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Visibility and recoverability in phonology

The role of phonology in morphological linearization

Keywords: phonology, morphology, linearization, typological variation

The interaction of morphology and phonology and in particular the way that phonology can make morphology visible or invisible, is a central aspect of morpho-phonological interactions. The aim of this workshop is to provide a platform to map out the different ways that phonology-morphology interactions make morphological properties visible or recoverable at different levels of phonology to ultimately provide a typology of recoverability of morphological relationships via phonological analysis. Conversely, there are also phenomena that are sensitive to morphological information, and which raise interesting questions with respect to linearization. Bringing new insights and new data from typologically diverse languages the workshop aims to focus on phenomena that shed new light on our understanding of the interaction between visibility and recoverability of phonological and morphological information at this interface. A number of questions arise in relation to this interaction, and we welcome abstracts that contribute to answering the following questions:

- In what way can phonology be used to delineate and make morphological boundaries visible, both at the suprasegmental level (e.g. tone spreading, accent shift, umlaut) and at the segmental level (e.g. sandhi phenomena)?
- In what ways does phonology obscure or make morphology less visible (e.g. with skeletal affixes or floating elements/features)?
- Conversely, how does morphology obscure or make phonology less visible?
- How does phonology affect linearization of morphological constituents?
- How do prosodic requirements affect the visibility or recoverability of morphological information and vice versa?
- How do phonology and morphology interact in parsing foreign words?
- Do phonological constraints shape the size of morphological units?
- Are there cases where phonologically conditioned alternations are reinterpreted as morphological information (e.g. consonant gradation)?
- How does NLP account for the perceptual recoverability of invisible (unproduced) morphological information?
- What are the implications of obscured morphological recoverability or visibility in child or second language acquisition?

The workshop is part of the LLcD Conference to be held at Aix-Marseille University (Aix-en-Provence) from 14 to 16 December 2026 (<https://llcd2026.sciencesconf.org/>). Abstracts offering theoretical insights supported by empirical findings that allow us to gain new understanding and/or which bring new data to the discussion are strongly welcomed.

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION:

Abstracts should be no longer than 500 words (examples included, references excluded) and should fall within the themes of the workshop. Presentations will be in the form of 20-minute talks + 10 minutes of discussion. There will also be a poster session as part of the workshop.

LLcD 2026

Important dates:

Abstract submission deadline: 17/05/2026

Notification of acceptance: 15/06/2026

Workshop dates: 14-16/12/2026

Abstract submission can be done via EasyChair at the following link:

<https://easychair.org/conferences/?conf=llcd2026>

Please make sure to select the correct workshop title when submitting your abstract.

Contact information

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