel Near-Infrared Spectroscopy – *Nozomi Naoi, Yutaka Fuchino, Minoru Shibata, Masahiko Kawai, Yukuo Konishi, Kazuo Okanoya, Masako Myowa-Yamakoshi*

Expression Analysis of Language-Related Genes in the Common Marmoset Brain – *Masaki Kato, Kazuo Okanoya, Taku Koike, Shigeru Watanabe, Atsushi Iriki*

Overgeneralization of Verbs - The Change of the German Verb System – *Marisa Delz, Benjamin Layer, Sarah Schulz, Johannes Wahle*

Re-Dating the Loss of Laryngeal Air Sacs in Homo sapiens – *Richard Lit-tauer*

The Voice of Things: The Revolution of Human Language and Its Origin from Sound Imitation – *Giuseppe Maiorano*

Replication and Emergence Processes in Language Evolution – *Mónica Tamariz*

Structural Reanalysis Responses to Musical Tonality: Commonality with the Neural Processing of Emotion in Language – *Hidefumi Ohmura, Takayuki Hamano, Tomasz Rutkowski, Hiroko Terasawa, Kazuo Okanoya, Kiyoshi Furukawa*

Phase Theory and the Role of Cognitive Constraints in the Maximal Expansion of Syntactic Trees – *Aritz Irurtzun*

Human Non-Lexical Vocal Events and Prosody in the Perspective of Language Evolution – *Anne Vanp  , Didier Demolin*

Morphing Social Communication Networks from Chimpanzee to Human Type – *Sara A. Najem, Jihad R. Touma, Albert F. H. Naccache*

Hominin Cooperation and Language Evolution – *Albert F. H. Naccache*

Song Memory Including Sequential Information in Male Bengalese Finch’s Auditory Area – *Yoko Kato, Masaki Kato, Kazuo Okanoya*

A Simple Integrated Framework for Investigating Genetic and Cultural Evolution of Language – *Tsubasa Azumagakito, Reiji Suzuki, Takaya Arita*

Are Web Search Queries an Evolving Protolanguage? – *Rishiraj Saha Roy, Monojit Choudhury, Kalika Bali*

Is *And* a Fossil?: Coordination and the Origin of Compositionality – *Wayne Cowart, Dana McDaniel, Kathryn Thompson, Tatiana Romanchishina*

How Is Pragmatic Grounding Formed in Symbolic Communication Systems? – *Takeshi Konno, Junya Morita, Takashi Hashimoto*

Workshop 1: Theoretical Linguistics/Biolinguistics

Organized by: Roger Martin & Koji Fujita

Lecture Room 1

Biolinguistics is a highly interdisciplinary study (including, at least, linguistics, biology, neuroscience, psychology, computer science, mathematics, and physics) that focuses on the biological and evolutionary aspects of language. At the center of this research stage have been the two so-called logical problems: of language acquisition, often referred to as Plato's problem (how could something like knowledge of language emerge in the mind of an individual, during early stages of childhood, and given what little relevant experience the child is exposed to?) and of language evolution, or what some might like to call Darwin's problem (namely, how could an object such as the human language faculty have evolved?). These issues of course line themselves up with a wide range of additional biolinguistic questions, concerning where and how language is represented in the brain, how language interacts with other human mental faculties, components of the mind/brain, and so on.

Needless to say, to address any of these concerns presupposes some understanding of what sort of natural object language is. That is, we need some theory of language - and for this obvious reason theoretical linguistics has always gone hand in hand with biolinguistic pursuits, often playing a guiding role. Recent developments in theoretical linguistics, particularly within the minimalist program (Chomsky 1995, et. seq.) with its focus on so-called third factors, have served to (re)fuel the biolinguistic enterprise, and have led to a wide range of new perspectives on the design of the human language faculty and its evolution.

The purpose of this workshop is to bring together researchers working on the sorts of general concerns briefly described. The six invited speakers (there will be a total of five talks including one joint presentation) are leading scholars of theoretical linguistics whose work is highly related to the biolinguistic enterprise. Topics addressed include, very generally, the form of language, problems of language acquisition, the nature of parameters, the interplay of linguistic theories and evolutionary theories, the relation between the language faculty and other human cognitive faculties, and so on. Some talks will deal more directly with biolinguistic issues, whereas others will focus more on the form/properties of language itself, laying some of the groundwork for studies of the former type. One of our main goals with this workshop is for it to serve as a meeting ground for scholars pursuing what is ultimately a biolinguistic approach to the study of language, although perhaps from different perspectives. All speakers were

asked to submit abstracts of their talks, either short (up to 2 pages) or long (up to 10 pages), which are included in the following section.

Acknowledgements

This workshop is supported by the following JSPS Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research: #23520458 [PI: Roger Martin] and #23242025 [PI: Koji Fujita].

Workshop Timetable

9.15	Opening Remarks
–	<i>Koji Fujita (Kyoto University)</i>
9.30	
9.30	Invited talk: Subject-auxiliary inversion in child English revisited
–	<i>Koji Sugisaki (Mie University)</i>
10.00	Invited talk: Structuring the parametric space without assuming an overspecified UG
10.00	<i>Cedric Boeckx (ICREA/Universitat de Barcelona),</i>
10.50	<i>Youngmi Jeong (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)</i>
–	Coffee Break
11.10	Invited talk: The design features from which signs and recursion emerged in language
–	<i>Denis Bouchard (Université du Québec à Montréal)</i>
12.00	
12.00	Lunch Break
–	
13.30	
13.30	Invited talk: Copies as inert elements
–	<i>Ángel Gallego (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)</i>
14.20	
–	Coffee Break
14.40	Invited talk: Biolinguistics, minimalist grammars, and the emergence of complex numerals
–	<i>Anna Maria Di Sciullo (Université du Québec à Montréal)</i>
15.30	
15.30	Closing Remarks
–	<i>Roger Martin (Yokohama National University)</i>
15.45	

Workshop 2: Language and the Brain

Organized by: Noriaki Yusa & Hajime Ono

Lecture Room 2

Language makes us what we are. In this respect, the first decade of the 21st century saw an exponential increase in empirical and theoretical studies that are leading to a watershed in our understanding of the differences between human and non-human communication systems. This workshop is intended as an interdisciplinary platform for discussing the recent results that research into the brain and language have provided, bringing together linguists, neuroscientists, philosophers, cognitive scientists, as well as other researchers interested in the neurobiology of language. Given the fact that the evolution of language remains shrouded in mystery, the question of how languages are encoded or processed in the brain will be raised as a central topic. The scope of the workshop includes, but is not limited to, the following areas: aphasics, imaging language in the brain, language acquisition and development, language disorder, language processing, language and cognition, mirror neurons, social cognition. Brain scientists, psychologists, linguists, neuroscientists, computer scientists, philosophers, and other researchers interested in interdisciplinary research on neurobiological mechanisms underlying human language are invited to participate in the workshop.

Acknowledgements

This workshop has been supported by JSPS Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research #21320078 [PI: Noriaki Yusa] and #23242025 [PI: Koji Fujita].

Workshop Timetable

9.15	Welcome
–	Noriaki Yusa (<i>Miyagi Gakuin Women's University</i>)
9.20	Chair: Hajime Ono (<i>Kinki University</i>)
9.20	A Cohort Study on Child Language Acquisition and Brain Development
–	Hiroko Hagiwara (<i>Tokyo Metropolitan University</i>)
9.50	Structure Dependence in the Brain
9.50	Noriaki Yusa (<i>Miyagi Gakuin Women's University</i>)
–	Coffee Break
10.20	Chair: Noriaki Yusa (<i>Miyagi Gakuin Women's University</i>)
10.30	Invited talk: Imaging Syntax and Semantics in the Brain
–	Stefano F. Cappa (<i>Vita-Salute University and San Raffaele Scientific Institute</i>)
11.30	Lunch Break
11.30	
–	
12.50	Chair: Hisao Tokizaki (<i>Sapporo University</i>)
12.50	Recursion in Intra-Morphemic Phonology
–	Kuniya Nasukawa (<i>Tohoku Gakuin University</i>)
13.20	Implications of Tonogenesis on Tone Processing
13.20	Suki Suet Yee Yiu (<i>University of Hong Kong</i>)
–	Chair: Hirohisa Kiguchi (<i>Miyagi Gakuin Women's University</i>)
13.50	Against Protolanguage
–	Ermenegildo Bidese (<i>University of Trento</i>), Andrea Padovan (<i>University of Verona</i>) and Alessandra Tomaselli (<i>University of Verona</i>)
14.20	Coffee Break
–	Chair: Toshio Inui (<i>Kyoto University</i>)
14.35	Invited talk: Evolving the Direct Path in Praxis as a Bridge to Duality of Patterning in Language
–	Michael A. Arbib (<i>University of Southern California</i>)
15.35	Concluding Remarks
–	Hajime Ono (<i>Kinki University</i>)
15.40	

Workshop 3: Emotion and Language

Organized by: Tomomi Fujimura

Seminar Rooms 2–4

Emotion is conveyed by language (i.e. during emotional episodes), but at the same time language is modified by emotion (i.e. through prosody). So while both emotion and language are essential aspects of communication, the importance of their interactions should also not be overlooked. Currently however, details of this interaction remains somewhat unclear, and it is this issue which this workshop seeks to address. Taking a multi-disciplinary perspective, the workshop presents recent work in linguistics, acoustic engineering, psychology, and developmental studies.

Human language explicitly conveys intentions and thoughts, whereas emotion implicitly conveys information about subjective states. The first direction of interaction is thus exemplified by an utterances such as I agree, to understand it you must infer the speaker's authentic attitude from an analysis of his/her prosody, facial expression, and gestures, all of which are expressing emotional information. In such situations we are using both linguistic and emotional information to understand others' internal states. An understanding of the integration of emotion and language in perceptual processing is thus essential to understanding the process of communication more generally. This issue will be discussed during the workshop based on the data from perception experiments and developmental studies.

In the opposite direction, external emotion representations are also partly defined by language. Humans use words to express emotional states, i.e., anger, happiness, and sadness. Language can help to separate, and understand, certain complex emotions expressed during communication. However, recent work has reported that perception of emotional facial expressions is not driven by lexical categories, which indicates that while emotion representation is influenced by language, it is not totally dependent on it. Several talks will address the various ways in which linguistic information defines emotional concepts.

It is hoped that the approaches presented in this workshop will provide a framework for future work on emotion and language.

Acknowledgements

This workshop is supported by Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Exploratory Research for Advanced Technology (ERATO), Okanoya Emotional Information Project.

Workshop Timetable

9.40	Welcome
–	<i>Tomomi Fujimura (JST-ERATO Okanoya Emotional Information Project)</i>
9.50	Invited talk: Competition in the acoustic encoding of emotional speech
–	<i>Frank Eisner (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)</i>
10.35	Dimensional modeling of perceptual difference of multimodal emotion perception
10.35	<i>Yoshiko Arimoto (JST-ERATO Okanoya Emotional Information Project), Kazuo Okanoya (The University of Tokyo)</i>
11.00	Cerebral responses to emotional and prosodic modifications of speech in human full-term neonates and preterm infants
11.00	<i>Nozomi Naoi (JST-ERATO Okanoya Emotional Information Project), Yutaka Fuchino, Minoru Shibata, Masahiko Kawai, Yukuo Konishi, Kazuo Okanoya, Masako Myowa-Yamakoshi</i>
–	Lunch Break
12.30	Invited talk: Concepts and perception of emotions in the absence of a lexical emotion category
–	<i>Disa Sauter (University of Amsterdam)</i>
13.15	Mixed feelings and emotion clusters in the dynamics of verbal interaction
13.15	<i>Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk (University of Łódź)</i>
–	The influence of emotion and approach-avoidance motivation on the production and understanding of metaphor
13.50	<i>Paul Wilson (University of Łódź) – presented by Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk (University of Łódź)</i>
–	Coffee Break
14.00	Language in music: The emotional valence in low arousal music are susceptible to language
–	<i>Kazuma Mori (Hiroshima University), Makoto Iwanaga (Hiroshima University)</i>
14.25	Question & Answer
–	<i>All presenters</i>
14.40	

Workshop 4: Animal Communication and Language Evolution

Organized by: Johan Bolhuis & Kazuo Okanoya Lecture Room 3

It has often been suggested that language is a uniquely human cognitive trait. But this uniqueness does not preclude that there may be evolutionary homologies or analogies between human speech and certain aspects of animal communication systems, at either the neural or behavioral level. Therefore through the comparative study of animal vocalizations and human speech, we may gain insights into the origin and evolution of language.

Neural control and evolution of song sequences and vocal learning in birds will be one of the main topics in this workshop. Language and birdsong are obviously different in that language has lexical syntax, while birdsong does not. However, the basic neural architecture for auditory-vocal learning may be shared in both birds and humans. We will discuss common and unique features of birdsong and human speech.

Apart from birdsong learning, this workshop is open to research on other animal taxa and in other modalities, as long as a comparative perspective with human speech or language is provided. We particularly welcome presentations on gestural/vocal communication, social behavior. Topics on theory of mind, counting, and tool-using, thought not directly related with communication, are also considered as a comparative biological basis for language.

Acknowledgements

This workshop is supported, in part, by Grant-in-Aid Basic Research A #2324033, Grant-in-Aid on innovative areas #4301 (Adolescent mind and self-regulation) from MEXT, Japan to Kazuo Okanoya, and also by ER-ATO Okanoya Emotional Information Project, JST, Japan.

Workshop Timetable

9.45	Welcome
–	<i>Johan Bolhuis (Utrecht University) & Kazuo Okanoya (University of Tokyo)</i>
10.00	Part I. Theoretical Studies
10.00	Language and animal communication: The evolutionary and cognitive divide
–	<i>Charles N. Li (University of California)</i>
10.25	Can evidence of a discontinuity in the evolution of language be found in a comparative study of animal signalling?
–	<i>Dominic Mitchell (University of Bath)</i>
10.25	Statistical patterns of human language in other species: Facts, origins and controversies
–	<i>Ramon Ferrer-i-Cancho (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya)</i>
11.15	Part II. Experimental studies
11.15	Invited talk: Birdsong and spoken language: Similarities and differences
–	<i>Johan J. Bolhuis (Utrecht University)</i>
12.00	
12.00	Lunch Break
–	
13.20	
13.20	Abstract rule learning in human and non-human animals
–	<i>Reiko Hoshi-Shiba (University of Tokyo), Fang Sun, Kenta Suzuki, Dilshat Abla, Kazuo Okanoya</i>
13.45	Combinational vocal usage for emotional expression in common marmoset (<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>)
–	<i>Yoko Kato (National institute of radiological sciences), Hayato Gokan, Arata Oh-Nishi, Takafumi Minamimoto</i>
13.45	Invited talk: Vocal deviance detection in auditory cortex of a social songbird
–	<i>Gabriël Beckers, Manfred Gahr</i>
14.10	Break
14.10	
–	General Discussion
14.55	<i>All participants</i>
15.00	
–	
15.30	

Workshop 5: Constructive Approaches to Language Evolution

Organized by: Reiji Suzuki & Takashi Hashimoto Lecture Room 4

Constructive approaches, that is modeling, simulation and analysis of emergent phenomena by synthesizing life-like behaviors using artificial media such as computers, robots, etc., have played a significant role in the development of our understanding of the origin and evolution of language over the last two decades. They have allowed us to observe the emergence of linguistic behaviors from communicative interactions between agents, on various levels and timescales, which are not easily observable experimentally.

During this period, several other methodologies have also emerged, which have allowed us to obtain empirical data with regard to language evolution. Experimental approaches to the cultural evolution of language have enabled us to directly observe the emergence of new languages or grammars in use by human participants. The recent progress of new media or information technologies has also allowed us to discover real language changes by analyzing huge linguistic resources, such as google books, etc. Comparative approaches based on data from non-human animal species, such as vocal learning of songbirds, is becoming increasingly significant. In addition, mathematical approaches have contributed to a better understanding of essential aspects of computational models, such as the iterated learning model, etc.

In the light of these recent developments, and progress of interdisciplinary approaches to understanding language evolution, we would like to reconsider the significance of constructive approaches such as computational and mathematical modeling in this workshop. We solicited the submission of papers on language evolution making use of constructive approaches, and invited two speakers to give talks on the significance of these approaches. The authors were requested to make specific mention of how constructive approach can contribute to research on language evolution.

Topics of interest to this workshop include, but are not limited to:

- Simulation and analyses of emergent properties of language evolution based on constructive approaches, including computational and mathematical models.
- How constructive approaches can develop a mutually complementary relationship with other methodologies for investigating language evolution.
- More general discussions of the roles of constructive approaches in scientific research, including language evolution.

Workshop Timetable

9.35	Welcome
–	<i>Reiji Suzuki (Nagoya University)</i>
9.40	
9.40	Invited talk: Modelling and language evolution: beyond fact-free science
–	<i>Bart de Boer (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)</i>
10.20	Coffee Break
10.30	Evolution of word frequency distribution based on prediction dynamics
–	<i>Kazutoshi Sasahara (University of Tokyo)</i>
10.55	A simple model on the evolution process of herbivore-induced plant volatiles
10.55	<i>Yasuhiro Suzuki (Nagoya University), Megumi Sakai (Nagoya University) and Kazuhiro Adachi (Nagoya University)</i>
11.20	
11.20	Reconsidering language evolution from coevolution of learning and niche construction using a concept of dynamic fitness landscape
–	<i>Reiji Suzuki (Nagoya University) and Takaya Arita (Nagoya University)</i>
11.45	
	Lunch Break
13.10	Plenary talk: Integrative approach to dynamic feature of symbolic communication system
–	<i>Takashi Hashimoto (JAIST)</i>
13.40	Coffee Break
13.50	Synthetic modeling of cultural language evolution
–	<i>Michael Spranger (Sony CSL Paris) and Luc Steels (Sony CSL Paris)</i>
14.15	
14.15	Language diversity in the naming game on adaptive weighted networks
–	<i>Dorota Lipowska (Adam Mickiewicz University)</i>
14.40	Multilayered formalisms for language contact
14.40	<i>Makoto Nakamura (Nagoya University), Shingo Hagiwara (JAIST) and Satoshi Tojo (JAIST)</i>
15.05	
15.05	Constructing knowledge: nomothetic approaches to language evolution
–	<i>Seán G. Roberts (The University of Edinburgh) and James Winters (Cardiff University)</i>
15.25	

Missing Plenary Abstract:

**THREE MODELS (AND A HALF) FOR THE DESCRIPTION OF
LANGUAGE EVOLUTION**

MASSIMO PIATTELLI-PALMARINI

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It is a platitude to say that the study of the biological evolution of language should only develop as a means of better understanding language, or biological evolution, or both. But is it really a platitude? Unfortunately it isn't, because countless publications in this domain manage to obscure, rather than illuminate, the nature of language. Not infrequently, in so doing, they also manage to obscure, rather than illuminate, the nature of the evolutionary processes. For many authors, it is literally unthinkable that language as we know it cannot have evolved under the pressure of natural selection for communication, better thinking and social cohesion. The first model I will examine here, showing its radical inadequacy, is, therefore, the adaptationist one.

Jerry Fodor and I have tried to explain at some length (Fodor and Piattelli-Palmarini, 2011) what is wrong quite generally with neo-Darwinian adaptationist explanations. But, even admitting, for the sake of the argument, that such explanations do apply to biological traits in general, I will concentrate here on the specific defects of such explanations in the case of language. In over 50 years of successive developments of Generative Grammar by about 2,000 scholars attempting to explain data from dozens of languages and dialects, not once has any of those explanations found any basis on generic communicative factors or pressures dictated by social exchanges. In the felicitous wording of Alec Marantz, "there is no escape from syntax" (Marantz, 1977). And syntax has not been shaped, as I will show on selected cases, by communication or social cohesion.

The second model is one that conceptualizes language as an application of general cognitive traits, innate generic predispositions to categorize, extract statistical regularities from a variety of inputs, make inferences, learn from experience and assimilate the cultural norms of the surrounding community. Many data militate against this conception, but I will privilege those coming from a variety of extremely specific language deficits, which powerfully endorse the modularity of language and cognition (Curtiss, in press).

The third model is based on general conditions of learnability and progressive simplification of the mental computations attributed to our mastering of language. Computer models of iterative learning, of the stepwise convergence of neural networks on simple solutions, and evolutionary considerations postulating the progressive shaping of language towards better learnability, will be examined and their implausibility explained (Berwick, Chomsky and Piattelli-Palmarini, in press).

Finally, I will present a quite different model, still under development (which explains the "half" in my title). It appears to be very promising and innovative and capable of re-configuring the entire issue of language evolution. It's based on very deep universal principles of optimization, coming from physics, chemistry, developmental biology and developmental neurobiology. (Piattelli-Palmarini and Uriagereka 2008). Organizational principles of strict locality and constraints of minimal length, minimal computational burden and optimal efficiency are rooted in the most basic laws of nature. They are not the product of genetic factors, though these can variously modulate their implementation in different organisms and different tissues. Nor are they the outcome of natural selection, simply because the

search space would have been too gigantic for them to have emerged via a blind random search, where the better solutions have been successfully rewarded. The perspective taken in this fourth (or third and a half) model is radically different. Contrary to a voluminous literature, any model should have countenanced as crucial turning points in language evolution the appearance of recursion, constituency, cyclic points of closure in the derivation (phases), the minimization of the overall number and types of hierarchical relations in the syntactic structure, edge features and the linearization of the external output. Unlike the three models seen above, this model focuses precisely on these issues and suggests (tentative as this may be in present stage) plausible solutions for each.

Very recent data from several laboratories and several fields bring further implicit endorsement to this model. I'll mention just one instance, in this short abstract. A December 2011 paper from the Blue Brain Project at École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) can serve as an example. These authors say (Perin et al. 2011): *“Neuronal circuitry is often considered a clean slate that can be dynamically and arbitrarily molded by experience. However, when we investigated synaptic connectivity in groups of pyramidal neurons in the neocortex, we found that both connectivity and synaptic weights were surprisingly predictable. The specific neurons involved in a group may, therefore, be selected by experience, but because of the powerful connectivity constraints that we found, these forms of plasticity are likely to add only minor variations to functioning of neuronal groups.”*

In essence, and more generally, I will offer reasons to conclude that optimization constraints and rules of strict locality allow for some variability under the effects of external inputs, but this range of variation is quite limited, and concentrated in a relatively small fixed numbers of points, in conformity with what the linguistic model of Principles and Parameters suggested already 25 years ago.

References

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- Fodor, J. and M. Piattelli-Palmarini (2011). What Darwin Got Wrong (Paperback, with an update, and a reply to our critics). New York, NY, Picador Macmillan.
- Marantz, A. (1997). No Escape From Syntax: Don't Try Morphological Analysis in the Privacy of Your Own Lexicon. Proceedings of the 21st Annual Penn Linguistics Colloquium. Dimitriadis, A., L. Siegel, C. Surek-Clark and A. Williams, (Eds). Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics 4.2: 201-225.
- Perin, R., T. K. Berger and H. Markram (2011). “A synaptic organizing principle for cortical neuronal groups.” Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 108(13): 5419-5424.
- Piattelli-Palmarini, M. and J. Uriagereka (2008). “Still a bridge too far? Biolinguistic questions for grounding language on brains.” Physics of Life Reviews 5 (4 (December)): 207-24.

Missing Plenary Abstract:

THE EVOLUTION OF LANGUAGE WITHOUT MIRACLES

RUSSELL D. GRAY

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Auckland 1142, New Zealand*

Evolutionary scientists study variation. A key element of the Darwinian revolution was the insight that variation within species was not some superficial noise that should be stripped away to reveal the underlying species essence. Variation is the signal – over evolutionary time variation *within* species becomes variation *between* species. As a legacy of the 1950s Cognitive Science movement, cognitive scientists have often thought of language on a par with vision, olfaction or memory – a human faculty with a universal organization, subject only to minor variation. But compared to animal communication systems one of the most remarkable things about human language is that there are 7000 of them, and they are culturally variable at every level of their structure. In this talk I will argue that:

1. this variation is a vital resource for understanding the crucial capacity that makes us human.
2. that computational tools derived from evolutionary biology give us powerful new ways of analyzing this variation.

I will conclude the talk by contrasting two scenarios for the evolutionary origins of language. In the first scenario language miraculously evolves in a “big bang” as the consequence of a “chance mutation.” In the second scenario it evolves incrementally by co-opting systems used for gesture and tool manufacture – a double “hand-to-mouth” hypothesis. I will argue that only the second scenario is consistent with the way biologists explain evolutionary novelty today.

Lunch Guide

O. La Caffè Kenya (ラ・カフェケニア)

Genre: Cafe (¥400~999)

Location: Inside Venue (会場内) 1F

Open: 10:00~19:00

TEL: 075-353-9150

<http://k-kenya.sakura.ne.jp/shop/shop-kyoto.html>

A. Restaurant Shiki (レストラン 四季)

Genre: Buffet (¥950~)

Location: Apa-Hotel (アパホテル) B1F

Open: 7:00~10:00, 11:30~14:00, 17:00~21:00

TEL: 075-365-4111

B. JR Kyoto ISETAN (JR 京都 伊勢丹)

3・4・5・6F Café ¥1,000~	10:00~20:00	COUNTRY HOUSE (カントリーハウス英国屋) MALEBRANCHE (マールブランシュ) FLAGS Café (フラッグスカフェ) Brownies Club (ブラウニーズクラブ) Saryo Tsujiri (茶寮 都路里)
7・8・9・10F Open-view Restaurant (¥880~2,000)	11:00~23:00	Wansa Kansa (ワンサカンサ) Kagaya (加賀屋) Ichiba Kouji (市場小路) The Kitchen Salvatore Cuomo Kokekokko (こけこっこ) Kakiyasu Sanjyaku-Sanzun-Bashi (柿安 三尺三寸箸)
11F Eat Paradise (¥1,000~1,500)	11:00~22:00	Japanese Foods: Wako (とんかつ和幸); Wakuden (和久傳); Mimi (美々卯); Tsukiji Sushisay (築地寿司清); etc. Western Foods: MOLlette; Bar & Café Rico; Seioutei (西桜亭); etc. Chinese Foods: Tenshin-chashitsu (點心茶室)

TEL: 075-352-1111

http://kyoto.wjr-isetan.co.jp/floorguide/restaurant_index.html

C. The CUBE Restaurant Arcade (ザ・キューブ グルメ街)

Genre: Various (¥800~1,500)

Location: Kyoto Station Bldg. (京都駅ビル) 11F

Open: 11:00~22:00

TEL: 075-371-2134

<http://www.thecube.co.jp/gourmet.html>

D. Chinese Restaurant Royal Ryuho (中国料理 皇家龍鳳)

Genre: Chinese (¥1,200~1,900)

Location: Rihga Royal Hotel Kyoto (リーガロイヤルホテル京都) B1F

Open: 11:30~14:30, 17:00~21:30

TEL: 075-341-1121
<http://www.rihga-kyoto.co.jp/restaurant/>

E. Ryotei Mai (料亭 舞)

Genre: Japanese (¥2,100~)
Location: Hatoya Zuihoukaku (ハトヤ瑞鳳閣)
Open: 11:00~14:00, 17:00~22:00
TEL: 075-361-1231
<http://www.kyoto-hatoya.jp/facility/mai.html>

F. Chinese Noodles Man-puku (中華そば 萬福)

Genre: Noodles (¥800~)
Open: 11:00~23:00
TEL: 075-361-9325
<http://www.man-puku.com/>

G. ITALIAN QUATRO (イタリアン クアトロ)

Genre: Italian (¥780~)
Location: Shin-Kyoto Center Bldg. (新京都市センタービル) 1F
Open: 11:00~15:00, 17:00~24:00
TEL: 075-353-3777
<http://www.bal-flower.co.jp/fd/quatro/kyoto.html>

H. Hotel New Hankyu Kyoto (京都 新阪急ホテル)

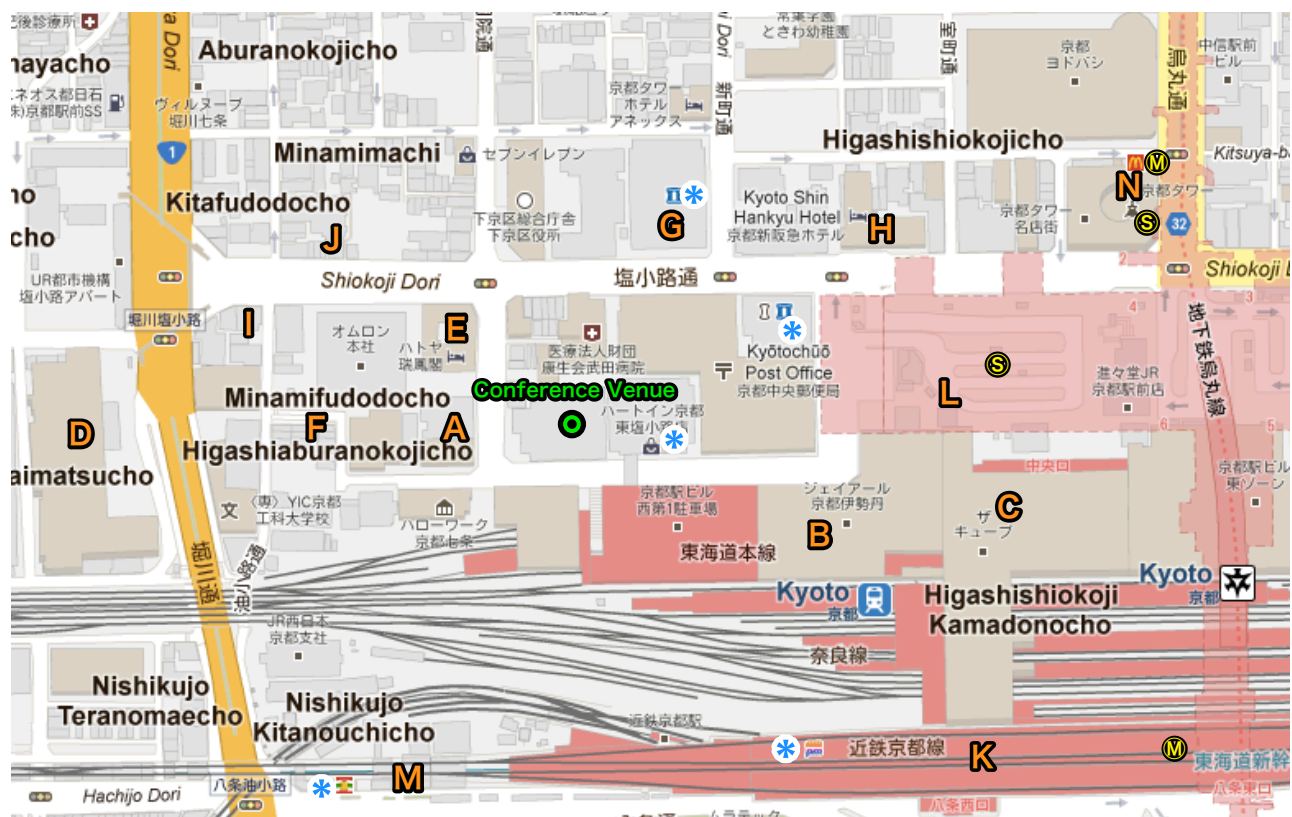
B1F	<p>Kyo-Kaiseki Minokichi (京懐石 美濃吉) Japanese (¥3,000~) 11:30-15:00, 11:30~21:00</p> <p>Bar Reed (バー リード) Curry (¥1,000~) 11:30~14:00, 17:30~24:00</p> <p>Chinese Foods Hakurakuten (中国料理 白楽天) Chinese (¥1,300~) 11:30~14:30, 17:30~21:00</p>
1F	<p>Lobby Lounge (ロビーラウンジ) Café 10:00~19:00</p> <p>European Foods Monselet (欧風料理 モンスレー) French (¥2,800~) 11:30~14:30, 17:30~21:00</p> <p>Restaurant Boulevard (レストラン ブールヴァール) Buffet (¥2,500~) 11:30~15:00, 17:30~21:30</p>

TEL: 075-343-5300
<http://www.hankyu-hotel.com/hotel/kyotoshh/restaurant/list.html>

- I. Men-dokoro Kou-an (麵どころ 晃庵)
Genre: Japanese (¥730~)
Location: Avenue Second Bldg. (大道第2ビル) 1F
Open: 11:30~14:00, 17:30~24:00
TEL: 075-352-1130
<http://mgfoods.co.jp/kouan/>
- J. Isakaba Ikou-an (伊酒場 伊晃庵)
Genre: Italian (¥840~)
Location: Kyoto Siteseeing Association Bldg. (京都観光協会ビル) 1・2F
Open: 11:30~14:00, 17:30~24:00
TEL: 075-344-9077
<http://mgfoods.co.jp/ikouan/index.html>
- K. Kintetsu Meitengai Miyako-Michi (近鉄名店街みやこみち)
Genre: Various (¥700~1,500)
Location: Kintetsu-Kyoto Station (近鉄京都駅)
Open: 11:00~22:00
TEL: 075-691-8384
- L. Porta (Underground Shopping Center) (京都駅前地下街 ポルタ)
Genre: Various (¥900~1,800)
Location: Kyoto Porta (京都駅前地下街ポルタ) B1F
Open: 11:00~22:00
TEL: 075-365-7508
<http://www.porta.co.jp>
- M. Yosinoya (吉野家)
Genre: Japanese (¥280~600)
Open: 24 hour
TEL: 075-693-4313
<http://www.yoshinoya.com/index.html>
- N. Kyoto Tower Bldg. (京都タワービル)
Genre: Various (¥1,000~1,999)
Open: Various
- Ⓜ: McDonald's (マクドナルド) (¥100~650)
 Ⓢ: Starbucks Coffee (スターバックス コーヒー) (¥300~700)

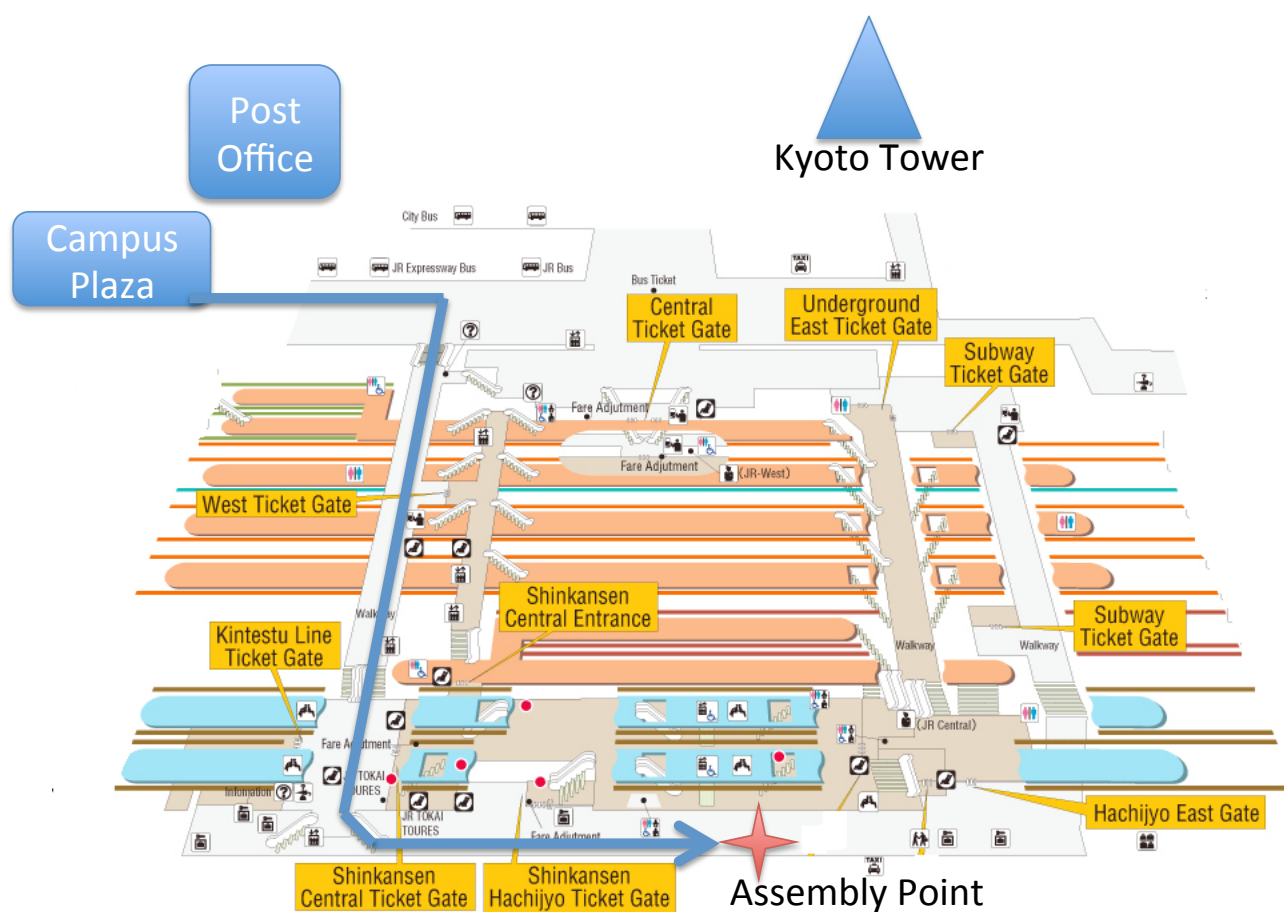
*: Convenience Store

Rice Ball (おにぎり)	¥100~250	Breads (パン)	¥150~200
Sandwich (サンドイッチ)	¥150~300	Lunch Box (弁当)	¥400~600
Instant Noodles (インスタントラーメン)	¥150~300	Snack (軽食)	¥100~300
Drink (飲み物)	¥100~200		



Directions to Excursion Assembly Point

Our assembly point for the excursion is the other side of Kyoto Station, called Hachijo-guchi.



Conference Dinner

Location: Ganko Takasegawa Nijoen (がんこ高瀬川二条苑)

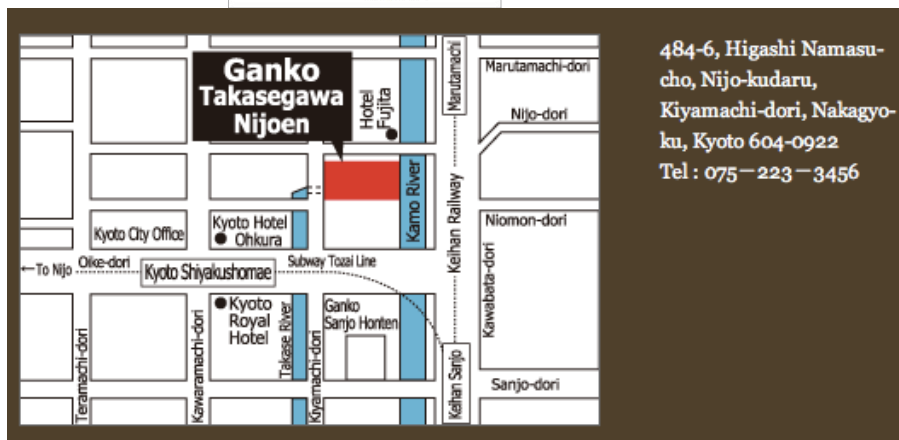
Starting from: 19:00, March 15th

Access: Take Metro Karasuma Line (Green Line, 烏丸線) at Kyoto Station. You have to transfer at Karasuma Oike (烏丸御池) Station to Metro Tozai Line (Orange Line, 東西線). The name of the station closest to the restaurant is Kyoto Shiyakushomae (京都市役所前). Use “Exit 2” to get the street level. Walk east, and turn left at the first intersection. There is a tiny creek along a one-way street. Walk North about a block or two along the creek. The restaurant is on the corner. If you need an animated Street View, please visit “Practical Information” on our website.

Those who have iPhone/Android, and an Internet access, we have a Google Mobile Map to the restaurant. Please visit our website “Practical Information.” (<http://kyoto.evolang.org/content/practical-information>).



Diagram of the Kyoto City Subway Line



484-6, Higashi Namasu-cho, Nijo-kudaru, Kiyamachi-dori, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto 604-0922
Tel : 075-223-3456

In case you get lost on the excursion...

- Simply take a taxi. It won't cost more than 3000yen to get Kyoto Station (unless you encounter a heavy traffic) from Kinkakuji. And Kyoto Shiyakushomae or the restaurant is even closer to Kinkakuji, Ryoanji, and Heian Shrine.

Show the following instructions to the driver depending on your desired destination.

- To Kyoto Station

「京都駅をお願いします。」

- To the dinner venue

「がanko高瀬川二条苑をお願いします。住所は木屋町通二条下ル東生洲町484-6、電話番号は 075-223-3456 です。」

Local Information

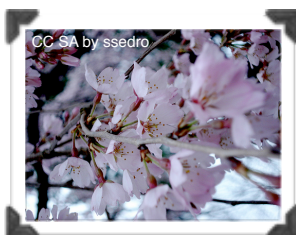
Weather

March is one of the best and most popular times to visit Kyoto. It is a climatically stable season (spring), and if we are (really) lucky, we may be able to catch an early period of the famous cherry-blossom period.

Average Temperature in March:

13/4 C 55/39 F (High/Low)

Average Precipitation:
110mm.



Currency

International Service ATMs

All Seven 11 Convenience Store have ATMs offering 24-hour access to cash with foreign cards; PIN # required

Post Offices: at all post office ATMs have English menus; PIN # required;

major post offices:

Mon-Fri: 7:00-23:00; Sat & Sun: 9:00-19:00

smaller post offices:

Mon-Fri: 9:00-19:00; Sat: 9:00-17:00

Citibank ATMs: open 24 hours, 7 days a week.

Foreign Exchange

World Currency Shop JR Kyoto Station 8F

Sales Tax

5%, and it is included in item's price.

Local Transportation

Bus

Buses are probably the most useful mode of transportation for the majority of the conference attendees, as our venue is next to the largest bus

hub in the town; Kyoto Station. There are two types of bus services available Kyoto City Bus (京都市バス: Pale Green with green stripe), and Kyoto Bus (京都バス: Beige with red stripe).

One-day bus pass

500 yen one day pass by Kyoto



City Bus is useful for city sightseeing. You can hop-on/off within most parts of the city. This is only good for Kyoto City Bus(京都市バス).

Metro/Subway:

If you want to avoid Kyoto's notorious traffic, the Metro will be useful. Basically it runs between North and South, and East and West.

Taxi

The majority of Kyoto taxi fares start at ¥640/650 for the first 2km. ¥80 will be added every after 339/385m or 2min 5sec/2min 20sec (if speed gets slower than 10km). Most Kyoto taxis are equipped with car navigation systems. Thus, it will help the driver if you have the address or phone number of your destination.

Bicycle

Kyoto is a relatively flat place, and as such maybe bicycle is the best mode of transportation. There are many places where you can rent bicycles. And most of hostels have their own rental service.

Please note, unfortunately bicycle theft is not rare in Japan. So, please lock bicycles as you do in your home town.

Useful Tips

Tipping

There is no tipping requirement in Japan, nor is tipping expected; leaving a tip on the table at a restaurant would usually result in a waiter running after you to return your money.

Unique Etiquette

You may find Japan is a full of unique etiquette rules.

Here are two tips:

You CANNOT talk on a phone in any public transportation, including buses and trains (except taxis).

While you can smoke in a lot of restaurants and cafes, generally it is strongly advisable not to smoke while walking, or in open spaces. For example, it is prohibited to smoke in and around Kyoto Station. Please look for designated areas (or ashtrays).

Internet:

Unlike Europe/USA, public wifi is rare due to security concerns. However, there are few places you may find that free wifi is available: Please check Evolang website "Kyoto Information."



INVITATION TO

EVOLANG X VIENNA

APRIL 14TH TO 17TH 2014

evolang.org
anglistik.univie.ac.at/research/natside

Evolang and the Natside Research Group at the English Department of Vienna University are pleased to announce that the 10th Evolution of Language Conference will be hosted by the University of Vienna, Austria. It is scheduled to take place from April 14th to 17th, 2014.

Further and more specific announcements as well as calls for papers and workshop proposals will be distributed via the evolang website and via relevant mailing lists.

With best wishes for a successful meeting in Kyoto, and looking forward to seeing you in Vienna



Nikolaus Ritt *on behalf of the permanent EVOLANG committee and the Vienna team*

Evolang9 Kyoto

Local Organizing Committee

- Kazuo Okanoya (University of Tokyo, JST-ERATO)
- Koji Fujita (Kyoto University)
- Tao Gong (University of Hong Kong)
- Takashi Hashimoto (JAIST)
- Masayuki Ike-uchi (Tsuda College)
- Roger Martin (Yokohama National University)
- Masumi Matsumoto (Osaka Kyoiku University)
- Luke McCrohon (University of Tokyo)
- Hajime Yamauchi (Riken BSI)
- Ayumi Osawa (University of Tokyo)