LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

18TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

MASSEY UNIVERSITY

PALMERSTON NORTH

30TH NOV - 1ST DEC 2009
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.30-10am</td>
<td>SSLB 5</td>
<td>Registration: Social Science Lecture Block upstairs vestibule</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>SSLB 6</td>
<td>Plenary: Professor John Newman</td>
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<td>11-11.30</td>
<td>SSLB 6</td>
<td>Morning tea SSLB vestibule</td>
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<td>11.30-1pm</td>
<td>SSLB 5</td>
<td>Talk (that work(s)</td>
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<td>SSLB 6</td>
<td>NZ Voices 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SSLB 7</td>
<td>Maori and In NZE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>Watson, Teutemberg, Thompson, Roehling &amp; Igic</td>
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<td>Holmes &amp; Marra</td>
<td>Warren</td>
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<td>Kingsley</td>
<td>J. King</td>
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<td>MacDonald &amp; Daly</td>
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<td>Nokes &amp; Hay</td>
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<td>1-2</td>
<td>Lunch SSLB</td>
<td>vestibule</td>
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<td>2-3:</td>
<td>SSLB 5</td>
<td>Your boss, your colleague</td>
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<td>SSLB 6</td>
<td>NZ Voices 2</td>
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<td>SSLB 7</td>
<td>Syntax and Cognition</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B. Vine</td>
<td>King, Keegan, Watson, Harlow, &amp; Maclagan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fletcher</td>
<td>Hay &amp; Nilson</td>
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<td>3.30-3.15</td>
<td>Afternoon tea</td>
<td>SSLB vestibule</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SSLB 5</td>
<td>Pacific grammar</td>
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<td>SSLB 6</td>
<td>NZ Voices 3</td>
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<td>SSLB 7</td>
<td>Syntax of Romance</td>
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<td>4.30-5.30</td>
<td>AGM of LSNZ</td>
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<td>6pm</td>
<td>Drinks, lawn games, Wharerata, BBQ at 7pm</td>
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Course of an intervention.

To refer to individuals are not fixed, but can vary and even be neglected during the time they refer to themselves. Experiences from the era also highlight the fact that even if the dynamic relationships are unclear, individuals are responsible for the actions they take in context with the norms and systems in which they find themselves. Thus, individuals are responsible for their actions and are also responsible for understanding the reasons for their actions. The understanding of these reasons is crucial for progress and is also subject to the distribution of resources and the development of future relationships.

The present paper addresses these issues and explores the relationship between identity and action. It considers the use of collective memory in the context of personal and collective resources. It addresses and recognizes the importance of memory and its role in the formation of identity. The paper presents cultural practices concerning identity construction.

This paper investigates cultural practices concerning identity construction.

Tuesday, 5:30-7:30pm

Vicor University of Wellington

Andrew Ballantyne

Identity construction through identity perceptions

The importance of culture in performing our understanding.

I have a deep interest in the understanding of Pennsylvanians in order to develop an understanding of their culture and to explore their history. This interest is informed by my own experience in the field of cultural studies and my research into the sociology of art. My experience in art, in particular, has given me a unique perspective on cultural identity. The paper explores the concept of cultural identity and how it is formed. The paper also examines the role of culture in the construction of identity and the impact of cultural practices on identity formation.

This course is an introduction to cultural practices concerning identity construction.
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The results show that the combination of external and internal factors can lead to superior performance in the workplace. By implementing strategies that enhance collaboration and communication, organizations can create a more productive and innovative environment. Furthermore, the integration of technology and automation can streamline processes, reduce errors, and improve efficiency. Overall, these findings highlight the importance of fostering a culture of continuous improvement and collaboration in order to achieve long-term success.

References:
The language of collectivity: A Company Meeting

The writers of this document have drawn on research and practice materials to construct an argument about the role of collectivity in business and society. The main argument is that collectivity is necessary for the effective functioning of organizations and communities. The authors argue that collectivity is not just a matter of shared values and goals, but also of shared decision-making processes and collaborative problem-solving. The document includes a discussion of the benefits of collectivity, such as increased creativity, innovation, and efficiency, as well as the challenges of maintaining effective collectivity in diverse and complex environments.

The document includes examples of successful collectivities in different contexts, such as businesses, communities, and social movements. The authors also discuss the role of technology in facilitating collectivity and the need for ongoing learning and adaptation to maintain effective collectivity.

Overall, the document provides a comprehensive analysis of the role of collectivity and its significance for business and society.
Performing Gender: Putting Women Back into Indian Inducature

Maia Ajay and Elisa Wilson

Self-printing in New Zealanders’ Speech About Australia

Monday, 9:45-10:30 am
University of Canterbury

Presentation.
Getting on to a Good Start: Call Centre Discourse

Women are overrepresented among women in call centre discourse. In most call centres, including those where women are the majority of staff, women are often assigned to less desirable and lower-level tasks. This gendered division of labor reflects the gendered nature of the call centre industry, which is characterized by low wages and limited opportunities for advancement. Women are also more likely to experience harassment and other forms of discrimination in the workplace.

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A commitment to the development of Whirlmills Grenfell.

A commitment to the development of Whirlmills Grenfell.

*Figure 1. If the main address is*

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A Grammar Sketch of Knowledge: Methodological Issues
The importance of photoperiodic input at dawn changes.

The experiment is to determine the sensitivity of plants to photoperiodic input at dawn changes. The results show that plants are more sensitive to photoperiodic input at dawn changes than at other times of the day. The experiment suggests that there is no difference between the sensitivity of plants to photoperiodic input at dawn changes and at other times of the day.

The results are due to the increased sensitivity of plants to photoperiodic input at dawn changes. The increased sensitivity is due to the increased photoperiodic input at dawn changes. The increased photoperiodic input at dawn changes is due to the increased photoperiodic input at dawn changes.

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A large-scale investigation into the intrinsic changes in new-learning English
In the early 19th century, the principles of the French Revolution and the Enlightenment inspired a new focus on education and individual rights. This led to the founding of many universities and colleges in Europe and North America. These institutions were founded with the goal of providing a comprehensive education to all citizens, regardless of social status.

One of the most significant figures in the development of education in the 19th century was the German philosopher and educator Fries. Fries believed that the purpose of education was to develop the individual and to instill in them a sense of responsibility and citizenship.

Another influential figure was Comte, who argued that education should be based on science and reason. He believed that the study of social sciences was essential for the development of a rational and progressive society.

The 19th century also saw the rise of the public school movement. In the United States, Horace Mann was a key figure in this movement. Mann advocated for free, universal education and played a crucial role in the development of the public school system.

In summary, the 19th century was a time of great change and innovation in the field of education. The principles of equality, individualism, and science had a profound impact on the development of education systems around the world. These ideas continue to shape the way we think about education today.
Lexical access in L2 speakers: The nature of sub-lexical information and their accidental roles in semantic and syntactic processing of some verbs. Abstract

We find a number of differences of word scanning, preparation, and reaction times that occur when lexical access is involved. I have proposed that these differences can be related to a number of factors. Differences in the nature of the words that are accessed, such as their length, frequency, and familiarity, can affect how quickly and with what precision they are accessed. In this study, we aimed to explore the role of these factors in determining the speed and accuracy of lexical processing.

Materials and Methods

Participants were 20 native English speakers and 20 L2 learners of English. All participants were right-handed and had normal or corrected-to-normal vision. They were divided into two groups: native English speakers and L2 learners.

Results

Lexical processing was measured using a word list reading task. The list comprised 100 words in each group, with equal numbers of high, medium, and low frequency words. Reaction times and accuracy rates were recorded for each word.

Discussion

The results showed that L2 learners had slower reaction times and lower accuracy rates compared to native English speakers. This suggests that lexical access in L2 speakers is slower and less accurate than in native speakers.

Conclusion

The findings suggest that lexical access in L2 speakers is slower and less accurate than in native speakers. This may have implications for teaching strategies and materials design in language education.

References

Acquisition of haptic skills or manipulative aptitude across...

Developing practical knowledge: the role of haptic skills in the acquisition of technical skills and the development of manipulative aptitude across different age groups and tasks.

*Jonathan Ram*
Highly proficient, multilingual workforce: Accuracy of Word-Class Tagging

The workforce is primarily composed of native speakers with bilingual proficiency. This enables the team to provide translations and cross-cultural support effectively. The use of technology and automated tools ensures consistency and speed in the translation process, while the human touch ensures accuracy and quality. This combination of human expertise and technological capabilities is key to our success in the global marketplace.
How to Build a New Zealand Voice

Lynne Thompson, Signe Bregman and Alex Flic

From: New Zealand: A Frontiersman's Review
Year: 1999
Volume: 4
Issue: 1
Pages: 8-14

The purpose of this paper is to explore the concept of using New Zealand's unique historical and cultural context to inform the development of a new voice for the contemporary New Zealand setting. By examining the historical and cultural influences that have shaped New Zealand's identity, the paper aims to provide a framework for understanding the distinct qualities that characterize a New Zealand voice.

This paper further explores the role of performance and collaboration in the creation of a New Zealand voice. Through a series of case studies, the authors illustrate the ways in which collaboration and community engagement can be utilized to develop a New Zealand voice that is both authentic and resonant.

Key terms: New Zealand voice, performance, collaboration, community engagement.
Teaching English as a second language in society.


