INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America and the Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Association for Applied Linguistics.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee (Joan Bybee, Chair, George Cardona, Lily Wong Fillmore, Joseph Grimes, Michael Kac, Stanley Peters, and Ivan Sag) and the AAAL Program Committee (Braj Kachra, Chair, Paul Angelis, Betty Robinett, and Albert Waldman). We especially appreciate the help which has been given by the Minneapolis Local Arrangements Committee (Michael Kac, Chair, Genevieve Escure, Edith Hols, Larry C. Hutchinson, Jonelle Johnson, Donald Larson and Karl C. Sandberg).

We hope this Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of the 1983 Annual Meeting.

December 1983

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GENERAL MEETING INFORMATION

- Book Exhibit
There will be an Exhibit of linguistic publications in the Exhibit Hall. The Exhibit is scheduled to be open during the following hours:
- Wed, 28 December 10:00 am - 2:00 pm
3:30 pm - 6:00 pm
- Thurs, 29 December 10:00 am - 2:00 pm
3:30 pm - 6:00 pm
- Fri, 30 December 8:30 am - 11:30 am
The display copies in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit will be sold beginning at 8:30 am on 30 December, the proceeds to be donated to fellowshipships for the Linguistic Institute. (These display copies have been generously donated by the publishers exhibiting in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit.) Advance orders for display copies, at a discount of 5% greater than that given by the publisher, will be taken prior to 30 December if accompanied by payment. All books must be picked up on 30 December between 8:30 and 10:00 am. Unclaimed copies will be resold and the advance payment donated to Linguistic Institute fellowships.

- Paper Copy Service
As a service to those attending this meeting, each author on the program is invited to provide the Paper Copying Service with a reproducible copy of his or her paper. Submission of such a copy should be accompanied by authorization to reproduce it upon request for anyone at the meeting. Orders may be placed for copies in Foyer 1 of Nicollet Ballroom during the following hours:
- Wed, 28 December 8:00 am - 4:00 pm
- Thurs, 29 December 8:00 am - 4:00 pm

In addition, the Service will be open Friday from 8:00 am until 12 noon to all members to pick up orders placed on Wednesday or Thursday.

- Job Placement Center
A Job Placement Center will be set up in Foyer 4 of the Nicollet Ballroom during Annual Meeting. On 28 and 29 December, the Center will be open from 8:30 am to 6:00 pm. It will also be open from 9:00 am until noon on 30 December. Lists of openings will be available, and the staff will arrange interviews between the applicants and the employers. Interviewers are asked to list openings and check in with Center so that an interview schedule can be arranged. Applicants should be sure to bring an adequate supply of current vita—enough to submit one copy each interviewer. The Center will have duplication facilities available.

- National Science Foundation
Paul Chapin, Program Director in Linguistics at the Foundation, will be available to interested members in the LSA Conference Room at the following hours:
- Wed, 28 December 10:00 am - 11:00 pm
3:00 pm - 4:00 pm
- Thurs, 29 December 10:00 am - 11:00 am
- Fri, 30 December 10:00 am - 11:00 am

- Cash Bars
Cash bars are planned for the 28th December from 5:00 to 7:00 pm and for the 29th December from 5:45 to 7:00 pm in the Foyer of Nicollet Ballroom.

HIGHLIGHTS

Tuesday, 27 December
- LSA Executive Committee Meeting
The Officers and Executive Committee will meet beginning at 9:00 am.

Wednesday, 28 December
- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics
An open meeting of the Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics will be held on Wednesday, 28 December at 1:00 pm in Room A-1 of the Nicollet Ballroom. All members are invited to attend and are encouraged to participate in the discussions.

Thursday, 29 December
- Allen Lecture
Harold B. Allen, Professor Emeritus of English and Linguistics at the University of Minnesota, will present a special lecture, "The Linguistic Institute in the Days of Bloomfield," at 11:00 pm in Room D-2 of Nicollet Ballroom.

- LSA Business Meeting
This year the Business Meeting has been scheduled in Room D-2 of the Nicollet Ballroom from 2:00 to 4:30 pm on 29 December. This meeting will be chaired by Arthur S. Abramson, LSA President. The members of the Resolutions Committee are Betsy Robinett, Chair, Warren Cowgill, and Sila Gleitman. The rules for motions and resolutions appear on page xii.

- 1983 Presidential Address
Arthur S. Abramson, the 1983 LSA President, will deliver his Presidential Address at 4:45 pm on 29 December in Room D-2 of the Nicollet Ballroom. The address is entitled "Phonetics in Linguistics."

- Ad Hoc Committee on Careers for Linguists
Two presentations, sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee on Careers for Linguists, have been scheduled in Room D-1 of the Nicollet Ballroom from 8:00 to 9:00 pm on 29 December. Paul Angell of Southern Illinois U will address the topic, "The role of linguistics in language testing," and Osamu Fujimura of Bell Laboratories will comment on "The role of linguistics for future speech technology." The session will be chaired by Silas A. S. Tye and...
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS
PROGRAM

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27
8-10 pm Niccollet D-3
PANEL 1: LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION: THE AFRICAN CASE RECONSIDERED
Panel Organizer: EYAMBA G. BOKAMBA (U IL)
Participants: EYAMBA G. BOKAMBA
J. RONAYNE COWAN
ATTIEA EL-MOQRY
Discussant: BENJAMIN MAGURA

8-10 pm Niccollet D-1
PANEL 2: THEORY AND METHOD OF TRANSLATION
Panel Organizers: E. NIDA (Am Bible Soc) and THOMAS SCOVEL (San Francisco S U)
Participants: BRYAN HARRIS (U Ottawa): Evolution of Translation
EUGENE NIDA (Am Bible Soc): Translating Means Translating Meaning

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28
SESSION 1: CULTURE, TEXT AND DISCOURSE
Nicollet D-3
9:00 CHAIR: BRAJ B. KACHRU (U IL)
9:00 YAMUNA KACHRU (U IL): Culture in Discourse Interpretation
9:30 CHIN-JO LIU (U MN) and BETTY WALLACE ROBINETT (U MN): Contrastive Discourse in English and Chinese
10:00 CECIL NELSON (IN S U): Bilinguals' Creativity and Intelligibility
10:30 RAJESHWARI PANCHARIPANDE (U IL): Metaphor as Ritualistic Symbol
11:00 TAMARA VALENTINE (U IL): Women's Language in Hindi

SESSION 2: LINGUISTICS, LITERACY AND LANGUAGE TEACHING
Nicollet D-1
9:00 CHAIRPERSON: PAUL ANGELIS (S IL U)
9:00 EDWARD A. ANDERSON (RELC, Singapore): Style and Situation: A Linguistic Approach to Teaching Bahasa Indonesia
9:30 CHIN-WOU KIM (U IL) and HAN SOHN (Yunsei U, Seoul & U IL): A Phonological Model for Reading: Evidence from Korean
10:00 JUDY WINN-BELL OLSON (American Comm Ctr): Questions in Natural Discourse: A Frequency Study of Short Answers
11:00 ALBERT VALDAN (IN U): Language Variation and Foreign Language Teaching: Issues and Orientations

BUSINESS MEETING
1-2 pm Niccollet D-1
SESSION 3: LANGUAGE AND FUNCTION
Nicollet D-1

CHAIRPERSON: ALBERT VALDMAN (IN U)

2:00 JOSEPH RAND (UMI): The Importance of Historical and Social Factors in the Shape of EST Discourse

2:30 CHARLOTTE C. BLOMEYER (UI) and TAMARA VALENTINE (UI): Effects of Situational Variation on Language Function and Relative Dominance

3:00 HANS LINDQUIST (UCLA & Lund U): How Good Translators Do It

3:30 CRAIG A. SIRLES (Northwestern): Reassessing Diglossia for Language Planning

4:00 EVANGELINE MARLOS VARONIS (U MI) and SUSAN GASS (U MI): Miscommunication in Native Speaker/Non-Native Speaker Interaction

SESSION 4: APPLIED PSYCHOLINGUISTICS
Nicollet D-3

CHAIR: ELAINE TARONE (UMN)

2:00 V. BALASUBRAMANIAN (SUNY, Buffalo): Some Aspects of Language Impairment in 'Crossed Aphasia': A Case Study

2:30 MICHAEL GASSER (UCLA): Towards a Computer Model of Second Language Production

3:00 PETER KINSMAN: Language Specific Universals

3:30 THOMAS SCOVEL (San Francisco S U): Evidence for a Biologically Based Critical Period for Language Acquisition

SPECIAL LECTURE

8:00 pm Nicollet D-2

HENRY KAHANE, (U IL): Politics as Applied Sociolinguistics

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29

SESSION 5: SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION
Nicollet D-1

CHAIR: BETTY WALLACE KOBINET (UMN)

9:00 JUDITH WHITNEY FULFER (UMN) and JEANETTE KOHN GUNDER (UMN): Topics in Second Language Acquisition

9:30 HECTOR HAMMERY (Simon Fraser U): Immersion Programs and Their Implications for Second Language Acquisition/ Learning Theory

10:00 ELIZABETH HENLY and AMY SHELLOU (UMN): The Acquisition of English /r/ and /l/ by Cantonese Speakers

10:30 ELAINE TARONE (UMN): Evidence of Style-Shifting in Interlanguage Use

9:12 am Nicollet D-3

Panel 3: LANGUAGE MODERNIZATION: ISSUES, IMPLICATION AND RESULTS

Panel Organizer: TEJK K. BHATIA, Syracuse U

Participants: TEJK K. BHATIA, Syracuse U
     EYAMBA G. BOKAMBA, U IL
     PETER LOWENBERG, U IL
     ROCKY MIRANDA, U MN

Discussant: KAMAL K. SRIDHAR, Queens C
ACQUISITION OF MORPHOLOGY

Chair: Amy Sheldon
Room: Nicollot A-1 (A)

1:00
Patricia Jane Donoghue (On S U) & David Scamps (OH S U): On Automatic Phonological Analysis

2:45
Richard Wojcik (School U): A Computer Model of Phonological Acquisition

3:05
Carol Chapple (Brown U): The Nature of Phonological Development: New Orleans

3:25
John L. Locke (VA Gen Hosp): Why 'daddy' precedes 'mommy': A phonetic account

3:45
David Ingram (OH U): Jakobsen revisited: Diglossia from the acquisition of Polish

SEMINAR 1

Chair: Jessica Wirth
Room: Nicollot A-2 (B)

1:00
James D. McCawley (U Chicago): Reduced forms: a comparative study in English

2:15
Laurel J. Branton (OH U): Verbal Particles in English: Aspect or Akinness?

3:05
Thomas Kast (OH U): The Semantics of French Adverbs

3:25
Charles Hult (old Division U): Easy in Predictors

3:45
Leonard M. Falco (AS S U): The Boolean Interpretation of Collectives

4:05
Kath Breue (OH U): Association with Focus: Bound Variables

4:25
Lawrence W. Hors (Talas U): Ambiguity, negation, and the London School of Paralinguistic Interpersonal Interaction

SOCIO/LINGUISTICS

Chair: Donald Labov
Room: Nicollot B-1 (C)

1:00
Carol Myers Banton (OH S U): Roots in Urban English: A Locative Copula becomes a Passive Auxiliary

2:20
John Victor Singleton (UCSD): Liberian English: Using N/A and AD

2:40
Gregory E. Guy (UT System): Tone and Function in Phonological Variation

3:05
Elizabeth Dayton (OH PA): Black English Invariant BE: Syntax and Semantics

3:45
Joseph E. Ornes (Cornell U): Area Nouns of Language Size

4:05
R.H.W. Dixon (Australian Nat U/OGG): Reconstructing underlying forms in Yiddish - a change during language death

4:25
Jon Amstel (U EZ, EZ FAS): YAVBALL-3 Analysis of Spanish Stops and Fricatives

4:45
Susan Pitzten (U PA) & Elvis F. Prince (U PA): Code-switching and the open-closed class distinction

SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS

Chair: Georgia Green
Room: Nicollot B-2 (C)

1:00
Erhard K. Hinrichs (OH S U): A New Approach to Sentimentalization in QPQ

2:10
John H. Cattig (U U): The Structure of Japanese Clauses

2:40
Barbara Abbott (OH U): Inner language versus inner models

3:15
Villa Selam (UCSD): A Uniform PHI Analysis of Participatives

3:45
Jakob Kornfilt (Yale Univ/MAH): The Case Filter, Pre- and Turkish Agglutinative Participles

4:05
Robert Underhill (San Diego S U): The Discourse Conditions for That-Healing

4:25
Yukiko Sakui (Georgetown U): The aspectual verb system of Japanese: the sute form

4:45
Mitsuru Eld: The Visualized Interpretation of Missing Subjects in Arabic

Evening

6:00 pm - 10:30 pm Poetry Reading
Nicollet D-1 (F)

FUNDAMENTALS

Chair: Mark Zeeve
Room: Cowley A (D)

9:25
Elizabeth Goldsmith (University of Michigan): From opposition to inclusiveness: a study of semantic change

LIPFLUCTUATION

9:45
Adria E. Perry (OH U): Timing the Spanish Experimental / Consonant

10:05
Sarah A. Stenner (OH /RAW): Transition in the same part: English-of-the-French/Italian-influence

11:15
David L. Rankin (OH U): Stylized Standard in Eigemorren

11:35
Harold R. Diamond (OH U): On one grammar, two varieties

12:00
John M. Byrd (Columbia U): On one grammar, two varieties

12:30
John E. W. Landser (OH /RAW): The effect of the Spanish on the English

12:55
Andrew S. R. Smith (OH U): On the role of the Spanish

1:15
Robert A. W. Smith (OH U): On the role of the Spanish

1:35
Robert A. W. Smith (OH U): On the role of the Spanish

1:55
Robert A. W. Smith (OH U): On the role of the Spanish

2:15
Robert A. W. Smith (OH U): On the role of the Spanish

2:35
Robert A. W. Smith (OH U): On the role of the Spanish

2:55
Robert A. W. Smith (OH U): On the role of the Spanish
Thursday, 29 December 1983

**Afternoon**

Room: Millisur D-2

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm  
**Chair:** Eric Ramsey  
**Linguistic Institute in the Days of Bloomfield,** Harold B. Allen, Professor Emeritus of English and Linguistics, University of Minnesota.

2:00 pm - 4:45 pm  
**LSA Business Meeting**  
**Chair:** Arthur S. Abramson  
**Resolutions Committee:** Betty Bobbitt, Warren Dowling, Lila Gleason

The following rules for motions and resolutions were prepared by William J. Gedney and Ilse Lehiste and approved by the Executive Committee at its June 1973 meeting. LSA members are urged to follow these ground rules in order to have their motions and resolutions considered at the Business Meeting.

**RULES FOR MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS**

1. **Definitions.**

A motion is any proposition calling for action whether by an officer of the Society, the Executive Committee, or the membership. A resolution expresses the opinion or feeling of a group. Resolutions are of two kinds: (a) resolutions expressing 'the sense of the majority of the meeting,' and (b) resolutions expressing 'the sense of the majority of the membership.'

2. **Procedure Regarding Motions.**

2a. Motions are in order only at the duly constituted annual business meeting. Voting is restricted to members of the Society. Motions may be initiated by the Executive Committee or from the floor.

2b. Motions initiated by the Executive Committee require for their passage a majority vote of the members voting at the meeting.

2c. Motions initiated from the floor, if they receive affirmative vote of a majority of members voting at the meeting, are then to be submitted by the Executive Committee to a small ballot of the membership of the Society in the next issues of the LSA Bulletin. Passage requires: (a) majority of those voting, and (b) that the total of those voting in favor be at least 2/5 the personal membership.

2d. If a member wishes to introduce a motion, but prefers to avoid the delay involved in 2c above, the motion may be submitted in advance to the Executive Committee (before their regular meeting preceding the business meeting at which the motion is to be introduced) with a request that the Executive Committee, by majority vote of the Committee approve the introduction of the motion at the business meeting as a motion initiated by the Executive Committee (see 2b above).

3. **Procedure Regarding Resolutions.**

3a. Resolutions may be introduced at the annual business meeting or at any special meeting of the Society, such as the summer meeting.

3b. A Resolutions Committee consisting of three members will be appointed by the president prior to the beginning of each regular or special meeting. Any member wishing to introduce a resolution must submit it in advance to the Resolutions Committee, which in addition to its traditional duty of sorting resolutions of thanks and the like, will have the duty to make sure that the language is clear, and that duplication is avoided. The Resolutions Committee may meet in advance of the meeting for this purpose or may, if necessary, retire to caucus during the course of the meeting.

3c. A resolution expressing the sense of the majority of the meeting requires for its passage the affirmative vote of a majority of the members voting at the meeting.

3d. If at least ten members present at the meeting so desire, a resolution may be broadened to express 'the sense of the majority of the membership,' regardless of whether it has passed the procedure to be above, by the following steps: the resolution is forwarded to the Executive Committee for submission to the membership by mail ballot. (In the next issue of the LSA Bulletin.) Passage of such a 'sense of the majority of the membership' resolution requires the affirmative vote (more than 50%) of the membership responding.

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:** Phonetics in Linguistics  
**Arthur S. Abramson**

Room D-1, Millisur Ballroom

8:00 pm - 9:00 pm  
**AD HOC COMMITTEE ON CAREERS PANEL:**  
**Chair:** Elizabeth C. Traugott  
*Paul Angelis (IL): The Role of Linguistics in Language Teaching  
*Omayo Fajollos (Bali label): The Role of Linguistics for Future Speech Technology*
ABSTRACTS

of regular papers
The abstracts which appear in this Meeting Handbook are photocopies of the originals submitted to the LSA Program Committee. Infelicities of style, grammar, punctuation, and spelling are the responsibility of the authors.
Examination of Left Dislocations (Lds) in a 6-hour-long corpus of colloquial Standard French shows that the large group of preverbal singular pronoun moj, e.g. "moi, çà n’est pas cool", occurs at lac "(m’m’;u, constantly at the lake)". A sub-class consists of Lds in which the initial moi has no anaphor in the accompanying clause, e.g. "moi, ça n’est pas cool" (with moi referring to cranberry sauce), or "moi, au fait, ils adorent ça" (’m’m’;u’;o, they love that"). The pragmatic function of these Lds is described in the same way as that of ordinary Lds in French. The latter generally, serially, Reinhardt’s (1982) definition of S topic as that expression in the S which the noun contained in the S appears to form an explanation for the appearance of the noun, and which satisfies Reinhardt’s additional semantic content condition that the expression in the S be interpretable as a property of the referent of the topic S. These Lds are better described as having an adversative function comparable to that of Chinese topics, i.e. as naming the domain in which the accompanying predication holds.

The French cases differ, however, in that they are always contrastive. These cases may be seen as a natural extension of the function of moi in ordinary Lds, which is often characterizable as contrastive, but which may also provide certain other functions in noncontrastive contexts whenever the speaker is not topical in the immediately preceding discourse.

The Rise of the Spanish Impersonal-se Construction

This paper traces the development of the Spanish impersonal-se construction from the 15th-16th centuries. The construction is often compared to the older reflexive passive construction because of similarities in both meaning and form. The impersonal-se construction is characterized by the absence of a reflexive pronoun, which is replaced by the preposition se. The impersonal-se construction is used to express a passive meaning, where the agent of the action is not specified or known.

The perception of nasal vowel height involves integration of adjacent spectral components (e.g., relatively close F1 and F2), such that perceived height correlates with the center of gravity of the vowel (Chistovich et al., 1979). The present study investigated the center of gravity effect on nasal vowel perception using a visual analog task. The stimuli were presented on a computer screen, and listeners were asked to compare the perceived height of nasal vowels to a standard vowel. The results showed that the center of gravity effect was significant, with listeners perceiving nasals as higher when the center of gravity was lower.

The 'autosegmentalized' distinctiv features involved in vowel harmony differ formally from those used in the autosegment in several major respects. Halle & Vergnaud (1980, "Harmony Processes") and Klein & Levelt (eds., 1987) mention two of these differences: first, it is never true that 'autosegmentalized' features are linked to vowels by a one-to-one association. Second, therefore, the phenomenon known as 'stability' is never encountered in vowel harmony; second, there is no 'contour' distinctive features harmony in which a vowel is never associated with more than one 'autosegmentalized' feature. The purpose of the paper is to elaborate on the third formal difference between 'autosegmentalized' features and the autosegment in the treatment of the metrical cycles of which they are attached. 'autosegmentalized' features have to be at least at some point within the metrical cycles of the vowels to which they are attached. It is evident from these observations that harmonic features do not all enjoy the autonomy characteristic of autosegments. Therefore, autosegmental phonology can only as its known forms (is not the right the appropriate to account for the mechanism of vowel harmony. Once this is recognized, more adequate concepts may be introduced.
The processing of Deep and Surface Anaphors

In this paper I report a series of four collaboratively-done experiments investigating the extent to which Hanksater and Sag's (1976) distinction between "deep" and "surface" anaphors plays a role in language comprehension. The first two experiments establish that the antecedents of deep and surface anaphors have different rates of "decay" in memory. The processing of deep anaphors is unaffected. Experiments three and four investigate the effects of (1) varying changes, and (2) structural changes (both meaning-preserving) in the antecedents. The results clearly show that the processing of deep anaphors is affected by such manipulations: surface anaphors, on the other hand, show great sensitivity to structural changes, but, like deep anaphors, they are unaffected by word order changes. I argue that the results generally support the contention that deep anaphors find their antecedents in some general conceptual representation, whereas the antecedents of surface anaphors are found in some particular linguistic representation. I conclude by reporting subsequent experiments, and by considering the extent to which these data indicate a level of linguistic representation distinct from surface structure, such as a level of logical form.

LAUREL F. CASEY, University of Chicago

Verbs particles in English: aspect or aktionsart?

A confusion of grammatical aspect and lexical aspect pervades discussions of the meaning of verb particles in expressions such as break up, fall out, wear down, or shut off. The particles have been labelled 'perfective' (Kennedy 1920), 'terminative' (Pomorska 1961), 'live' (Carroll 1965), 'effective' (Talmy 1977), 'resultative' (Bolinger 1977), 'completive' (Frazer 1980), and 'achieved' (Talmy 1985), on the other. Whether the particles are thought to modify the intrinsic nature of the event named (its aktionsart) or merely to alter the point of view taken of the event (the aspect) is often unclear from these terminological descriptions. Although the terms 'perfective' and 'achieved' are sometimes used to refer to the antecedents of the particles, it is not clear whether the particle simply modifies or is an aktionsart. The distinction between perfective and completive, for example, is not always clear.

The particles are found in free occurrence with impressive aspect markers: the dogs are beginning to wear out. The children are starting to quit down. Usually, particles consist of the infinitive, the gerund, or the participle, and are followed by a subject and a verb. The series of tests designed for this experiment are the following: When they are asked to report: They paid off the debt. Yes. Because they did. They are correct.

BELINDA L. BRODE, Ohio State University

A GFG Account of Quantifier and Adverb Stranding

Sentences in which a sentential adverb or a quantifier immediately precedes an extraposed site are ungrammatical (cf. Baker 1971, 1980; Sag 1978, 1980; and Enns 1983). Sag (1978, 1980) suggests that the ungrammaticality of such sentences is due to the surface filter: a site-thinking of the form: Q, ADV - site extraction is extraposed.

In this paper a GFG analysis is presented. It is argued that the site-thinking of Q and ADV is in both cases a Chomsky-adjunction analysis following the analysis of Q's and ADV's before extraction sites. The Trace Introduction Meta-rule (cf. Sag 1982) ensures that Q's and ADV's do not immediately precede a movement site. The treatment of the feature pull as a foot feature which is specified in ID rules and not subject to the Foot Feature Principle (cf. Casper and Pullum 1982) ensures that Q's and ADV's will not precede a movement site.

In the first experiment, the data show that the extraposed marker 'behaviour' of Q's and ADV's before extraction sites. It also readily accounts for the difficulty in grammaticality between (4) and (11), whereas Sag's surface filter does not. Did they all? Ill 'Did all the men all?' A Q which follows PBO, as in (4) is a constituent with PBO (cf. Maling 1976), but a Q which follows NP, as in (11), can only be Chomsky-adjoined to the following VP.

ELLA CHAIKA, Providence College

Differences in Cohesion in Psychotic vs. Normal Narration

Chafe's Pears Stories protocol was adapted to investigate the nature of psychotic deviation in use of cohesive devices. 24 patients and controls were tested. Results did not confirm Rochester's conclusions that psychotics choose to use fewer cohesive devices than normals. Errors in their use were parallel syntactic and perceptual errors, apparently proceeding from the same causes. Increased exophora in psychotics was confirmed, but could not be shown to be limited to a particular kind. "The covert underlying difference is that psychotic text shows an increased tendency of psychotics to comment extraneously. Rather, increased exophora resulted from a larger discharge of the tacit assumption that verbal production to the topic. A finner grained analysis of the material used by Rochester was found to be crucial to explain the results. All participants were subjected to statistical analysis.
The verbal affix -rare in Japanese is usually described as the passive morpheme, though, as well recognized, it also has a number of other uses which are semantically quite distinct from those of the passive. The two principal views of its syntax are that it is a Passive marker which has no morphological function in the sentence, and that it occurs as a higher predicate which is semantically combined with the verb of its clause, that is, the transitive is a Type 1 structure.

This paper isolates 5 categories of uses or "meanings" for -rare, which are not treated together in this regard: PASSIVE, ADVERBITY PASSIVE, POTENTIAL, SPONTANEOUS, NONPASSIVE. The contributions of the previous sections which have dealt with the modes of the transitive-antecedent relations of these 5 sentence types, summing up some of the insights and providing us with a unified syntactic view of -rare which accounts for the seemingly disparate semantic uses: (1) these constructions may not be passed in the surface structure of the sentence, that is, the final (subject) is a single meaning in a general sense than just passivization (i.e., that it is not to be taken as reflecting the initial object (=underlying subject) or the agent (="logical subject") and that a grammatical relation has taken place in the clause; the corresponding semantic fact would then be that the agent of the transitive is a Type 1 structure, which would make the agent of the agent in the subject.

The Nature of Phonological Development: New Evidence

The acquisition literature contains much evidence that phonological change in development occurs gradually (Increr 1976). Yet Smith (1973), whose case study also supports this observation, maintains that changes occur across the board, that is, in a parallel and simultaneous way that is phonologically defined classes. The evidence on changes in children's speech is the result of longitudinal data on the acquisition of affixes in a stop clusters (Kanada 1976). The following is an example of the acquisition of the clusters /st/ and /ss/.

- In general, children under the age of 4 years old showed generalization across these clusters such that the gradual acquisition of the clusters was seen in all cases for the acquisition of the clusters. The acquisition of the clusters was seen to be a process that began to be acquired after the age of 2 years.

The child thus acquired the members of the class of clusters sequentially rather than simultaneously. However, the pattern of acquisition, in which the gradual mastery of /st/ clusters apparently facilitated the acquisition of the other clusters demonstrates the "relative reality" of a class of stop clusters.

The non-propositional character of infinitives

In current debates on major hypotheses have been put forward on the syntactic and semantics of infinitives (e.g.,) (a) As are syntactically reduced with one argument, semantically associated with propositions or states of affairs (Government and Binding). (b) Is are syntactically reduced with properties or predicates (Williams' predication theory). (c) Is are syntactically reduced with properties and predicates (classical Montague). The following argument are the most general interpretations of the hypothesis Consider.

Hypothesis: c. John tried to jog five miles; hence, d. John tried to jog five miles.

The reasons for the validity of (a) are obvious. If, however, it is syntactically associated with propositions or states of affairs (i.e., "closed") and the reasons for the validity of (c) are also obvious. Thus, (a) and (c) provide evidence for hypotheses (a) and (c) above.

The Motor Command Concept in the EMG Studies of Speech

Electrography is often used in studies of speech production either as an indication of motor control by the CNS or as an indication of muscle contractions of the jaw. The term (neuro)motor command has been applied to the cognitive average resulting from rectification, smoothing with a short time constant and averaging over tokens (P.S. Cooper, 1965; Kaye-Taylor, 1977). Averaging across tokens has been supposed to represent the signal variation across different electrode placements within the CNS. This interpretation is that the motor unit activity reflects the activity of the lower motor neuron, the relative amplitude of the EMG can be reliably interpreted in relation to muscle force only if the muscle is able to systematically control the signal across different electrode sites. a muscle may vary the firing rate of the individual muscle fibers as a function of time, and the individual signals may be compound, non-unitary nature. This problem may be solved either by obtaining multiple signals or by choosing a best representative of a set of EMG signals on statistical or biomechanical criteria.
This paper presents a way of deriving LP from structure by a rule-to-rule compositional approach using storage of the LP-representations of quantifier phrases (such as NP s and wh-phrases) which receive wide scope. This is presented as an alternative to movement in logical form by QR. Ordinary NP s in argument position may be assigned their normal LP representation (regardless of generalized quantifier) or a binding operator. The LP representations of NP s are stored to obtain wide-scope readings if and only if they are binding operators. Some NP s are only represented binding operators at LP and this must be determined. Such NP s are quantifiers in reflexive readings or the agent and the agent is more specific than the agent.

A general constraint on such lexical binding operators (lbo s) is that they must be retrieved by their governing categories. This corresponds to Principle of Lexical Binding Theory. We will show how this constraint allows us to derive subjacency and to state the theory of binding in terms of the theory of binding.

An advantage of this theory without movement at LP is that it accounts for languages without wh-movement in the syntax essentially in the same way as those which have the syntactic movement. We will also mention apparent similarities between this compositional rule-to-rule approach and recent developments in path-theory by Kayne and Pesetsky and also the slash categories of GPSG.


WAYNE COWART, Ohio State University

Syntactic Influences on Lexical Processing

Goodman, McClelland and Gibbs (Nem. & Cog., 9(6), 1981) report that subjects make a word/nonword decision faster when the test word is syntactically consistent with prior context than when it is not. These and other results suggest that ongoing syntactic analyses contribute to lexical processing, possibly reducing the time required to find information about a word in long-term memory. Recent results raise questions about such findings. The design of these experiments provides a relatively pure test of the lexical processing effects of a syntactic relation. Subjects' interpretations of an ambiguous expression such as a verb phrase were manipulated via a remote element of prior context. The ambiguous expression was either biased toward its plural NP interpretation or left fully ambiguous. After auditory presentation of a context sentence, subjects responded to the ambiguous expression with the appropriate number form of a naming task on is or are. While nts to these two forms were about equal when both readings of the ambiguous expression were equally accessible, are was 35 msec. faster when the expression was biased toward its plural NP reading. This difference was almost entirely by slowing RT to is rather than by speeding RT to are. In this instance, at least, syntactic considerations seem to have impeded processing of is rather than speeding lexical access on are. Further experiments are in progress.

WILLIAM CHOFF, Stanford University

Universal quantifiers as generics

The NP in every linguist sings is ambiguous, referring either to a closed class of entities (as in there are ten linguists and six anthropologists here, and there are no) or to an open class, meaning for an arbitrary choice of a linguist, s/he sings. The various universal quantifiers behave differently: all and universal all have only the open class reading, never both readings, and each only the closed class reading. I argue that the open class reading is actually a generic, referring to a property of the class as a whole, and that it allows for access to the usual bare plural and indefinite generics (Carlson 1977, Farkas 1982) in that predicates of the open class universal are necessary properties of the kind, while predicates of the usual generics are typifying or characteristic properties of the kind. Further semantic parallels support the hypothesis: typical generics can also be interpreted as ranging over open classes, and the necessary generics (open class universal) also allow atemporal (definite) clauses (Carlson 1979, Farkas & Sugden 1980). All bare plural is the counterpart to the bare plural and indefinite generic: finally, certain philosophical problems concerning universal generalization and the facts of existential presupposition of universally quantified terms are explained by the necessary general analyses.
ELIZABETH DAYTON, University of Pennsylvania

Black English (BE) Invariant RE is an element of the (BE) tense/aspect system. Previous researchers (Lieber 1969, 72, Stewart 1970, Dillard 1972, Posael 1972, Rickford 1977) hypothesized that although (RE) RE occurs in the same syntactic position as the Standard English (SE) copula, (RE) RE differs from (SE) RE in the use of RE to express distributive/bidirectional meaning. In support of this hypothesis, researchers cite frequent, but not obligatory, word order characteristics of RE with frequent adverbs, as in example (1):

1. (F31) They BE huggin' every night. "They hang out every night.

But examination of the RE corpus shows that (BE) RE is relatively more frequently distributed than previously reported. In 2-4 BE / Verb occurring in positions in which (SE) infinitives (2), gerunds (3), and participles (4) occur:

2. (F31) You can′t let them (a) kids RE gettin′ it (food) all the time.

3. (F39) I′d ask Jimmie (if) we can keep the kids (tomorrow) without BE borrowing the church bus.

4. (H37) What about the ones (who are) not qualified RE sittin′ up there gettin′ the job?

The distributive/bidirectional meaning of RE is supported in some of the syntactically non-

widely distributed cases in 2 (BE RE co-occurs with a frequent adverb). In other cases (3, 4) RE does not have a distributive/bidirectional meaning.

MARGARET DEUCHAR, University of Sussex

Negative incorporation in Sign Languages as Creoles

Woodward and DeSantis (1977) account for the development of negative incorporation in American Sign Language in terms of the creolization of French Sign Language with pre-existing varieties of ASL in the nineteenth century. They argue that a phonological process in FSL becomes regrammaticalized as a grammatical process in ASL. However, this explanation does not account for the existence of a similar process in British Sign Language, which does not have a historical relationship with either ASL or FSL. This paper argues that negative incorporation developed independently in all three sign languages, as a grammatical process affecting a subset of attested creole signs. The similarity in the process in the three languages is to be explained not in terms of historical descent or the creolization of one language with another, but by postulating that each language is an evolving creole undergoing natural processes of grammaticalization. The claim for the creole status of sign languages is based on characteristics which they share with spoken creoles, such as negative marking on the verb rather than noun, existential and possessive sharing of the same lexical item, no copula but adjectives as verbs, no passive, as well as on the social conditions of their acquisition. It will be argued that the development of negative incorporation in sign languages parallels the development of grammatical processes in spoken creoles.

B.M.M. DIXON, Australian National University/
University of California-Santa Cruz

Reassigning underlying forms in Yidin - a change during language death

The last generation of speakers of Yidin (north-east Queensland, Australia) (born 1900-1910) have a near limited competence than fluent speakers (born before 1900); they can be regarded as "semispeakers." (Durbin 1973). 1981 on the basis of: interference from English in texts; occasional omission of case endings; variation on allomorphs used on a given stem; limited vocabulary.

Moreover, traditional Yidin, the stem form used in oblique inflections of a noun is not fully incorporated from the absolutive (unmarked, citation) form e.g. ABSolutes gajarr: 'possum', waygaj: 'boy', ergatives gajarrp: waygajp. Semi-speakers tend to derive oblique case forms directly from the ABS, e.g. waypaj, rather than from the old or new stem. Abandoning the old or new 'underlying' oblique stems gajarr, waygaj (see Dixon 1975:16 68). This leads to some falling together of oblique forms of different lexemes e.g. ABS makan 'flat rock', LOCative (for both traditional and semi-speakers) makan. Abandoning the old case forms rather than renouncing the old absoulute case forms, semi-speakers show inconsistency and variation in their use of case allomorphs. They also apply phonological reduction rules erroneously to some derivational affixes, although marking on the verb rather than noun, existential and possessive sharing of the same lexical item, no copula but adjectives as verbs, no passive, as well as on the social conditions of their acquisition. It will be argued that the development of negative incorporation in sign languages parallels the development of grammatical processes in spoken creoles.

PATRICIA JANE DONOHUE, Ohio State University

The Automatic Phonological Analysis

The learning of phonological rules is generally viewed as a non-mechanical, "creative" procedure, but if automatic phonological rules are innate, rather than learned, there is a simple recursive algorithm which models how the learner constrains innate rules that interfere with the correct pronunciation of forms, and which thus simulates the adaptation of a phonological system to particular languages. Surprisingly, this adaptation simultaneously results in an expansion of the representation of forms from the phonetic level to the phonological and automatic morphemic levels which are now widely agreed to characterize the lexicon. Examples are provided from an implementation in TTT of the algorithm and a sample of the innate rules. The resultant rule systems were tested by feeding them foreign signs and comparing their "mispronunciations" with those of monolingual speakers. The correct mispronunciations resulted, but in specific cases both correct, and incorrect, alternative. The significance of these results for phonological theory and research are explored in detail.

JANE SCANCARELLI DUNCAN, University of California-Los Angeles

Referential Strategies in Chomorro Narratives

Chomorro grammar affords three referential strategies: full NP's; pronouns; and verb present marking, or non-verb reference. Generally, full NP's introduce and introduce, after specific kinds of interruptions, third person participants into dialogue and narrative texts. Participants introduce and re introduce first and second person participants into dialogue texts and non-verb reference refers to participants after the verb. Transitive subjects (A′s) and objects (O′s) occur as full NP's (85% of the time) proportionally than A′s, for they mark new information more frequently than A′s do. S′s often introduce animate characters, and O′s often refer to the numerous different patients acted on by some central character, but A′s are generally topical once introduced they are referred to non-verbally. Even when non-referential, however, A′s are marked for person and number, while S′s are marked for number only and O′s are unmarked. This special treatment may reflect the fact that A′s are more often animate than S′s or O′s. Although Chomorro is not an ergative language, the distinction of S′s, A′s and O′s, along with the agreement marking for S′s and A′s, may indicate pressure toward ergativity.

DAVID STAMPE, Ohio State University

The syntax and syntax of Ny-Vedic emendum

The correlation of verse-end and sentence-boundary (SB) in the RV has never been studied. Parry & Kirk did analyze Hymnic emendum, gauging the degree of commitment to continuation of the sentence. We class all emendations associated with internal SB, from most to least voluntary, as adding a potentially complete sentence in 'amplification clause' (a verse contains an entire subord., coord., or coordinated clause, but a main clause must follow), or necessary (verse-end interrupts a clause and the usual order of lines). We correlate the position of the emendation along the line, i.e. whether the whole line is emended, with other clauses; the clause is emended (when the whole line is emended), but it does increase as the number of syllables available decreases. "Mitral pressure" can deform Vedic words, but not sentences. The RV differs from Homer due to its shorter verses and higher proportion of repeated formulas. Also, our analysis was exhaustive, while Parry & Kirk examined only ca. 1% of Homer. Finally, a survey of the elements that characterized shows that Vedic emendum is fundamentally nominal.
On Interlanguages and Language Universals

This paper reports on an ongoing study which is attempting to test the following hypothesis:

All universals which are true for primary languages also hold for interlanguages (second languages).

Since only all universals thus far have been formulated on the basis of primary languages, one consequence of the present study is to determine in part the domain over which universal statements hold.

The universals against which the hypothesis is being tested are the following:

1. A set of homogeneous clusters of length n in a given word position also have clusters of length n - 1 in that same position.
2. Inversion of sentence order (in questions) so that the verb precedes the subject occurs only in languages where the question word is normally initial. This same inversion occurs in yes-no questions only if it also occurs in interrogative-word questions.

Data have been gathered from a number of elicitation techniques. To date, only part of the data has been transcribed. The evidence obtained so far indicates that in general the hypothesis is supported. Those cases where the hypothesis is contradicted are explainable on other grounds.

MOGWADA KID

The Preferred Interpretation of Missing Subjects in Arabic

Pronominal subjects in Egyptian Arabic, a subject pro-drop language, function as "anti-ambiguity" devices (Eid 1983). Whereas the missing subject of relative and subordinate clauses may have more than one referential interpretation (1), (a) will Kallin ilwala ilili waxyatama.

(a) All talked to the boy that insulted him. (FAVORED)
b) All talked to the boy that he insulted. (LESS-FAVORED)

A pronoun subject unambiguously has the less-favored interpretation when its zero counterpart (2) will Kallin ilwala ilili wuxuur. Satawam.

This paper provides a principled account for the interpretation of pronominal vs missing subjects based on a characterization of favored and less-favored interpretations. The two interpretations are governed by favorability weights, a crucial factor in this characterization: the function of the controller of the missing subject and its distance from it. In a favored interpretation, the controller is a subject/subject-like argument (e.g. topic). Furthermore, if there is more than one such argument, the favored interpretation will be on in which the missing subject is controlled by the closest such argument. This characterization will be used to predict the presence of pronominal subjects and assign them their correct interpretation.

W. HEIL ELLIOTT, University of California-Irvine

Language Development and the Mass/Count Distinction

Juino, in Word and Object, suggests that if an infant's utterances are terms, then they are mass terms. "Real" (divided) reference via count terms develops late. This paper reports a test of Juino's idea as a theory of language learning in the area of lexical categorization. A 4-month-old and a 3-year-old were studied. Four stimuli were presented with a nonsense word naming each. Two were objects, two, substances. When the child associated word and stimulus, a pair of stimuli were given, with things that resembled the original in a new substance seen shown along with a piece of the object in the old substance. For the next stimulus, the same stuff was exhibited in a new form along with different stuff in the old form. The child then was asked to point to the item named by the word taught with the initial stimulus.

Juino's thesis has two parts. First, early nouns classify as mass terms. Second, count nouns place a heavy role. Our results do not confirm the first thesis, but indicate the second truth. 2 year olds perform randomly while 3 year olds categorize nonsense words into count and mass according to environmental cues.

W. HEIL ELLIOTT, University of California-Irvine

Intentional Evidence Against "Upwards Equi"

This paper presents evidence against the notion of "upwards Equi" in Batak.

Toba Batak is unusual in having an Equi construction in which the NP of the matrix clause appears to have been deleted due to reference with the NP of a subordinate clause. If this were the case, Batak violates a well supported universal that Equi rules always delete embedded NP. Schachter (p.c.), however, has argued that apparent upwards Equi in Batak are actually normal Equi, with the matrix verb reanalyzed as an auxiliary complement verb. In this paper I present independent evidence for Schachter's claim based on the Batak intonation system. I have shown elsewhere (Emmorey, 1983) that the main sentence accent (MSA) must fall within the matrix VP. The location of the MSA can also serve as a diagnostic for matrix clause-choosiness. If an Equi analysis is adopted for apparent upwards Equi constructions, the MSA would fail in the complement VP:

1) Nanuba hanuho amangu ni di ore amanta baonug

2) Our father's uncle of -- -- ours whom father

Our father's uncle of -- -- ours whom

This analysis cannot explain why the intonation pattern for upwards Equi is different from other sentence with embedded clauses. If, however, the matrix verb of apparent upwards Equi sentence is reanalyzed as an auxiliary, the MSA falls in the matrix clause VP, and the intonation pattern is consistent. Thus evidence from the intonation system provides independent support for the analysis consistent with the prohibition on "upwards Equi."

ELIZABERT ENGDAHL, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Analysing Norwegian 'that-trace' Constructions in GB and GPSG

This paper provides analyses of grammatical that-trace constructions in Norwegian in current grammatical frameworks, Government-Binding theory (GB) and Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar (GPSG). Currently both frameworks predict that sentences with a subject gap immediately following an element in Comp are ungrammatical, given certain fundamental assumptions. This paper makes the following comparisons: in GB, the Category Principle, the Head Movement Hypothesis, and the Non-adjacency Hypothesis; in GPSG, the Lexical Head Requirement, which requires metarules, including the rules that introduce structures with gaps, to apply to lexically headed rules, makes the right predictions for Swedish, where subject extractions appear to be lexically governed, and binding to under what conditions it can be maintained for Norwegian. We will conclude with some remarks comparing the nature of government with the Lexical Head Requirement.

HARJEK BENK, University of Minnesota

Topicalization and indefinite NPs in Turkish.

It has been generally agreed that (Gundel 1974, Reinhart 1982, among others) definite NPs can readily serve as topics in languages. However, whether indefinite NPs is—is specially with respect to specific NP—can be controversial. The purpose of this paper is to show, on the basis of data from Turkish, that indefinite specific NPs can serve as topics. Consider (1), a sentence uttered by the speaker after a party at which the hearer was also present:

(1) dun gece 15 kisi verdim, bici misafir cigarmasi yank unutmus

The English translation is: There were 15 people last night; you, a guest left their cigarette burning' It will be argued in (1), (b) misafir 'a guest' has a topic function, since operations in the domain of the subject NP is the reason for (2). Note that (1) and (2) both the speaker and the hearer can identify the set of visitors that misafir is a member of. Misafir is specific in this special sense. When specificity is taken in this narrow sense the results are quite different. By contrast, we find two kinds of non-interacting questions to be maintained a distinction between topicalness and specificity in place of the well-known definiteness-topicalness correlation. Given that definite NPs are always specific, it can be hypothesized that only specific NPs can be topics. Turkish data support this hypothesis.
The Semantics of Domain Adverbs

In this paper, I discuss the semantics of Domain adverbs (such as economically, statistically, etc.) and the nature of the domains they refer to, with implications for theories of word meaning and theories of metaphor. Like other adverbs, Domain adverbs can modify whole sentences (diplomatically, the strategy was a flop) and verbs (The problem was solved diplomatically) (see Erst 1981). However, an unmodified Domain adverb simply says that its operand conforms to the principles, patterns, standards, etc., of the relevant domain, one modified by very plots the operand, as in "The president is an able statesman," and is interpreted as both literal and metaphorical in the same sentence. The Senator responded very diplomatically to that question. Thus these adverbs seem to offer support to "prototype" theories of metaphor.

Domain adverbs also frequently partake in metaphor, as in Politically, she is a non-negotiable. These and many metaphorical interpretations are best understood by examining the "presupposed domain" of the sentence, the salience of that domain in context, and its compatibility with the domain brought in by the adverb, which will show that combinations of Domain adverbs and various sentences form a continuum, not a completely "literal" to obviously metaphorical utterances, and this lends support to theories of metaphor which do not sharply distinguish literal and metaphorical language.

The change from 'impersonal' to 'personal' constructions: A pragmatic account

Jespersen (1927) sees the change from OE gew cyngre (Dat) licodon (Pl) peorun (Nom Pl) to man king liked peers as a direct result of the loss of case marking, whereby a former active NP in front position was confused with a subject. This assumes, however, that the active NP was most frequently in subject position in OE, and that a similar change took place in the language, the active NP in front position must more typically have been a 1. or 2. p. pronoun. Lightfoot (1980) explains the change as the result of the change from OE to VO order, a Tense Erasure Principle would predict paraphrases like the ones being derived from a language. In English, a similar change took place, but it did not follow an equivalent order of things, so a change in the position of things was needed. In Norwegian, it can, however, be shown to follow a change from non-optional to optional second position, a change which is characteristic of the Binding Theory of Chomsky 1981 to include invariants in non-optional position. The possibility of generating in subject position is a subject formation rule sensitive to pragmatic factors. This view is also in line with Jespersen's claim that the viewpoint of the speaker, and the salience of the subject, is characterized by a categorization of empty subject positions in Norwegian.

Alice Fabb, University of Florida

Formal Expressions and Syntactic Analysis

Formulas are generally thought of as multi-word expressions we synthesize as opaque syntax. Their primary utility is in the clues they provide about the productive syntax of anterior language systems (Watkins 1976). The conception of a 'frozen' formula based on the architype of the glossing proposition in the NYL, is a useful model. Hopper's (1976, 1979) studies of discourse structure, and illustrate with examples from contemporary, treaty and memorial inscriptions, ancient Semitic languages (Akkadian, Amaran, Phoenician, Epigraphic Aramaic, Akkadian, Assyrian) and modern languages. These languages have been neglected in both grammatical and philological studies except insofar as discussion of structure is necessary to elucidation of particular phrases.

In this paper, I show how study of formulaic constructions can lead increased understanding of complementation in ESA and to a greater awareness of the underlying logic to the structure of Phoenician, Aramaic, and Akkadian inscriptions.

David F. Trickinger, Stanford University

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David F. Trickinger, Stanford University

Level two" morphology belongs in the syntax, not in the lexicon

Recent work in English morphology has provided sound reasons for separating morphological operations of English word derivation into two levels: one for traditional "h-boundary" affixation, and level-two for "f" boundary. By making this split, a clustering of properties particular to each level can be neatly represented: two commonly-noted distinctions are the application of some phonological rules only at level one, and the syntactic behavior of level-two affixes "outside" of all level-one affixes (i.e., only one level-one affix, it does not explain why the properties cluster as they do. Moreover, this use of a multi-level lexicon does not give any reason to expect other, syntactically-like properties which are typically of level-two, but not of level-one affixation, including (a) normal applicability (not idiosyncratic); (b) recursion of inflecting affix in single words; (c) coordination of affixes. I argue that these properties cluster exactly as predicted if the two operations are treated as syntactic (phrase structure) rules, rather than as operations in the lexicon. On this approach the lexicon has only a single level, forms which both "bound" and "free" morphemes are taken as input to the syntactic (PS) rules. Coordination is a syntactic (but not lexical) operation, and the following contrast is expected: "John re- and defeated his guests./ John re- and postdated his checks often."
Effects of tempo and stress on word initial syllables in Modern Greek

This paper presents the results of an acoustical phonetic experiment which examined the timing characteristics of word initial (C)V syllables in Modern Greek under changes of tempo and stress. The test words were all of (C)V.CV(C) structure, under three stress conditions: stressed ultimate, penultimate and antepenultimate. The initial consonant(s) varied over [p, b, t, d, k, f, s, z, θ, ɣ, h, i], and the voicing of the first syllable was always [a]. Three native speakers were recorded reading randomized lists under two different tempi, andante and allegretto presto (Harris, 1969). The recordings were spectrographically analyzed and the following results were obtained: (1) Carriage of stress, first syllable shortening, any, and first vowel. The results showed that: a) the duration of the words was significantly correlated to the duration of the sentence; b) the duration of the word was not affected by the change in stress, only by whether the initial syllable onset was C or CV. c) Onset of the effect of tempo and stress changes on the initial syllable was to shorten the syllable in a way for lack of stress as for faster tempo. Thus, syllables were longest when stress was short, shortened similarly for unstressed and stressed fast, and were the shortest when unstressed fast. Intra-syllabic intervals, other than the VV, were affected in the same way. These results support a model of temporal processing based on the "word" as the main unit of description and a hierarchical determination of intra-word intervals from word to syllable to segment. This model remains invariant under tempo and stress transformations.

BARBARA A. FOX, University of California-Los Angeles

Continuity and Discourse Structure

Glen (1982, PRO) sees Topic and Settling continuity on a major factor in determining the type of anaphoric device used by a speaker at a given point in a text. He claims that phonologically similar forms are used if the distance in number of clauses to the last mention of the referent is large, while smaller forms are used if this distance is small. According to this view, pronouns are not significantly different from past tense or present tense forms so that the type of anaphoric device used by a speaker is a function of the number of clauses to the last mention of the referent. In other words, the farther the referent has been mentioned, the more likely it is that a pronoun will be used, while the closer the referent has been mentioned, the more likely it is that a past tense or present tense form will be used.

This paper presents the results of a study on the use of pronouns and full noun phrases in non-recursive sentences. The hypotheses tested are that the number of clauses to the last mention of the referent determines the type of anaphoric device used and that the structure of the type of anaphoric device used is determined by the number of clauses to the last mention of the referent. In other words, the farther the referent has been mentioned, the more likely it is that a pronoun will be used, while the closer the referent has been mentioned, the more likely it is that a past tense or present tense form will be used.

This study supports the hypothesis that the number of clauses to the last mention of the referent determines the type of anaphoric device used by a speaker. The results of the study also show that the structure of the type of anaphoric device used is determined by the number of clauses to the last mention of the referent.

LIN FRAZIER, South College, University of Massachusetts

Resolution of Category Ambiguities in Parsing

The resolution of syntactic category ambiguities during sentence comprehension was investigated in two eye movement experiments. The problem is of interest because catalognal ambiguities are extremely prevalent in language and the understanding of the interaction of lexical and syntactic processes should help reveal the structure of the human language comprehension device. In Experiment I, subjects' eye movements were recorded as they read sentences with ambiguous (la) or disambiguated (lc) structures and non-ambiguous items. Each sentence was one of two plausible interpretations of a sentence in the form of P (I), where the first ambiguous item is house a noun with only a declarative usage as an adjective and the second non-verb ambiguous item has two distinct meanings. (la) The warehouse fires numerous employees each year. c) That warehouse fires numerous employees each year. cc) The warehouse fires numerous employees each year. c) That warehouse fires numerous employees each year.

The results favor a delay strategy for category resolution. The strategy is that the initial verb phrase is treated as a declarative and that the noun phrase is treated as a non-verb phrase. The findings are consistent with a general theory of human language comprehension which offers a principled reason for the distinction between situations in which the processor follows a "First Analysis" Strategy and situations where the processor does not. The results also reveal that the processor can distinguish between sentences with a single plausible interpretation and sentences with multiple plausible interpretations. The results are also consistent with a general theory of human language comprehension which offers a principled reason for the distinction between situations in which the processor follows a "First Analysis" Strategy and situations where the processor does not.

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Ambiguity Resolution by Children

The important source of information about the human sentence processing mechanism is the preferences people exhibit for one or another interpretation of an ambiguous sentence. These preferences have been attributed to structurally-based parsing strategies (e.g., Minimal Attachment, Carlson and Fodor, 1976) or to lexical preferences (Ito, Bresnan, and Kay, 1982). An open question at present is whether these parsing strategies must be learned by children or whether they are innate. The present study seeks to contribute to this issue by determining whether children's responses to certain structurally ambiguous sentences resemble those of adults.

Fifty-four to six-year-old children and twenty adults participated in a picture-verification study. Paired of drawings were presented, depicting the alternative readings of sentences like "The clown saw a stick." One version has the PP attached to the VP, the other has the PP Chomsky-adjoined to the object NP.

The results indicate that children, like adults, recognize both readings of these sentences, but prefer the structurally simpler analysis, as predicted by Minimal Attachment; however, the strength of this preference varies with the lexical item. It is of particular interest that children's sensitivity to lexical variation is qualitatively similar to that of adults.

Repetition priming effects in visually presented words

Linguistic stimuli made familiar by prior exposure can be classified with increased speed and accuracy. This phenomenon, known as the repetition priming effect, gives rise to a robust technique for investigating the organization of the mental lexicon and the retrieval processes which mediate it. In the present study, a set of 100 decision tasks and an extension of Scarborough et al (1977), attempts to answer the following question: which sources of similarity among words facilitate recognition, and how precise are their effects? Accordingly, two varieties are manipulated: the type of similarity (exact repetitions, rhymes, fortuitous orthographic similarities, and the context of productive derivational morphemes and free morphemes in compounds), and the degree of overlap between similar items, as measured by the number of intervening trials. The results show that at the level of the word, repetition priming is strongly related to the source of similarity; and that at longer lags, the magnitude and the duration of the priming effect is directly related to the degree of lexical overlap. This study supports the view that repetition leads to the curtailment of perceptual processes occurring later than initial encoding—and that words, not sublexical units, constitute the primary mode of organization in the mental lexicon.

Tough in Chinese and English

Although the tough construction in Chinese appears quite similar to its counterpart in English, there are some significant differences which lead us to revise the Chomsky (1965) analysis. First, a lexical matrix subject is obligatory in Chinese, disallowing sentences like "It is easy to please John. Secondly, a gap in the complement clause is not necessary, allowing sentences like "That kind of accident is hard to get compensation." These facts motivate a tough analysis in Chinese. The matrix subject is a 0-position (unlike Chomsky, 1965, 1981 proposed for English), but this is unlikely, since the subject fulfills a loose "aboutness" relation with the rest of the sentence, rather than any consistent 0-role. A plausible alternative is that the matrix subject in this construction has the role of a topic and is thus not subject to the 0-criterion. This is supported by the fact that topics in Chinese share the property of not necessarily corresponding to a gap. The obligatory matrix subject may be accounted for by the lack of an appropriate dummy NP. In Chinese, Applying an NP to English, the difference between tough in English and Chinese may be traced to the existence of phonemic 0 and the obligatory gap associated with topics in English. If this is correct, then reanalysis as in Chomsky (1981) is not necessary, thus supporting the position that reanalysis processes affecting more than two adjacent clauses (as would be necessary for tough) be disallowed.

Area Vores of Language Size

Population estimates, some rough and some accurate, are available for nearly 80% of the world's population. Rough surveys of languages known to exist show some 4,500 languages (Kroeber and Ketelaar, 1965, 1970) and 2,000 spoken distinctively (Lewis, 1978). A survey of languages known to exist shows 4,500 different language-identifying "languages," although some are represented by a single language (e.g., "Thai") or by a single language family (e.g., "Oroboic"), and some are represented by multiple languages (e.g., "Indian," "Spanish," "English," etc.).

Area mapping of language size

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Michael Hammond, University of Minnesota

An Argument from Tunica for Autosegmental Vowel Harmony

Much research in phonology in the last few years has focused on the question of what nontonal processes are best described as autosegmental. Harmony rules have been a point of debate because they generally exhibit the kind of nonlocal assimilatory effects one expects of autosegmental phenomena, while their autosegmentalization has been challenged by Anderson (1980), for example, argues that harmony rules are different in kind from segmental rules. In this paper, I argue that harmony in Tunica must be autosegmental. There are two harmony rules in Tunica: a leftward rule of Height Harmony, and a rightward rule of Backness Harmony. On independent grounds, Height Harmony can be shown to apply first, potentially feeding Backness Harmony. Yet any vowel which has undergone Height Harmony has applied fails to undergo Backness Harmony. This anomaly can be explained if the two harmony rules are stated autosegmentally. Stierle (1982) has shown that phonological rules are prohibited from applying to only one member of a pair of autosegmental matrices linked to a single autosegment. In Tunica, vowels that have undergone Height Harmony cannot undergo Backness Harmony because Backness Harmony would apply to only one of the feature matrices, but they are not necessarily linked together by Height Harmony. Since Stierle’s constraint is specific to autosegmental representations, these facts argue that harmony in Tunica should be stated autosegmentally.

Jeffrey Heath, Harvard University

Discourse Morphology in Nungubuyu (Australia)

The morphology of noun, pronouns, and demonstratives in Nungubuyu (North Australia) presents many elements or subcategories, and demonstratives are based on four roots, including a specifically Anhori one (vs., one purely detoll: and two mainly delictic roots). To these oppositions are added those of the nominal NC prefix system, though with some functional shifts. In addition, there are several suffixes marking various types of definiteness/venness, including discourse-summation, all independent of root and prefix categories.
"Affected" and "Affected" Objects in Universal Grammar

Several languages distinguish grammatically between objects which are changed or "affected" and objects which are produced or "affected." Yet where the distinction is made it seems always to show the Affected Object (EO) clause to be less transitive in the sense of Hopper & Thompson 1980 than the Affect Object (AO) clause. For example: (1) Cognate object clauses are often coded intrinsically (e.g. Manam [Lichtenberk 1980]); (2) Verbs used to paraphrase transitive actions, such as English do to, are often used to paraphrase transitive actions in many serial constructions (Lord 1980: 284-85); (3) sentences of the type 'he take letter writer' are not possible. In this paper it is suggested that a preference for transitive marking favors patients which are (1) highly affected, and (2) already "on the scene" in the discourse. It is argued that EO clauses are "presentive" in that they occur in contexts where the patient is new to the discourse. Such patients are normally indefinite; moreover, EO's are typically animates. By contrast, AO's tend to be full participants in the discourse. They are concrete, may be animate, and are definite/referenceal in that they are already introduced and "deployed" in the discourse.

LAURENCE R. NORN, Yale University

Ambiguity, negation, and the London School of Parsonage - WITHDRAWN

Private ambiguities are those in which one reading unilaterally entails or is included in another (Trubetzkoy). In several recent papers, members of the London School of Parsonage (Kempson, Gorman, and their colleagues) have urged the elimination of private ambiguity in general and the purported ambiguity of negation in particular. In all cases of private opposition, only the more general reading (e.g. "external" negation) would be represented semantically, while pragmatic inferences are used to derive any more specific understanding which may arise in context (e.g. "Internal" negation). It would be difficult to prove that a given opposition represents a true semantic ambiguity (Zwicky & Byock 1975), the mistaken reinterpretation of this epistemic problem as an ontological problem leads the LSP approach to empirically unjustified conclusions. Arguments will be given for the need to posit private ambiguities at both the lexical and the sentential level; it will be seen that the LSP approach cannot account for a wide range of cases of negation which properly includes another ---nor can it handle the ambiguities which arise from opacity, quantification, alternative syntactic bracketing, or indeed negation, which can be independently shown to resist treatment as a unified semantic phenomenon. But if negations is admitted to be ambiguous (in use if not in meaning), a more parsimonious overall theory can be achieved.

JAMES E. HUNDLEY, College of St. Thomas

The Effect of Two Phonological Processes on Syllable Structure in Peruvian Spanish

This paper examines the effect of two phonological processes on syllable structure in Peruvian Spanish. In coastal Peru, there is weakening and deletion of syllable-final /s/, but conservation of the unstressed vowels: pasando [pa'sando] 'fish'; los alegres [los 'alegres] 'the miracles'. In mountain Peru, there is weakening and deletion of stressed vowels before or after /s/, but conservation of /e/; cantos [kant'sos] 'saints'; lotes [lotes] 'lots'. The significance of these two processes is that the two regional dialects are phonetically opposed to each other. It is hypothesized that the mountain dialect preserves the onset consonant, while the coastal dialect deletes it. This is a fundamental difference in syllable structure, because it is the first /s/ that is deleted. It is hypothesized that the coastal dialect deletes the first /s/ that is deleted, while the mountain dialect preserves the onset consonant. This is a fundamental difference in syllable structure, because it is the first /s/ that is deleted. It is hypothesized that the coastal dialect deletes the first /s/ that is deleted, while the mountain dialect preserves the onset consonant. This difference is the basis for distinguishing the two dialects.

DANIEL W. BURGESS, University of British Columbia

The Dynamics of Dialogue in Bargaining

An attempt to identify the dynamics of dialogue used to bargain was conducted during the negotiation between the representatives of the trustees and faculty of the California State University System. The features of dialogue logged for study were: message source, instant, sequence, duration, generalization to the nearest quarter-minute, an analysis of the full log of several contract articles—layoff, discipline, and contract grievances; provides typical cases, since the negotiation of each article is a complete dialogue entailing the full range of the dynamics. Some conclusions are: (1) Seventeen messages locate the full range of message intents range in the frequency of occurrence and the totality of time spent in negotiating. (2) A limited subset of the full range of message intents in the preface to the sequence and duration of certain intermittent sessions in (3) There is a recurring pattern to the sequence and duration of certain intermittent sessions in a given dialogue. (4) The intent of messages can only be accurately interpreted by prior recognition of the macro-structure of dialogue. (5) The circumstantial relationship is not invariably antecedent, despite the structure of dialogue in bargaining.

DAVID INGRAM, University of British Columbia

The Acquisition of NewSounds: Evidence from the Acquisition of Polish

A theory of phonological acquisition has been much discussed, yet empirically untested, than that of Jakobson (1965). The theory has not been adequately tested because of the methodological difficulties, the possible misinterpretations, and the insufficient elaboration of the theoretical underpinnings. This paper discusses the first two of these difficulties and makes an initial attempt to overcome them. The data are from a young girl Hania acquiring Polish as a first language, taken from Zajchinska (1965). The crucial issue discussed in this paper is how can we say that phonological opposition exists in the child's system? Five different answers to this question are presented, and it is shown that each leads to different results about Hania's acquisition of oppositions. We propose a solution that requires lexical oppositions and considers the adult oppositions attempted by the child. The last two paragraphs in each section add a direct opposition to the conflict with Jakobson's theory does not consider the adult target sounds in determining the child's distinctive features.

EDWARD K. JIVASON, University of Iowa

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JAMES E. HUNDLEY, College of St. Thomas

Bilingual Palatalization

Palatalization of dental and alveolar consonants in Basque takes place under both phonetic and morphosyntactic conditions. In its phonetically induced manifestations, Basque palatalization is typologically quite unusual in that it takes place after rather than before the high front vowel and glide, e.g. jakin [jak' i kn] 'known' (cf. jakin [jak' i kn] 'to know'), but traulu- [tra'lu] 'to put upside down'. Phonetically determined palatalizations are not only to undergo prosodies like as, but also to be phonetically triggered expression of diminution or affection (e.g. zorro [zorro] 'bej', [bore] baggie), symbolic palatalization affects only dentals and alveolars other than these, i.e. the obstruents. This is striking confirmation of the principle learning "symbolic shifts" articulated by Nichols (1971:138) in connection with her investigation of American Indian languages, viz. "...that symbolic shifts are never duplicated in regular phonological rules of a single language." Seen as lying in a universal "elsewhere" relation with its symbolic counterpart, the restriction of phonetically determined palatalization to sonorants thus becomes a derivative rather than stipulated property; this formal simplification, it turns, results in a more coherent account of dialect variation in Basque since increases or decreases in the scope of the one process are automatic consequences of decreases or increases, respectively, in the scope of the other.

SHERWIN L. ÖNDERBERG, The Basque University
Explaining Grammar Change: Another Look at English Modals

Lightfoot (1979:1982) suggests that the cluster of 16th cent. changes that affect the syntax of English pre-modals is explained “by attributing them to a single change in the abstract grammar (A16:21),” namely the replacement of a PS rule, AUX + Tense, by a rule AUX + NEG. This model lacks the development of new morphosyntactic structures which would allow us to identify a single pre-modals cofine with the potential creation of a gap in the grammar due to loss of a new nominally independent morphosyntactic structure. The model uses the idea of a grammatical metaphor pre-modals as “pro-verb.” A thorough understanding of Universal Grammar combined with correct analyses of individual languages informs us about “the limits of attainable grammars” (1982:19) and hence about constraints on grammar change. This kind of knowledge does not of itself produce diachronically valid explanations. Rather, it helps define what must be explained and enlightens us concerning what kinds of language changes have not and cannot occur.

MIGUNI KAMEYAMA, Stanford University

Topics and Zero Pronouns in Japanese Discourse: A Reply to Huang

Japanese, like Chinese and Korean, belongs to the type of language with the most extensive use of zero pronouns, that is, freest omission of elements referring to the major functional items (i.e., subject & object). In his account of “empty pronouns” in the 1982 framework, Huang (1983) claims that: (i) these languages uniquely possess zero-topics resulting from “Topic NP Deletion”, which “operates on discourse to delete the topic part of a sentence under identity with a topic phrase in a preceding sentence” and (ii) all apparent empty pronouns and nonsubjective zero-subjects in Japanese discourse data show that above claims oversimplify the zero pronoun functions, their relationship with the topic phrase (marked with #). My study shows that: not all “zero-topics” are (i) analysable as deleted topic phrases nor (ii) identical or referential with the empty pronoun phrase; (c) the earlier “topic” phrase is not always given in a topic N, and (d) some zero-nonsubjects are delictive rather than referring to “topics.” It is necessary to distinguish the general notion of “what’s being talked about” from the syntactic device of topicalization. By marking and omission have different subfunctions within the whole range of ways to encode “who’s being talked about”. Huang’s count is, therefore, a much too limited way to approach the description of anaphoric reference in Japanese discourse.

ALAN KWON-OAK KIM, University of Southern California

Focus-Potential Pronominal Position in Verb-final Languages

The phenomenon that the material in the position immediately preceding the verb (IP) potentially receives a focus interpretation in languages of certain typology (OV-language) has been recognized in recent literature. Turkish (Underhill 1976), Hungarian (Horvath 1976, Kiss 1981) are such examples. The present study attests to a similar disposition in Korean and Armenian. Two arguments are made to account for this significant typological correlation between the IP focusing and the verb-final word order.

(i) The general agreement on the tendency in the distribution of Old and New information to stabilize towards the beginning position and the ending position of the sentence respectively in many languages. Since the S-final position is limited to the verb in languages of the basic OV sequence, the penultimate IP position is well qualified for the residency of focus as typically new information in the discourse.

(ii) Assuming that OV languages have a downdrift phenomenon (Stewart 1971, Hyman 1975), a focused material with the highest pitch in the IP position immediately followed by a S-final verb with the lowest pitch in the discourse intonation will receive the maximal prosodic prominence. Hence the focus-potential IP position.

BARBARA J. KOUCH, Indiana University-Purdue University

Parataxis in Arabic: modification as a model for persuasion

It is traditionally thought that the strategies a speaker uses to persuade someone of something are constrained only by psychological and historical factors. In this paper I will argue that linguistic constraints on persuasive strategy are equally significant. I suggest that the syntax of phrase- and clause-level modification in Arabic is a model of the sentence- and paragraph-level structure of rhetorical discourse. Arabic persuasive discourse, in the contemporary texts I have examined, is rhetorically effective through repetition and parataxis. An idea is made believable by being stated, restated, and paraphrased. Arabic authors use a great deal of coordination, and very little of the subordination which is so highly valued in English persuasive writing. Arabic modificational syntax is also characterized by the paratactic juxtaposition of adjectives and certain other modifiers with cognate accusatives and bûl clauses; all involve structures which are appositive in nature, juxtaposing items from the same syntactic category. This structural homology between persuasion and modification in turn is seen as a function of a kind of modification. My more general claim is that rhetorical choices like that of parataxis over hypotaxis may be less free than is commonly thought.
The Case Filter, pro and Turkish Ablative Partitives

Within Government and Binding Theory, there are two principles that regulate the distribution of two genetically complements of entities: the Empty Category Principle (ECP) rules out Empty Categories (ECs) (if they are not properly governed), the Case Filter (CF) rules out phonological matrices that are Case-less. In this paper, I shall claim that purely phonological ECs (i.e., pro's) cf. Chomsky ('82) obey the Case Filter rather than the ECP, thus being handled less like genuine ECs. This claim will be substantiated by cases of Ablative Partitives (ABPs) in Turkish, i.e. Partitive Phrases with phonologically unrealized heads. While similar constructions in other languages ("bog..." thematic constructions of German, cf. Pesetsky ('82) have been treated by invoking the ECP, it can be shown that the ECP incorrectly permits Turkish ABPs in environments where the Case Filter, as argued here to be applicable, constrains them out. (Exceptional Case Marking contexts, Small Clauses, pre-adverbial positions within VP), if the assumption is made that syntactic Case is assigned via Government (cf. Chomsky ('61) and under strict adjacency (cf. Stowell ('81)). It will be shown that the head position of ABPs is indeed occupied by pro's and, in conclusion, the general issue addressed is a type and morphology of ECs as falling under different modules (Binding Theory versus Case Theory) of GB-Theory.

KAREN R. XAVIYIK, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Linguistic and Acoustic Aspects of Parkinson Intonation: Nondeclaratives

Background: Studies by Darley, Aramini, and Brown (1975) of neurologically impaired speakers characterize parkinson speech as most 'deviant' on prosodic characteristics, with 'monotony of speech and loudness, and reduced stress.' Other researchers also note reduced pitch range. Kent and Rosenbek (1962) say that parkinson speech has characteristic melodic flattening, with a 'fused' prosodic pattern. Most studies are based on reading or reading tasks and do not involve speech in conversational contexts. The patient role (Keyser, 1979) and interaction types and functions. In order to remedy some of these, Krevis, Hunter, and Abo (1982) examine acoustic characteristics of declarative intonations, using a speech situation protocol. They reject the notion that parkinson speech is 'monotonous' and that normal subjects with regard to sentence-final fundamental frequency (fn), length, or fn/time. However, they find no significant differences with regard to sentence-final time and peak height.

Present study: Statistical data and illustrations are to be presented for nondeclarative intonations - callas (verbal requests), implicative requests, and the two groups of normal speakers. The data analysis are derived from a computerized analysis of fn. Among the questions of interest for linguistics and speech pathology is the present study: (1) whether an impaired subject has a variety of patterns; (2) if such intonations show significant differences between the two groups; (3) if so, then the impaired subjects show greater variation than in their declarative; (4) if certain parts of the nondeclarative sentence are differentially affected in the impaired subjects.

RICHARD R. JARROW, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Middle Construction and Ergativity

In the accusative language French, most transitive verbs have both middle and verbal passive forms. The middle construction, which involves the reflexive verb form in French (les spectateurs sont éjectés), may be considered a "passive" in the sense that the subject of the clause, like the subject of the passive, bears the semantic role borne by the object of the transitive. The ergative language Dyirbal (Dixon 1972) has two anti-passive constructions, one using the verbal affix -muyuy and the other, the so-called false reflexive, the reflexive form of the ergative personal pronoun. The latter involves the use of a reflexive pronoun and the specific construction specifies that the ergative subject and the ergative subject are the same, i.e. the surface subject is the underlying subject. An apparent difference between French and Dyirbal "passives" (the surface subject bears the agent role in Dyirbal but the patient role in French) is predicted under the middle construction. Furthermore, the hypothesis that both languages have parallel middle constructions set out below: Verb Form Interpretation

Ergative (muyuy) -muyuy non-reflexive
Ergative (reflexive/muyuy) reflexive
does not refer to event (Acts sail well).

This suggests that ergative languages have counterparts to middle as well as passive constructions. Further, the inability to receive an eventive interpretation is the essential property of the middle construction cross-linguistically.

JULIETTE LEVIN, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Reduplication with Reference to Syllable Structure: Umpila

Umpila, an Australian language of the Cape York Peninsula, exhibits a variety of surface forms for the progressive morpheme, all of which involve full or partial reduplication of the verb stem. In this paper, the progressive forms are examined within a modified framework of the type proposed by Marantz (1982) where reduplication is regarded as a regular process of affixation of certain CV-skeletons. The phonemic melody of the stem is copied on a separate autosegmental tier which is then associated with the skeletal template by a direction one-to-one linking process. A model which incorporates reference to syllable structure accounts for the reduplicative application of long vowel and sonorant sequences in (1).

(1) Root Progressive

(2) Root Progressive

a. kula kula
b. papa papa

Branching roots in Umpila consist only of vowel-sonorant sequences. Thus, the t is reduplicated in (1), since it is not a possible Coda. The linking of nasals as opposed to homorganic stops in the suffixed reduplicative forms in (2) also follows from syllable structure constraints on the melody of the final syllable. Evidence for the tonal specificity of homorganic NC-clusters is drawn from a rule of tonal gemination, which creates branching roots under primary stress.
Wuy 'daddy' precedes 'mummy': A phonetic account

Throughout this century observers have commented on the tendency of a child's pronunciation of words, especially those of complex spelling. In particular, the phonetic accuracy of words when spoken by a small child was often noted. This phenomenon is often referred to as the 'child dysfluency' or 'childhood dysfluency' effect.

The purpose of this paper is to propose a phonetic account of children's pronunciation errors on specific lexemes. Specifically, the phonetic account holds that children are more likely to make pronunciation errors when they are wearing their parent's shoes. This is supported by recent experimental evidence (e.g., Leonard, Schwartz, Norris, and Chapman, 1981). The second account is supported by studies which reveal a clear preference in children's babbling for anterior oral stops, as occur in 'daddy' and 'mama' (e.g., Locke, 1983). Supercriticality contributes to the babbling patterns in which children acquire the initial consonants of a word.

The second hypothesis is strongly supported by the data, with all three of the predictions above borne out. These findings corroborate those of other recent studies (e.g., B. P. Ades, 1982; Pettito, 1983; Supalla, 1982), in which it was found that children acquiring ASL often refer to their anatomical structure as to its imagery.

SHARON Y. MANSEL, Haskins Laboratories/Yale University
RENA A. KRAKOW, Haskins Laboratories/Yale University

Narrative Reference in ASL: Insights from Acquisition

Reference in American Sign Language (ASL) narratives involves both indexing (the use of reference locations) and role play. In this way, the interactions of these two mechanisms are analyzed in the developing ASL of a deaf child of deaf parents, a native signer, and a child aged one and a half years, one and two years, and four and a half years.

Two hypotheses are considered. The first is that of spatial reference role and play, which are highly complex images, not analyticizable, and should be learned by children as wholes. The second hypothesis is that these phenomena are acquired through a process of onomatopoeia: a child's babbling begins with the initial consonants of a word.

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SHARON Y. MANSEL, Haskins Laboratories/Yale University
RENA A. KRAKOW, Haskins Laboratories/Yale University

Universal and language particular aspects of vowel to vowel coarticulation

Recent studies show that languages differ in extent of vowel-to-vowel coarticulation. This suggests that coarticulation is not simply a byproduct of the demands of fluent speech on motor planning and execution. At what level or level of linguistic analysis should coarticulation be described? It may be that some apparent language-particular aspects of coarticulation are due to an interesting interaction of universal strategies of coarticulation in the ASL language paradigmatic facts. We examined preliminary acoustic data from English, Russian (Ohman, 1966), Swedish (Schouten and Pols, 1979; Ohman, 1966) and Swahili (Krakov and Manuel, 1983) in order to gain some insight into this question. In all cases we focused on vowel-to-vowel coarticulation in CV's which occurred in fluent speech. Specifically we looked for systematic effects of the trans-consontal vowel on the formant values of target vowels. The data indicate that the degree of vowel-to-vowel coarticulation may be related to the number and distribution of contextually trans-linguistic vowels in a language. Motor systems, while yielding to the demands of fluent speech, appear to be constrained by the necessity of maintaining distinctiveness, which for each language is defined in the phonology.

JAMES D. MCCANLEY, University of Chicago

Reduced forms of comparative clauses in English

Facts about Right-node-raising, across-the-board extension, agreement, and preferred surface position of than X support Pinker's claim that two varieties of comparative clauses (Amm is more anooyed than embarrassed; Ed drank more wine than beex have coordinate surface structures but the other varieties differ. We propose two classes of deep structures for comparative clauses: one in which more than (or as... as) functions as a coordinating conjunction and one in which more than X is an adjunct to an adjective or noun. We propose that both coordinate structures admit different sets of transformations that yield reduced forms, e.g., only the coordinate structure at.

CONJUNCTION-REDUCTION and only the subordinating structure allows true Comparative reduction. The proposed derivations shed light on the conditions under which different forms of the transformation are possible and the interpretation (e.g., the interpretation of X at your age was longer than is in which one admits a false but not a contradictory belief). The supposed unavailability of external interpretations for certain examples in in an illusion created by differences in the identity conditions to which the relevant reduction transformations are subject the examples have different external interpretations than linguists have expected to find. Combined with a multidimensional analysis of tense and auxiliaries, the proposed analysis of comparative clause accounts mainly for the applicability of such sentences as John has sales more than Bill.
Researchers in American Sign Language are struggling to account for the highly complex and context-sensitive nature of the signs which lie at the core of this language. In this paper an analysis will be presented which systematically accounts for the complex constructions. This analysis synthesizes recent research in ASL in two areas: the work of Supalla, 1982, which demonstrates that, in the verbs of motion and location in ASL, new single signs have great morphological complexity, and research presented in McDonald, 1982, which demonstrates that the structure and semantics of the ASL predicate system is very similar to simple classifier subsystems in spoken languages. In the predicate constructions in ASL, a predicate classifier system is proposed and outlined in which the function of the various parameters in signs. "Families" of less complex, less iconic signs are then presented (as in Boyes-Braem, 1981). It is shown that these signs exhibit the same variety of word classes and meanings. Structural rules for the semantic regularities are presented to support a relation between the predicate constructions and the less complex class of signs. It is shown that the less complex class of signs are formed constructions which have developed from the productive predicate classifier system. The frozen lexical items are shown to participate in a dynamic restructuring process in ASL such as the restructuring of lexical items in spoken language change.

JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN, University of Kansas

A Re-Examination of Southern Paitone Phonology

Sapir (1933) described three "compositional processes" operating in the morphophonology of Southern Paiute. These three processes-irradiation, gemination, nasalization-affected the initial consonant of a following morphone and were described by Sapir as being part of the "inner form" of a word. In the strict phonological solutions for Sapir's morphophonological description by postulating an underlying obstruent to account for the geminating nasalized stems, and eliminated any special marking for a nasal or obstruent in the nasalized stems. However, Chomsky and Halle (1968) showed that the underlying nasalized stems (e.g. *k[t']ipapa) "will shoot" from the underlying *[k't']ipama/ (shoot-future) instead of the correct *[k't']iva."

An adequate description of Southern Paiute phonology relies on both the stt class approach of Sapir applied to verb stems which do not vary regularly, and the "soft" approach of Halle and Chomsky and Salle applied to verbs which do not vary regularly very regularly. A rewriting of Chomsky and Halle's rules, coupled with consideration of word and stem class, can describe Southern Paiute phonology with a accuracy previously unattained. The above example is a case of reanalysis of the initial consonant of the following suffix so that /-pasa/ "future" always begins with a spirantised consonant regardless of the stem class of the preceding verb.

RICHARD R. MEIER, University of Illinois-Urbana/Princeton University (FRI MORN, F)

JAMES L. MURPHY, University of Minnesota/University of Illinois-Urbana

ELISSA H. NEWPORT, University of Illinois-Urbana

Structural Packing in the Input to Language Learning

We claim here that the input to language learning is a structured and structured sequence of words, and that learning operates most successfully on such structures, and not on mere word strings. After briefly reviewing evidence for such groupings in natural language, we support this claim by an experiment on artificial language learning. The acquisition of a miniature phrase-structure language languages demonstrated that subjects learn constitu-ent units with respect to phonetic relations between word classes. But phonetic relations which are restricted by the semantics to reflect constituent structure. Absent such cues, learners did not extract what phonetic relations are correct constituents. In this experiment, we introduced a natural group cue, influence for word order which each constituent. Adult subjects were assigned to one of three conditions which differed only as to whether the learner language contained condition, no suffix, or suffix marking arbitrary word groups which are not constitu-ents. Contingent on the condition was the cue used. Each slide contained a single sentence from the language. Following every viewing of the slides, subjects answered tests requiring grammaticality judgments. Each condition contained 12 sentences, and the test contained 12 sentences, and all sentences were cues to word order which each constituent. Adult subjects were assigned to one of three conditions which differed only as to whether the learner language contained condition, no suffix, or suffix marking arbitrary word groups which are not constitu-ents. Contingent on the condition was the cue used. Each slide contained a single sentence from the language. Following every viewing of the slides, subjects answered tests requiring grammaticality judgments. 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Russian Reflexives with Oblique Antecedents

In "Levels and the Motion of Subject," David Perlmutter maintains that the antecedents of Russian reflexive pronouns and possessive pronouns must be subjects at some level of syntactic structure. Since many of the antecedents in question are clearly not surface subjects, Perlmutter's view suggests quite naturally that there are many explicit transformational fragments of English which cast further doubt on the claim. Oblique antecedents, unlike nominative antecedents, must be the subjects of the sentence in which they occur. Three aspects of the syntactic behavior of oblique antecedents indicate this. First, the antecedents cannot be the focus of the tableau construction, normally agreed to be possible only with nominals. Second, the antecedents can be the targets of reflexive, not nominal, case (the theme), but otherwise cannot occur in relatives. Third, the antecedents can be left-dislocated (as themes), but don't otherwise occur in left-dislocations.

FRANCIS L. NEWTON, JR., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Iteration in Morphology

Lieber (1981:73) has proposed the Multiple Application Constraint (MAC), which states that 'No word formation process ... can apply iteratively to its own output.' I show that the MAC is too strong, and discuss principles to replace it. 1. The MAC Is Too Strong. Consider the example of the MAC occurring in various languages: English, German, Russian, and Japanese (ISO-8859-2). The MAC states that the MAC cannot occur in the MAC. But the MAC makes many incorrect predictions. For example, Lieber's examples of grammatical iteration and his examples of grammatical iteration combined necessitate a richer theory of iteration in morphology. 2. Principles to Replace the MAC. a. I propose a universal constraint: no iterative prefix may iterate. This will rule out Lieber's grammatical examples of 'un-innocent' and 'un-unsuspecting' (Lieber 1981:73). The constraint is a violation of the MAC: in English, prefixes can iterate, but suffixes cannot. This is a universal constraint of iterating suffixes in various languages are cited (cf. the Marathi examples). b. The second problem in the MAC occurs in the case of the MAC exemplifies a general claim of generative morphology: that the principles of morphological change are 'interestingly different from' the principles of syntax (Anderson 1982:572). But given a richer theory of iteration in morphology, iteration is no longer a clear example of this general claim.

NGO THANH NHAN, New York University

Lieber's Percolations and Vietnamese Compounds

Lieber's Feature Percolation Conventions [1980:4-61], or any such borrowing process, fail to determine the head of a Vietnamese compound, exemplified by (1). Contrary to former descriptions (cf. Thompson [1965]), Vietnamese recognizes two types of compounds: native and Sino-Vietnamese (SV). The native compound is left-headed, while the SV compound is right-headed, as shown in (2). The SV compound requires only the head to be a [SV] lexical item, while in the native compound, the head is not. Examples in (3) illustrate the distribution in (2) (the SV form is usually formal and learned) and the existence of the problem in (1).


Within the lexicalist framework of generative morphology, we will argue that the only solution in this case is a system of rewriting rules of the type X ! Y, V, rule to determine the heads and a percolation convention d la Selkirk (1982b:79).

JONATHAN OWENS, Yarmouth University

The Oromo Causative: Lexical Grammar without Lexical Rules

I investigate the highly productive Oromo (Ethiopian Cushitic) causative, which is characterized by sets of causative and non-causative sentences such as the following.

la. dama e c'ap'a - 1b. tamlu dama c'ap'a lce. isilii tac dama c'ap'a-till a branch breaks a tree, it makes a branch break a tree, he made his break the branch.

The Oromo causative is lexical (cannot be a bi-sentential source), I note that the causative is governed by a different NPs in the causative sentences. In the causative sentences a branch break a tree, he made the branch break the branch. After showing that the Oromo causative is lexical (cannot be a bi-sentential source), I note that the causative is governed by a different NPs in the causative sentences. In the causative sentences an NPs in the causative sentences (cf. 'who' which governs the verb control). I then argue that identity between NP's in related sentences (e.g. dama in (1), dama in (1b), c) can be understood by reference to fixed semantic roles, arranged on a hierarchy based on agents and patients. Thus, the causative NP's in related sentences can be related to fixed semantic roles. I also show that the relational phenomena which applies to different NPs in a clause (e.g. initial or non-final subject) can also be systematicized by allowing different phenomena to pertain to the high or to the low end of the hierarchy.

DAVID R. PENTLAND, University of Minnesota

Glottalized Sonorants in Algonquian

The majority of mediaillings (non-initial elements in a compound word) in Proto-Algonquian (PA) are identical to their corresponding initial forms, except that some shorten the root vowel and those beginning with a sonorant (*'l mn w y') drop the first consonant, e.g. "api\-" = "apil-'sit upon'; "nil-" = "nil-" saddles; "pah-" = "pah-" 'patient'. However, a few mediaillings do not lose an initial sonorant (e.g. "min-" = "min-" 'berry', "ne-" = "ne-" 'apple'), as if historically they began with a series of sonorants. Considering the fact that in the 4th century B.C., some sonorants which appear in Proto-Algonquian without a glottal stop. That is, the PA irregularity reflects a contrast between glottalized and unglottalized consonants in PA: the plain sonorants drop, while glottalized *'l mn w y' do not. Occasionally even reflecting the original glottalization in the form *'w im, etc. The hypothesis that there were two series of sonorants in Pre-PA will also account for other unexplained phenomena in PA, such as the contrast between *'w- 'agent' (which ablates proceeding *'s to 't) and w- 'patient' (which does not). Algonquian glottalized sonorants correspond in at least some cases to Nukit and Nukuk preplositivized sonorants, showing that they go back to Proto-Algon quian times; the assumption that the Proto-Algon quian homeland was in the Northwest Coast area is thus strengthened.

F.T. CERNY, University of Arizona
Code-switching and the open-closed class distinction

In the past few years, a number of theories have been proposed to account for the syntactic well-formedness of bilingual code-switching, e.g. Pfaff (1979), Sankoff and Poplack 1980, Woolford 1982, Joshi 1982, Boron 1982. However, the consensus has been reached, and the predictions that these theories make in some cases differ considerably. In particular, the theories diverge on whether switching between two languages is symmetric and on what kinds of constituents can switch.

In this paper, we present evidence that the phenomenon of code-switching is even more asymmetric than previously suspected and that the conditions on bilingual code-switching, e.g. in a view of the symmetric, the switchability of closed class items, is related to whether it is the host language or the guest language that is the speaker's dominant language. That is, a speaker can switch a closed class item only if the language being switched into is his/her dominant language. In fact, in our corpus of English-Yiddish switching by 7 dominant Yiddish speakers and 5 dominant English speakers, the dominant Yiddish speakers are just as likely to switch a closed class item as an open class one, while the dominant English speakers virtually never switch closed class items. The figures for open/closed switching for the Yiddish speakers are 82/83, for the English speakers 103/3.

L. POLANYI, University of Amsterdam

A Dynamic Model for Discourse Semantics

In this paper, a unified model for characterising discourse structure in interactively constructed natural talk is proposed in which linguistic structures (clauses and discourse units) are parsed into six semantic seven-topic specifying Participants, Doing something, To Object, In Some Manner, For Some Reason, In Some Place, At Some Time as a hierarchical level structure of the speech situation (topic, speech event, and discourse). The level structures are related systematically to the fillers in the lexical units with scope over them. When a tuple-filler for an incoming clause is filled by an argument not compatible with the higher level tuple-filler over an immediately preceding clause we can see that a new "discourse unit" is being formed. Since we know from work in syntax, that some constructions "initiate new units", the Semantic tuple-filler allows us to see what is "new" in the "new unit". When put together with the Discourse Theory in their book, this semantic model allows us to examine some familiar perplexing problems in a new way. Including: (1) initiation of a new discourse unit; (2) zero-argument and "redundant discourse particles: (3) discourse ellipsis; anaphor and proomunization.

L. POLANYI, University of Amsterdam
BR. R.J.H. SCHM, University of Amsterdam

Implications of the "Governed Main Clause" For Formal Treatments of Temporal Semantics

In the present paper, we shall describe the properties and functions of the "governed main clause" (GMC) in discourse. GMCs are syntactically main clauses which, while seemingly "independent", are lexically and syntactically dependent: often an expansion of a sentence in a higher level "discourse unit" (DU). We shall argue that the GMC plays an important role in discourse structure in general. In particular, we shall demonstrate that understanding the GMC and applying these insights to "event clauses" in narratives resolves many apparent counter-examples to the "transitivity thesis" which requires (non-flashback) event clauses in narrative text surface structure to mirror the order of events in the underlying semantic representation. When this constraint is not observed, it is often the case that the narrative from narrative ordering can be explained as an instance of a GMC as in the case of "So that's what we did. We stopped people, we asked them if we should take the apartment and they all said that we should take it." In this case we have "governing in a clause" ("So that's what we did") is further specified by the embedded DP consisting of the three GNCs. In this paper, then, the syntax and semantics of the GMC will be outlined and a fragment of a formal temporal semantics for narratives incorporating the GMC will be given.

C. R. V. ROBERTSON, Brigham Young University

A Reformation and Evolutionary Statement of the Common Mayan Numeral System from Zero to 400

Speakers of Mayan languages likely had the most developed number system in pre-Colombian America. This complex, vigesimal system is rendered differently in the several Mayan languages. The purpose of this presentation is to show how the counting systems came to exist in the several languages, as they evolved from the Common Mayan system of counting.
Association with Focus without Bound Variables

Previous analyses of association with focus take the argument structure of (1)b) only 1 likes BILL, to be only (b, x, d), x like (e, x, d); a bound variable is postulated in the surface position of the focused phrase. But the relation between only and a focused phrase violates conditions on variables abstracted from quantifier scope and movement data: (2) it is certain that nobody will come (no wide scope) (3) who is it certain that (that) will come (4) it is only certain that JOHN will come. I claim that the argument of adverbial only is the property translating the VP adjacent to it in surface structure. The truth conditional effect of focus is attributed to domain selection. If the assertion of (1) is \( \Phi[P_{ej}] \rightarrow P_{el} \Phi[k] \), taking the domain of quantification to be \( \Phi[P_{ej}] \rightarrow P_{el} \Phi[k] \), it yields the right truth conditions. This is implemented by including a recursive definition of domains in a Montague-style syntax (\( \Phi P_{(a)} \)) as (a) the set of denotations of type \( \Phi P_{(a)} \), if \( p \) is a focused phrase in the unit set of denotation (p), if \( p \) is a non-focused simple phrase (c) the image of the domain of its parts under the the semantic function for \( p \), if \( p \) is a non-focused complex phrase. As desired, this does not involve a bound variable in the position of the focused phrase. Chomsky's crossover argument in favor of assigning scope to focused phrases is answered by showing that while interpreting focus does not require quantifying in, binding pronouns does.

CHARLES MILL, Old Dominion University

EASY IN RESEARCH

Bolinger has argued (Perus Linguisticum 1.1) that it is easy and go easy are idioms, since easy is an adjective in an expected adverbial position. Considering also other expressions such as how easy, how easy, how easy and take it slow, I show that easy is used in any adverbial position and that there are all unexceptional expressions and not idioms. I argue that Bolinger's analysis focuses adversial and adjectival functions, like positive functions, to make the "substitution" of adjectives for adverbs in predicate position. I also hope to demonstrate that this and other instances linguists are too hasty in judging expressions as idioms.

VIDA SAMAN, University of California-Los Angeles

A Uniform PRO Analysis of Partitives

Two competing proposals concerning the head of the partitive construction within the EST framework are Jackendoff (1977) and Selkirk (1977). Jackendoff claims that the of-phr...
Free Pronouns: Category Status and Emphasis

Many languages share the characteristic of having two distinct overt manifestations of apophoric reference for at least some grammatical relations: one, a system of 'free' pronouns functioning as independent, syntactically optional constituents, the other, a system of 'bound' (clitic or inflectional) markers which are syntactically obligatory. Languages of this type include Arabic, Aramaic, Quechua, Gujawa, and others. It is often stated that some of the functions of the 'free' pronouns in such a system is an "emphatic" function. The purpose of this paper is to clarify how free pronouns function emphatically by distinguishing a few general aspects of their distribution, usage, and other syntactic category status, and phonological stress. Specifically, it will be argued that not only presence vs. absence of free pronouns serves an emphasis function, since in some languages of this type, their presence has other functions (e.g., in Arabic, the contrastive function of affirmative apophoric reference is important). Additionally, it will be argued that that is most significant with respect to their emphasis function is their category status as NPs, and that it is by virtue of this status that the free pronouns enter into the syntactic configurations appropriate to the thematic structure of discourse, being syntactically as emphatic NPs in cleft constructions, marked constituent orders, and stress patterns.

MARY MYERS SCOTTON, Michigan State University

This paper provides qualified support for Bickerton's (1981) claim that a biprop of determining the form of language is evident in the development of creoles. Data from an urban Swahili dialect, spoken as a second language by adults but also as a first language by children, shows that in Swahili, there are important differences for support Bickerton's thesis came from creoles based on European languages. Examples of the new structure are: Iko broken 'It is broken' and Iko busy 'It is busy,' meaning 'It is in a stable state. In St. Swahili, Iko (and other -ko forms which also include -ki forms) are often used to contrast alternatives. Bickerton's study shows that free pronouns function as NPs and they are used to express a contrast in meaning. The innovative Iko - static construction occurs mainly with English loans in place of an English loan. In St. Swahili, (garri) lam-ugali (car) is an example of an English loan. Iko is 'It is broken'. Why is there replacement at all? Iko is why is the replacement is, rather than a simple form such as Iko, the invariant copula occurring before complement nouns and adjectives in St. Swahili. The principle for the Iko construction parallels the use of locatives as secondarily adverbial adverbs in diverse creoles (Bailey 1986 in G. Janicis Cagle, and Bickerton 1981 in Hawaiian Creole English.

YUKIO SAIKAI, Georgetown University

The syntactic verb system of Japanese: the site iru form

Kindaho(1990, 1955) proposed that a verb can be classified in terms of the site iru was one of the syntactic forms in Japanese based on the following criteria: (1) the inherent meaning of the verb (2) the compatibility with the site iru form (3) the inherent meaning of the verb in the site iru form, Yoshiklou(1993) adopted Kindaho's analysis and incorporated it with the new semantic opposition, resultative vs. non-resultative after Fujii (1966). The previous classification, due to its analytic nature, lacks predictive power to verb-to-verb designations that in CDE the site iru is deleted so that the subject site iru form is classified in some additional properties. A further approach to the classification is proposed here, it employs a feature analysis consisting of the syntactic oppositions (site iru and (JDU)), and of semantic oppositions (resultative, and (resultative)). Stative verbs are of three kinds: those that are (site iru form) (DU) (3) (site iru form) (DU) (3) (DU) (3) (DU) (3). Non-stative verbs are of four kinds: those that are (du-verb, (resultative) (DU) (2) (resultative, (resultative) (DU) (3) (resultative, (resultative) (DU) (3). 200 samples were taken from sources written in modern Japanese. As a result of this analysis one can predict that the iru form is always or almost always that it designates simple state in the site iru form. If IR or PR, then it primarily designates a progressive state if DU, then it primarily designates progressive. There were not enough PQ samples to draw any conclusion.

NICHOLAS ROSEN, University of Arkansas-Little Rock

On Comp-Trans Constructions in English

Ozaki (1981) claims that sentences like (1) are unacceptable because they violate the ECP. Under further discussion and extends the ECP, noting exceptions to it in French as in (2). K accounts for these exceptions by claiming (a) that an index is copied onto the complement of the verb that in (b) the complement of the verb is an ECP.

(1) Who did you say that kissed Harriet?

(2) Is it safe that he arrived premiere 1981, 119)

the that I think that has arrived first

French as in (2). K accounts for these exceptions by claiming (a) that an index is copied onto the complement of the verb that in (b) the complement of the verb is an ECP.

This paper presents data from Arkansas intransitives showing acceptance by some speakers of sentences like (1) indicating the availability of index copying to learners of English. Preliminary data from Ozark English suggests further that for for-to for-the constructions also accept that sentences as in (1) is provided here that the complementer whether, for and that have different inherent levels of resistance to index copying. This account results in a unified account of the for-to-for data under ECP and elimination of the for-to-filter (G7 1977)
NOMES AND PERSON

In Luiso, a Uto-Aztecan language of Southern California, every sentence has an essential category known as the Argument-Categorying Element (ACE). An ACE can be marked for number and person:

1. **noo p na-hayax 'I am giving'.**
   - I aux listg-ACE

   And, elements in the domain of an ACE can be marked for number and person. In (2) it is an argument to the ACE, which is so marked; in (3) it is something other than an argument:

2. **noo p no-hass aw'ug 'I have a pet'**
   - I aux listn-ACE

3. **noo p no-yaax tooyug 'I am trying to laugh'**
   - I aux listg-'uy *-is:laughing

But, it is most possible for two sub-number and person marked elements to occur in the same sentence. So, for example, although the English sentence "I am trying to be good at digging" is well-formed, what would appear on the basis of (1) and (3) to be the Luiseno equivalent is not a good sentence.

This paper proposes an analysis which accounts for this restriction and considers the theoretical implications of the analysis.

GREGORY T. DUNN, University of Kentucky

Breton Verb Agreement and the Empty Category Principle

Anderson (1982) has recently argued that Breton agreement inflections are incorporated subject-pronouns (whose appearance is sensitive to the prior application of subject-nulling rules), and thus constitute strong counter-evidence to the hypothesis that inflections are lexically-constituted; his analysis depends on the premise that Breton verbs show agreement with their subjunctive complements. However, for a standard Breton, however, no agreement (1) negative clause with overt preverbal subject and (2) clauses with an enclitic subject pronominal to the verb, and nonstandard dialects having no agreement in (1) negative clauses, and (2) some subjects. Here, it is argued that the standard Breton agreement facts follow from general principles of the theory of government if morphemes, (e.g., the stressed syllable, a subject pronoun). In this case, it is likely that a verb may govern its subject if and only if [Note: *[E] = [E] or [E] = [E]*] (1). (Since Breton is VSO, an independent NP constituent need not be postulated for subject agreement.) Under this assumption, the standard and nonstandard dialects differ minimally, and the question asked is: [Note: *[E] or [E]*] (2). In addition, this analysis is entirely consistent with the hypothesis that nonfactive operations are lexical. S. Anderson (1982) "Where's Morphology?" LL 13, 571-612.

SUSAN N. SUHMAN, University of the Witwatersand

On the Exceptional Nature of Subject-verb-agreement in Tsu

Karnsmit-Smith (1979) proposed that children learn the functions of syntactic categories based on the consistent patterns perceived from adult input. In the absence of patterns, exceptions are learned by rule. Development consists of integrating unfunctional markers and processes into functional morphemes. The question arises as to what is an 'exception'. In a condescending language like Zulu, the adult perceives a highly regular system of agreement between two class and agreeing elements, but it is possible that the young child initially perceives concordial agreement only as a case of detail. This problem is investigated in the acquisition of subject-verb-agreement (SVA). SVA functions both a sentential concord and a pronominal in sub-junctive clauses. Within a discourse context, children generalize one productive allomorph, a marker of a topic established in previous utterances. Intraconclusively, children use a variety of correct SVA and prefixes but only in restrictive conjuncts. Children also do not choose more original sentences. SVA appears randomly with no systematic use of concord. Subsequent development is not attributable to awareness of concordial concord. Early-learned "inferred fragments" and formalistic syntactic trees appear to provide children with a context of end and non-catastrophic sentences. Children confront function and increase degrees of allomorphy. Allomorphy may prevent children from recognizing patterns and consequently grammatical functions. Note that the role in learning grammatical elements which remains consistently abnormal to children.

SUSAN H. SUHMAN, University of Texas at Austin

The Absence of Denominational Verbs in Chinese

The purpose of this paper is to argue for a total absence of denominal verbs in Chinese and to discuss its theoretical implications. Two generalizations about category shifts between verbal and nominal categories in Chinese are observed. First, words naming an event or action can function as both verbs and nouns. Second, words naming concrete objects, such as "water" and "shovel", can have only function as nouns except those naming instruments such as "hail" and "chub". Based on the evidence of naming names of actions to begin with and their use as nouns are derived, Japanese, Chinese, and English allow no denominal verbs. A cross-linguistic survey of denominalization, Chinese has only nominalization. Cross-linguistic data suggests that this difference cannot be merely attributed to morphological inflection or other surface properties. For example, Japanese, like Chinese, allows no denominal verbs. English and many other languages allow them. We propose that the absence of denominal verbs in Japanese and Chinese can be construed as a reflection of an underlying conceptual distinction between the first-order and the second-order entities, a distinction independently motivated for other areas of grammar in these two languages. A typological theory incorporating this distinction as a parameter is then proposed to account for the absence and presence of different kinds of denominal verbs in natural languages.
DEBORAH TANNEN, Georgetown University

Repetition and Variation as Formulicity in Conversation

The paper begins with a discussion of the formulaic nature of language. All discourse is seen as more or less formulaic in the sense that meaning derives at least in part from conventional association. Relative formulicity is seen in terms of relative fixity and novelty both in form and in time. It is suggested that repetition, including repetition with variation or transformation, is a kind of spontaneous formulicity in language. Examples are presented and discussed of repetition in tape-recorded casual conversation among friends, with some supplementary and contrasting examples from prose fiction, drama, and screenplays. The function of repetition is discussed in terms of efficiency of production, ease of comprehension, and the establishment of interpersonal involvement through a shared universe of discourse.

ELISABETH CLOSS TRAUGOTT, Stanford University

From opposition to iteration: a study of semantic change

Goal-orientation, opposition, and association form an important set for a fuller understanding of the mental representations of certain case relations, connectives, and aspects. In a study of the semantic development of case markers such as with "instructive" OE *wige* "toward, against", Traugott (1983) proposed that shifts from goal-orientation to opposition are motivated by iconic diagramming of the face to face encounter (cf. Clark 1973), and of the inevitable asymmetry resulting from the linearity of the linguistic sign (cf. de Saussure 1959, Helman 1983). Shifts from opposition to association are motivated by an opposing principle of cohesion: the face to face encounter (cf. Halliday and Hasan 1976). The present paper shows how these semantic principles account for the change from directional to aspectual structures. Opposition as direction/opposition to repetition/iterative aspect, e.g. again in OE on *geon* "direct, in opposition" (cf. again-st) via "answer again-back"; Lat. *re-"answer again"; Lat. *re-"answer again*; Italian *riferimento* "to refer back"; etc. are discussed between the principle of asymmetry and high transitivity/telecity on the one hand, and the principle of cohesion and low transitivity/atelicity/plurality on the other, e.g. answer against X vs. answer again; or fight with the enemy (fight the enemy) vs. John ran with BIT (SCHN and BITT ran).

LISA TRAVIS, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Restrictions on Word Order Variations

I claim that word order variation within a language is not arbitrary. It can be accounted for by first setting the values of the parameters discussed in Travis (1983) (i.e. head-initial/head-final, direction of case assignment, direction of thematic role assignement) to produce an underlying word order, then allowing the movement rules of Government-Binding Theory to apply (i.e. leftward movement into COMP, rightward extrapolation of NP, S). Although these rules permit some variability, they do not, for instance, allow (i) an SVO language to have a SOV subject, (ii) a post-verbal, subject language to have post-verbal intransitive subjects. Steele (1978) cites examples of each of these: Diola-Fogny as an example of (1) and Mandarin and Chorti as examples of (2).

An analysis alternative is also possible. In Diola-Fogny (Sapir 1965), the object appears between the subject and the verb only when pronominal, suggesting that it is a clitic position (cf. French). In Mandarin (Li-Thompson 1975), only indefinite subjects are found post-verbally suggesting that subject-intransitive verb inversion may be the Mandarin counterpart to English three-sentences. This is further supported by the absence of pronominal elements in Mandarin. Finally, Chorti (Oakley 1965) shows characteristics of an ergative language (see Levin 1983) (e.g. affixes used to indicate subjects of transitive verbs also indicate subjects of intransitive suggesting that the original classification of SVO must be re-examined.

CHARLES H. ULICH, University of California-Los Angeles

Compound Structure in Chadic Oblique Agreement Morphology

Aronoff's (1976:21) hypothesis that "all regular word-formation processes are word-based," i.e. that affixes are attached successively to stems, but that affixes are not attached to other affixes before being jointly attached to stems. Accordingly, a word-based system should result only from compounding. The Chadic oblique agreement system provides strong evidence for word-roots of such a form in an inflectional context that would not ordinarily be analyzed as compound.

Chadic verb prefixes agreeing with oblique nouns are polymorphic, consisting of (a) obligatory prefix followed by a small number of non-obligatory suffixes, (b) the prefix is repeated in the second case marker, (c) the second case marker is always attached to the second stem. The oblique prefixes are attached at level one. The second case marker is attached at level two. Thais, the options for oblique prefixes is that of the verbs, and the verb is always repeated in the second stem at level two. Oblique prefixes are strong and are interpreted as the verb in the same context.

ROBERT UNEBBILH, San Diego State University

The Discourse Conditions for That-Deletion

A study of That-Deletion in expository, particularly journalistic English: "Reagan said that the U.S. has no plans for intervention in Central America." vs. "he said that the partition of Lebanon would be a disaster." The study reveals that that-Deletion, which is the marked case as opposed to retention, takes place under two widely overlapping conditions: (1) when the subject of the lower sentence, as opposed to the higher, is the topic; (2) when the speaker endorses the assertion of the lower sentence. There is thus a correlation between That-Deletion and face, and a further correlation and deletion, and deletion...
A Volcanic-Umbrian Isologism?

In the most recent discussion of the subgrouping of the Minor Italic dialects Durante (1976) has argued that Volcanic is closely aligned with Umbrian. Some of the isologisms, e.g. palatalization, monophthongization, etc., are of dubious value since they are natural changes. There is, however, one potentially important isologism which could strengthen the argument for containing Volcanic with Umbrian, namely the fronting of -q. However, the evidence for -q in Volcanic is problematic. The word bin 'on' is the only piece of evidence for this change, but the i-vocalism here cannot be derived directly from TE bin. The intermediate step is said to be a two-step process where 1) *bin* → *bim* by analogy with words like *bim* 'pig,' and 2) *bim* → *bin* by *bin* is the change shared with Umbrian. Thus far, however, the consequences of this interpretation of the i-vocalism in bin has for subgrouping have been overlooked. In this paper it is shown that this standard interpretation of bin as *bin* instead of *bin* also has significant rights with Umbrian. Moreover, it is shown that if *bin* is to be considered a shared innovation then *bin* must be the result of analogical reformation after the dialects split and, as a result, only indirectly reflects the change *bin* > *bin*. Thus, the fronting of -q, while potentially one of the most useful isologisms for subgrouping Volcanic, turns out to be of questionable value.

RICHARD WARNER, Colorado State University

**Expository inferencing and the discourse particle well**

A theory of meaning based on inferential potential will need to account for a number of disparate skills which the user of any language brings to the complex task of figuring out what is conveyed by a given message, uttered by a given speaker on a particular occasion. For one thing, the listener must be able to make judgments about the speaker's attitude toward what is being said and to monitor the structure of the discourse from moment to moment. These tasks are accomplished by what I call expository inferencing, which is concerned with what might be called information management: the organization of the propositional and illocutionary content of utterances into actual, coherent units of discourse. Expository inferences are warranted by, among other things, a set of discourse particles including forms like in fact, at least, oh, and well. These forms are of special interest because of their curious position on the frontier between semantics and pragmatics. The present paper presents a unifying analysis of the particle well as it occurs in a number of discourse contexts, including its use as a frase marker (as described by Sinclair and Coulthard 1975). This analysis provides an illustration of the expository inferencing process. The paper concludes with a few remarks concerning the expository inferencing into a general theory of meaning.

LYNN WATROUSE, Trenton State College

**Color term metaphors**

Etymology of twenty color terms in English reveals that a set of eight colors that have been predicted to form the core of any color term system (Berlin and Kay, 1969; Kay and McDaniel, 1975) all appeared first in English as color adjectives and that all the remaining color terms not hypothesized to be in that core first were used in English as nouns wherein the color of the object named led to use of the word as a color adjective. Both core and other color terms have been used metaphorically. The majority of these metaphors (by our survey) appear to concern descriptions of the internal psychological/emotional) and external (appearance/social role) states of human beings. As color terms used as adjectives operate in the visual realm of our senses, their use in metaphors suggests an extension to what Williams (1976) calls for a specific pattern of metaphor transfer for adjectives: visual metaphors (color) go to state attribution metaphors.

RICHARD MAWI, North University

**A Computer Model of Phonological Acquisition**

This paper introduces a computer program called BABY, which 'learns' to pronounce syllables according to the principles of Stammian natural phonology. Inputs and outputs are in the form of phonetic transcriptions, but syllables are represented internally as sets of phonetic feature matrices. The program itself is written in LISP, the standard programming language for artificial intelligence. When presented with a syllable, BABY attempts to pronounce it. Initially, pronunciation is distorted by a set of innate processes. However, BABY suppresses processes in those environments that lead to incorrect articulation. The result is a sequence of phonemes that is as close to the listener's perception as possible. The interesting side effect of BABY is that it goes through different babbling stages depending on which syllables it attempts to pronounce first. This supports the hypothesis that the phonetic variation observed in babbling is a response to the phonetic variation observed in babbling. Although BABY is a crude and oversimplified implementation of natural phonology, it supports the viability of such an approach to phonological acquisition. It also deals with issues of relevance to any computer implementation of phonological theories—the representation of phonetic, phonological substitutions, derivations, and so on.
Concatenative Processes & Evidence from Neo-Latin words

The traditional two-way distinction of English morphological processes into composition and derivation is called into question by Neo-Latin complex words of the type hypocoristic, which are entirely composed of bound forms, as invoking a third morphological process: Neo-Latin Compounding (Marchand, 1969) or Root Compounding (Selkirk, 1982), in problematic since such an approach requires a clearcut distinction between the class of word-roots involved in Neo-Latin Compounding and the class of bound forms participating in derivation. Both "received" affixed (1,2) and Neo-Latin combining forms (3,4) are productive in free (a) and complex forms (b):

1. pluvialuscrusc b. biporusc
2. a. hepatophagic b. hepatoptic
3. a. fiberscope b. laryngoscope

A distinction between "received" affixed and combining forms can therefore not be based on formal grounds. Indeed, as in the case for a third word formation process rests on a priori notions of the affix/combining form distinction it remains unsatisfying.

Neo-Latin complex words that evade classification by current standards indicate that lexical items do not fall into rigidly definable classes but are arranged on a continuum. Accounting for the variety by a single concatenative rule brings essential similarities between complex forms into focus while ascribing the differences to existing properties of the lexical items themselves rather than the rules that generate them.

MAURICE K. WONG, Texas Instruments, Inc.

Predictability of the Cantonese high rising tone in English loan words

When English words are borrowed into Cantonese, their stress patterns are converted into tone sequences in a highly predictable manner, roughly as follows: 1. the stressed syllable in English is assigned a high level (55) tone (e.g., [pamh55] 'pump'); 2. an unstressed syllable is assigned a high rising (35) tone word-finally and a low level (22) tone elsewhere (e.g., [pa55 w35] 'bus', [xi22 to35] 'store'); 3. an unstressed syllable is assigned a high rising tone word-finally and a mid level (25) tone elsewhere (e.g., [wei55 t'a35] 'wait', [ki5 t'a55] 'guilt', [li33 nia133 a135] 'vanilla'). Cheng (1968) showed that an unstressed English syllable is interpreted as having a low tone by Mandarin speakers who use English words in Mandarin sentences, thereby causing a tone sandhi rule to apply.

This paper proposes that Cantonese speakers also assign an unstressed English syllable as having a non-high tone, and the surface word-final high rising tone in English loan words is the result of a complex tonal phenomenon native to Cantonese, called "high-tone" or "tone change", which applies to a number of non-high toned morphemes, most frequently in word-final position (e.g., [jan211] 'person', [nm21 jan353] 'man').

HARRIET WRIGHT, University of Massachusetts

The CV-Skeleton and Mappings in Navajo

This paper presents an analysis of Navajo verb prefix phonology, using an autosegmental CV-skeleton as first argued for in McCarthy (1979), and extended in recent work by Clements and Leyser (1981). Steriade (1981). Prefixes are divided into "consonant" and "vowel" prefixes, and the remainder of the prefixes containing both Cv and Wb is underlying representation. A sonority hierarchy on possible onsets and codas is set up, and the conjunct prefix may onto a CV(C) template existing before the verb stem. Multiple mappings of up to two like consonants to a C position may occur. The remainder of the prefixes may onto CV(C) syllables. Realization of doubly linked C can be based on a sonority hierarchy and a single rule which "floats" fricatives in a restricted tonal environment. This type of mapping allows us to simplify solutions to four classic problems connected with prefix phonology, and provides conclusions of both theoretical and comparative interest. The mapping rules present further evidence for multiple mappings as suggested by Clements and Leyser (1981), and additional properties of multiply mapped C's will be examined. Finally, suggestions for further study on Athapascan languages using the CV skeleton will be presented.
ABSTRACT

of colloquium paper
BRIANNE JACKSON, Brown University

Phrase Structure and Grammatical Relations

This paper proposes an approach to grammatical theory which synthesizes the view of grammatical relations put forth in such Montague-based work as Dowty [in *The Nature of Syntactic Representation*, 1982] with a phrase-structure approach to natural language syntax. The proposal will be illustrated through an analysis of objects in English, focusing on the double object construction, passive, and the verb-particle construction.

1. Background. The basic premise of Dowty's proposal (hereafter, the CT) is that grammatical relations (GRs) can be naturally defined with a categorial syntax. Subject, for example, is a constituent which combines with a VP to give S. While this provides a universal configurational definition of GRs, the configurational structure here is not the same as one defined by phrase structure rules. That is, if B is a constituent with a Transitive Verb Phrase (TVP) to give a VP then such a node must be formed in English even though it is generally a discontinuous constituent. In fact, in all SVO languages plosive sentences are formed in English, and Dowty distinguishes between two syntactic representations of a sentence. One is defined by the categorial rules which specify only which constituents combine to form others; the other is a structure defined by language-particular operations which specify word order, grammatical markings, etc. A question left open here is just what is the range of operations available to natural languages and what, therefore, are the formal properties of the syntax of natural language.

2. The Proposed Framework. My approach takes this as its point of departure but recasts the language-specific "operations" of the CT as principles which define for each language a set of context-free phrase structure rules. This draws heavily from proposals made within Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar, but roots these in a more explicit theory of universal grammar, and provides a way to capture syntactic generalizations which access grammatical relations. In the CT, each sentence here has a single syntactic representation, which is one defined by the p.s. rules. The categorial rules of the CT are recast as general rules which are the same in all languages. This allows us to define a new set of parameters which interact to derive from the schema of UG a set of p.s. rules. UG also supplies a set of principles to predict the semantic rules associated with each p.s. rule. Technically, then, each schema of UG is a set of p.s. rules, and semantic rules, from which each language will draw some subset.

For example, one schema of UG is (1), where "subject" is any constituent satisfying a in a rule derived from (1):

1. a combines with VP to give S

Languages can vary according to what categories can satisfy a here, and according to how they choose to instantiate the term "combine". Following Gazdar and Pulman [IULC, 1982] I assume that languages fix the linear order of constituents in a phrase structure rule by a set of principles (LP rules) which can stipulate an invariant order among constituents for all phrase structure rules in the language. Thus in English NP, S, and TP can satisfy a in (1), allowing for a cross-categorial definition of Subject (Grisham, in *Subjects and Other Subjects*, IULC, 1982). Moreover, English chooses the unmarked option for combine here, which is a for a set of binary phrase structure rules. UG further specifies that all binary p.s. rules have functional application as their associated semantics.
Note that this commits us to the view that $\gamma$ and $\bar{\beta}$ - though not $S$ and $VP$ - are of the same syntactic type as $NP$. This, in turn, follows from the two LP rules in (2), where (b), for example, says $v$ will precede all of its sisters:

2. a. $X < (I \bar{V} P) \quad \beta \gamma\quad \gamma X$ 
   b. $v < X$ 

From this it follows that English contains the three p.s. rules: 

3. a. $S \rightarrow NP \ V P$ 
   b. $S \rightarrow \bar{V} P$ 
   c. $S \rightarrow V P$ 

There is no need here for a rule: $NP \rightarrow \bar{\gamma}$, and the fact that any such category precedes the VP follows from the LP rules in (2a).

Combining, however, need not be realized by a binary p.s. rule. Another marked option is Head Promotion: if a combines with $X$ by Head Promotion to give $Y$ then the p.s. rule(s) will be of the general form in (4), and each associated semantic rule is of the form (4'):

4. a. $X < (I \bar{V} P)$ 
   b. $S \rightarrow \bar{\gamma} (S/A) A \bar{\alpha} \alpha$ where $A$ is that category which is the head of $X$.

The /-notation here is similar to the /-notation of Gazdar (in LI, 1981): this is a special node label encoding the information that $X$ is 'missing' a constituent of type $A$ and it is passed down the tree and ultimately dominates a gap in a position in which $A$ could occur. Such a gap transcribes as a designated variable $\gamma A$. (The conventions regarding // passing are defined in such a way that it cannot pass through certain nodes and thus, in effect, bound - hence the distinction between // and / here.)

Assume then that $UG$ contains a category $TVP$ and a rule schema:

5. a. combines with $TVP$ to give $VP$

In English $NP$ can satisfy $a$ and the option used for combine is Head Promotion. From this and the LP rules in (2) it follows that English has rule pairs of the form (6 - 5)

6. $V \rightarrow V_0, NP \rightarrow TVP/V_0 \bar{6}.' \gamma_0 \alpha_0 TVP/V_0 \bar{6}.' \gamma_0 \alpha_0 \bar{6}' \gamma_0 (VP/\gamma_0 \bar{6}' \gamma_0 \alpha_0)$

VSO languages are similar; here Head Promotion is used in rules derived from (11).

It is thus possible to posit a $TVP$ node in $UG$ and, consequently, in (english) while still maintaining that the syntax of natural language is context-free.

The analysis of Agentless Passive is straightforward here. Following Bach (1979) we will assume that $UG$ supplies an option the category Passive $VP$ (TPP); $UG$ also supplies an option the p.s. rule - semantic pair:

7. $VP \rightarrow TVP$ ' . $\gamma_0 [3 \beta (((\beta_1 PV \bar{7} \beta_1 X)])$

Note that the existence of a $TVP$ node in English means there is no need for a rule making up the difference. That is, in GPSG accounts of pronominal $NP$, word order facts cannot (without difficulty) access the 'semantic' GR of some constituent. This is because word order is fixed by LP rules which refer only to 'major' syntactic categories. Yet consider the double object construction in English.

The only syntactic difference between the two NPs is their relative order; yet their 'semantic' GR must of course be distinguished. As a result, LP rules must be modified so as to access the semantics: this seriously undermines the basic claim of the LP proposal that the order of daughters is invariant for all p.s. rules in the language.

The approach here avoids this difficulty; the semantic difference between the two NPs follows from the fact that they are introduced by different p.s. rules. Further, this in turn follows from the existence of a.

The CT on the other hand, fails to capture other word order generalizations such as the fact that the $V$ always comes first in the VP in English. By recasting the operations of the CT as principles defining a set of phrase structure rules and by adopting LP rules as one such principle this difficulty is avoided. And while Head Promotion is in some ways analogous to Bach's 'Wrap' operations, nothing in the CT precludes the possibility of a Wrap operation which, for example, places the $V$ last in a VP in a language where it comes first in a.

The effect of such an operation is impossible here.

Sticking confirmation for this approach comes from the following VPs:

8. a. send out everyone a bill b. send everyone out a bill
   c. send everyone a bill out
   d. $\alpha_0 \beta_0 \alpha_0 \beta_0 \alpha_0 \beta_0 \alpha_0 \beta_0 (\alpha_0 \beta_0 \alpha_0 \beta_0 \alpha_0 \beta_0 \alpha_0 \beta_0)$
   e. $\alpha_0 \beta_0 \alpha_0 \beta_0 \alpha_0 \beta_0 (\alpha_0 \beta_0 \alpha_0 \beta_0 \alpha_0 \beta_0 \alpha_0 \beta_0)$

Many speakers find (a), (b) and (d) marginal, yet agree that the above contrasts are quite robust.

The contrasts in (b) follow from the present analysis without the need to stipulate anything about the possible positions for particles. The only statement mentioning particles required here is that there is a rule by which $V$ can combine with $X$ to give $V$. Note first that the effect of $PM$ in simple cases like (9) and (a) and (b) follows from the Head Promotion analysis:

9. a. eat up the cabbage b. eat the cabbage up

It is analyzed as a complex verb and (speaking loosely) the promoted V can either dominate $eat$ where the remains of the TVP (the node Part) will occur in VP-final position, or the entire complex V $eat$ up can be dominated by the promoted V. More importantly, (b) shows that while a particle can follow a $D_0$ it cannot follow $D_2$. This is automatic here. The only way that Part could intervene between $V$ and $D_1$ is if the rule expanding $TVP$ into a ditransitive verb ($VA$) and $VP$ used Head Promotion. But recall that Head Promotion is a marked option; it will be positied by the learner only if there is independent evidence to support it for $I$ in the language. In this case there is none, so a binary rule (roughly):

$\rightarrow V_0, N_0 \bar{7} will be chosen. If the $VA$ is a complex V (like $send$ out) it cannot be interrupted by an $D_2$. While it must of course be stipulated that the rule in (4) use Head Promotion this is motivated independently.

In contrast, most other frameworks require some special stipulation to ensure this symmetry between $D_1$s and $D_2$s and/or some special rule to move the particle. It is of particular interest to see that the theory they propose are considerably more complicated. They are unable to state the generalization, but it follows from nothing else that the particle can only follow a $D_0$, and hence it is difficult to see how this generalization can be inferred without access to (Sh and $\bar{6}e$). The PM facts are particularly damming for GPSG analyses of English $VP$s in that they undermine the basic claim of the LP proposal to the effect that the order of daughters will be invariant in the p.s. rules in a language. In active $VP$s a particle can follow an $NP$; in passive $VP$s the order of daughters is a further consequence of this theory's inability to relate 'semantic' GRs to facts about word order.

Conclusion

The proposal here provides a simple account of the double object construction, passive, the verb-particle construction, and the placement of $V_0$ in English: some or all of which are problematic for previous analyses. Very little needs to be stipulated in English grammar itself; a variety of facts follow from the interaction of a few statements in English grammar combined with the universal principles proposed here. Wore generally, this framework allows for a universal characterization of GRs, but embeds them within a theory making explicit claries regarding the syntax of natural language.
The language policies inherited and adopted by independent African states have had a significant impact, both positively and negatively, on educational developments in the continent. While there has been considerable debate in the past decade on the need to indigenize and adopt comprehensive language policies that are consonant with national developmental goals, very little attention has been paid to the question of the impact of the current language policies on education. The papers in this panel reexamine and reevaluate the issues involved in language policy and language planning in selected regions of Africa and the nature of the impact that these policies have had on general and adult education, especially literacy. The panel will attempt to show that while a number of countries in these regions have achieved phenomenal growth in the development of general education (primary, secondary, and university), their efforts towards the achievement of literacy objectives have been thwarted by numerous problems which are directly related to language policies. The issues discussed here are not unique to this region: they are relevant to other developing regions of the world such as India, the Philippines, and South America where similar conditions exist and have relevance to several theoretical and applied areas of linguistics. The presenters are: Eunha G. Bokamba (panel organizer); J. Ronayne Cowan (Illinois), Atsaya Al-Noor (Illinois), and Benjamin Magura (Illinois, discussant).

The presentations in this panel will focus on the following aspects of the theory and methodology of translation: a) A case study from French Canada illustrating the evolution of translation in a changing culture; and b) issues related to "meaning" in cross cultural translation. Data will be presented from both Western and Non-Western languages. The participants are: Thomas Scovel (San Francisco S U) and Eugene Nida (American Bible Society)- panel organizers; Bryan Harris (U Ottawa) and Eugene Nida (American Bible Society)-presenters.

The aim of the proposed panel is three-fold: First, it examines the concept of language modernization as a subset of the phenomenon of borrowings. Second, it aims at presenting a typology of innovations brought about by Asian and African languages at three levels: lexical, stylistic, and discoursal. Third, in addition to the three levels of innovations, the new strategies of graphisation are also outlined. The data is drawn from the majority as well as minority languages. The participants are selected to represent the four types of developing nations with respect to the process of modernization as proposed by Fishman (1968:491-98) viz., the "new developing nations", the "old developing nations," and the "intermediate developing nations." The participants are: Tej K. Bhatia (panel organizer); Eunha G. Bokamba (Illinois); Peter Lowenberg (Illinois); Rocky Miranda (Minnesota); Kanal K. Sridhar (Queens College, discussant).
EDMUND A. ANDERSON, SEALED Regional Language Centre

Style and Situation: A Sociolinguistic Approach to Teaching Bahasa Indonesia

This paper will discuss the linguistic and presentational considerations involved in the development and field testing of the course component in a 9 month intensive course in Indonesian, which is devoted to the learners' informal needs (affiliation and friendship) and work needs, by speakers, setting and topic.

The linguistic considerations are primarily sociolinguistic, which will attempt to introduce authenticity into the materials to be used in this component. The presentational considerations will struggle with the problem of maximizing the learning setting as a means of mastering the speaking styles of Indonesian, from formal to casual.

The discussion will be based on the author's experience in Bandung, Indonesia from 1975-1979 in establishing the aforementioned course in Indonesian and field testing the materials.

JULIUS AND, University of Michigan

The Importance of Historical and Social Factors in the Shape of ESP Discourse

Most studies of scientific discourse are both ahistorical and asocial. In this paper I will argue that the role of the author in scientific texts is best explained through considerations of social and historical contexts. In particular, there is a strong correlation between the structural properties of scientific texts, especially the degree of overt reference to the author and historical changes in the social context. I will argue that the function of the degree of overt reference to the author has been and is rhetorical, to increase the persuasiveness of scientific justification. Tomlin (1980) notes that in contemporary scientific descriptions the investigator is always less dramatic than the apparatus or the experiment itself, but as Foucault (1977, 1979) found, in the Middle Ages the author's name was the primary proof of a scientific claim. In the 17th & 18th C. this function has changed due to societal and technological changes. Now the changes in the degree of overt reference to the scientific community as a whole, of which the author is only the mouthpiece. These developments have had a gradual influence on the decreasing overt reference to the author in the 18th & 19th C., as measured by Svecova (1979). Hence, as the social context of the rhetorical situation has changed, the texts have changed accordingly. In addition, I will draw general theoretical conclusions as to how historical and social contexts must be brought into an analytic account of the properties of ESP and other functional styles of language.

V. BALASUBRAMANIAN, State University of New York at Buffalo

Some aspects of language impairment in 'CROSSED APHASIA': A Case Study

This study reports one of the rare cases of 'crossed aphasia' due to the involvement of the right hemisphere in a dextral. A 54 year old right handed female had a subarachnoid hemorrhage secondary to intercranial aneurism of right side middle cerebral artery and subsequently developed symptoms of posterior aphasia. The patient's language impairment is characterized by (1) word finding difficulties, as chiefly exemplified by the use of (a) lexical substitution, (b) 'onomatopoeisation' and relative closure and (c) semantic strategies; (ii) disfluent disintegration, and (iii) slips of the tongue.

The presence of posterior (fluent) aphasia symptoms, which was not previously reported in other studies, has implications for models of language representations, including the hypothesis of 'Multiple Representation of Lexicon'. The usefulness of 'Functional Linguistics' in the study of right hemisphere lesioned cases, is outlined.

CHARLOTTE BLOHEYER, University of Illinois at Urbana
SARARA VALENTINE, University of Illinois at Urbana

Effects of Situational Variation on Language Function and Relative Dominance

The speech of a three year old Colombian girl, Carolina, learning English as a second language was analysed in order to discover differences in pragmatic function in three different situations; the physical setting remained the same. In two situations the topic is the same, but her interlocutor is different. In the third situation the conversational topic changes. Analysis using a modification of Dore's (1977) pragmatic categories revealed that there are clear differences in language function in each situation. Further subcategorization of Carolina's states of topic- and descriptions into those which concern both Carolina and her interlocutor (sympathetic) and those which concern both Carolina and her interlocutor (cooperative) suggest that 'cooperative' utterances may be a way of controlling one's interlocutor that is more subtle than indirect requests. In addition, we explored how all these measures of language function are related to differences in Carolina's relative 'dominance' in each situation as measured by the number of turns, amount of speech, successful initiation of topic and successful requests of both Carolina and her interlocutors.

JUDITH WHITCOMB FÜLLER, University of Minnesota
DIANETTE ROY GOUNT, University of Minnesota

Topic Prominence in Second Language Acquisition

A number of researchers (e.g. Gruber 1967, Ochs 1979) have proposed that first language acquisition is characterized by an early stage in which sentences have topic-comment rather than subject-predicate form. More recently, similar claims have been made for second language acquisition (e.g. Gombert 1980, 1979, Rutherford 1982). This paper will report on a study which addresses the following questions: Is second language acquisition characterized by an early topic-comment stage? If so, to what extent is this attributable to native language influence, and to what extent to universal developmental stage in language acquisition?

To investigate these questions, this cross-sectional study examines oral narratives of second language production of five language groups: English as a native language, a non-topic-prominent native language, and the native language control group. As topic-prominence in early interlanguage is attributable to universal developmental stage, we would expect no significant quantitative differences in topic-prominence between interlanguage narratives of native speakers of relatively more or less topic-prominent languages.

MICHAEL GASSER, University of California at Los Angeles

Towards a Computer Model of Second Language Production

Computer models provide a means of testing theories and of revealing aspects of a process which would escape attention in a treatment requiring less precise formulation. This paper reports on an ongoing project to design a program which simulates the interlanguage production system of given adult Japanese learners of English. The domain of discourse is restricted to the telling of simple stories. The subject's interlanguage is assessed through tests involving translation, responses to pictorial elicitation tasks. Input to the simulation program will consist of 'messages' expressed in a form, based on Schank's Conceptual Dependency, which is independent of the surface structure of English or Japanese, and the program will generate written utterances comparable to those produced by the subject. (There is no attempt to model the phonological end of the generation process.) The model should be an invaluable tool for clarifying the role of transfer and the interaction between automatic and controlled processes in the language production of adult learners.

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HECTOR NAMERLY, Simon Fraser University

Immersion Programs and Their Implications for Second Language Acquisition/Leaming
Theory

The view that immersion programs (IPs) are sound is based on five myths about L2 acquisition/learning, myths believed, unfortunately, not only by the populace.

IPs in fact lack almost all of the advantages and have most of the disadvantages of L1 and L2 acquisition and L2 learning.

With a fittingly faulty foundation, IPs result, not surprisingly, in productive linguistic incompetence of the type characterized by Higgs & Clifford as "the terminal 2/24."

IPs and their outcome have profound implications for L2 acquisition/learning theory and research. Affected are such questions as the nature of competence, how to strike a balance between linguistic and communicative competence, linguistic interference, the best age to learn or acquire an L2, and so forth.

(The presentation will be supported by visual aids (overhead transparencies); a bibliography will be distributed.)

ELIZABETH NICHOL, University of Minnesota

ANY SHIELD, University of Minnesota

The acquisition of English /r/ and /l/ by Cantonese Speakers

This paper presents the results of a study on the acquisition of English /r/ and /l/ by Cantonese speakers. Previous research has shown that Japanese speakers of English are able to produce this contrast better than they are able to perceive it (Sheldon and Strang, 1962). This same research has also found that ability to perceive each of these liquids was affected by the word in the way that the liquid occurred in. Since these findings have intriguing theoretical implications for the process of acquisition, and in order to determine whether the findings could be generalized to other second language learners, a study of Cantonese speakers was undertaken.

The results of the Cantonese study do not indicate that production is more accurate than perception. However, for the Cantonese speakers, as was the case with the Japanese speakers, the position of the liquid in a word affected both production and perception accuracy. We will discuss the influence of both language specific and language independent factors on the perception and production of /r/ and /l/ by Cantonese and Japanese speakers.

YAMUHA TACHIBA, University of Illinois at Urbana

Culture in Discourse Interpretation

It is well-established by now that the cultural background of the writer plays an important role in structuring a text. For instance, unlike the grammatical rules of a language, the principles of staging (Grimes 1975), thematization (Chafe 1972), and paragraphing (Longacre 1979, Hind 1977, Tachibana 1983) reflect the writer's concern with style and the writing conventions of his/her society. This raises interesting questions about the interpretability of discourse produced in English as an international language (i.e., EIL).

This paper examines a number of instances of texts produced by native as well as non-native speakers of English and shows that the difficulties of discourse produced in English is not as cultural as in English. It is not the case that EIL writers lack the linguistic competence in English, it is largely the case that the native speaker of English is unfamiliar with the cultural content of the writers to interpret the text in the intended manner. The findings of this paper, in addition to their theoretical importance, have serious implications for the teaching of composition in ESL and other foreign language classrooms.

JYRAN KIM, University of Illinois at Urbana

A phonetic model for reading: evidence from Korean

A phonetic theory, postulated from many indications, has it that speech perception as well as speech production is processed in terms of the size of syllables, not phonemes. Although reading in a form of visual, not oral, perception, this phonetic model, if correct, suggests that reading may also be processed in syllable chunks, not by spotting phonemes (or the equivalent orthographic letters) individually.

Some researchers incorporate this contention will be presented from Korean.

Although the Korean script (hangul) is a phonemic writing system, it is written in terms of "syllable blocks," e.g., .stem 7 [a] [l] [a] [r] = [sam]i] 'mountain path'.

An experiment is being done that involves "deblockings" or linearizing the script. e.g.,

.ALP = [pull] for the script [pull] . The effect of this deblockification or alphabetization of the Korean script on reading efficiency by learners of beginning Korean as the second language will be examined and reported, and the implications of the finding on the teaching of reading will be discussed.

PETER KINGSMAN, (WED APT: F)

Language Specific Universals

The controversy whether universals are language specific or are acquired from cognitive structures is the subject of this paper. A number of proposals explaining universal linguistic devices has been advanced, ranging from a language specific (e.g., McNeill 1966) to the prerequisites of cognitive structures (Slobin), and a combination of cognitive structures and behavioral principles (Urbain, 1977). In this paper it will be suggested that the process of language acquisition is cognitive as well as language specific. Based essentially on the assumption of formal and substantive universals in a language acquisition device it will be argued that a feature such as "negative" is not necessarily a language specific device but may arise from the cognitive and behavioral machinery that provides the understanding of the acquisition of negative. This data is based on the acquisition of negative by a two-year-old child who has been exposed to English.

Instances of first negative utterances are: 1. want 'I don't want any water', 2. booku 'I don't want the book', 3. pushik 'Don't push me', 4. uppa 'Help me down (i.e., up)', 5. on the hand utterance (i.e., "oppositional") may be involved in "negative". On the other hand (2) and (3) show, when contrasted with (1), a parallel syllable structure, although a more complex structuring process is involved.

BARS LINGQUIST, University of California at Los Angeles/ Lund University

How Good Translators Do It

It has recently been argued that translation studies, or translation theory, is a branch of semantics, and it is true that the enormous complexity of the act called translation may best be captured in a semiotic framework. The fact remains, however, that the nature of the text is at the centre of what we normally mean by translation, and that linguistic methods therefore must play a dominant role in translation studies.

In the present paper, 1 will argue that available linguistic methods have not been applied to the problem of translation to the extent that they should. My claim is that it is only through detailed, corpus-based descriptions and analyses of authentic, high-quality translations that we will get the basic knowledge needed to reach an understanding of the true nature of "translatorial competence". My aim will be to illustrate with examples from my own investigation of how skilled translators have dealt with a specific syntactic feature in English, to adversials, in their translations of 10 modern novels into Swedish,
Contrastive Discourse in English and Chinese

A report will be presented on a pilot project exploring contrastive discourse in English and Chinese to ascertain strategies in adult second language learning beyond the sentence. A group of Chinese students studying English at a Chinese university of science and technology are asked to perform tasks designed to evaluate possible interference errors in 1) use of cohesive connectives and 2) paragraph development. One group of students writes a short paragraph first in English then in Chinese, using the same topic; a second group performs the same task in reverse sequence.

CECIL L. NELSON, Indiana State University

Bilinguals' Creativity and Intelligibility

This paper examines the linguistic creativity of writing in non-native English, drawing on examples from African and Indian creative writing, particularly Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart and Raja Rao's Kanthapura, and from African and Indian English journalism. Types of creativity and their effects on intelligibility are discussed. Implications of such effects for an "international variety" of English are point out.

JUDY WHIN-BELL OLEEN, Alocany Community College

Questions in Natural Discourse: A Frequency Study of Short-Answer Forms

This paper is a report on a discourse frequency study of a grammatical pattern common to beginning ESL lessons. The pattern is the classic short-answer form of YSAUX: "Yes, we do", "No, they aren't", etc. Using transcripts of natural discourse from a variety of settings, the original purpose of the study was to explore the hypothesis that the YSAUX pattern is frequently used in environments where it might be predicted in spoken American discourse. Findings to date support that hypothesis. However, the data also show a higher percentage of YSAUX in short interchanges between strangers than in longer interchanges between friends.

THOMAS SCOVEL, San Francisco State University

Evidence for a Biologically-Based Critical Period for Language Acquisition

The Penfield/Lennieberg notion of a biologically-based critical period for language acquisition was initially supported by evidence for the emergence of foreign accents at puberty; however, many scholars have argued against this hypothesis. Krashen claims that nativelike language, an attractive neurological explanation for the etiology of foreign accents, is completed at about 5 and not at puberty. Neufeld offers experimental evidence that complications are the result of a newly learned L2 thus violating the claim that accents are irrevocable. These studies have led many to reject biological explanations and resort to other reasons why a critical or sensitive period may exist, the influence of cognitive factors (Perks), the effects of simultaneous vs. sequential bilingualism (Pieger), and the existence of a psycholinguistic formulation. This paper presents counter evidence to all of these non-biological explanations. 1) There is strong support for the original notion that lateralization (and brain plasticity) is a dynamic state that is not completed until puberty, or even beyond. 2) Due to problems in experimental design and data interpretation, Neufeld's evidence can, in fact, be seen as supportive of the irrevocable nature of accents. And 3), none of the non-biological explanations for a sensitive period can account for the fossilization of phonological features but the spares of lexical and syntactic structures from permanent interference. This reanalysis of all the evidence available suggests that there are indeed biological constraints on the acquisition of a phonological system after puberty.
Assessing Dialects for Language Planning

Ferguson's (1959) notion of dialects as delineated speech communities which used different languages but were unable to complete domain complementarity. Essential to this definition being that the codes were varieties of the same language and that choice of code was controlled almost completely by functional, use-based criteria. Subsequent analyses led to revisions of Ferguson's original definition, the most significant being Fishman's (1972), which extended the notion into multilingual communities, thus distinguishing speech locally, by presence/absence of bilingualism and diglossia. To the field of language planning (LP), the acceptance of this expanded interpretation is unfortunate, because Ferguson's original conception provides valuable insights into potential problems in LP policy making in many areas, notably the Arabic-speaking world. According to Ferguson's diglossic schema, an inherent minority language disadvantage is expected because the high (H) form is native to no one; social division would not be a function of local language differences; attitudes toward the H and vernacular low (L) forms are predictable; lexical modernization and change may be problematic because of puristic concerns which are absent in L; and elevation of L to official status language is not likely. To such generalizations are possible using Fishman's definition. Some refinements in Ferguson's argument are necessary, but the original definition proves far more useful for LP purposes.

FLORINE PARONE, University of Minnesota

Evidence of Style-Shifting in Interlanguage Use

In recent discussions of the nature of variability in the interlanguage of second-language learners, there has been some question as to whether and how much interlanguage morphology and syntax vary at a single point in time as the learner uses the IL in different situations (cf. Tarone 1979, 1981; Beebe 1980; Adjeman 1984). Different models for the study of interlanguage make different predictions as to the sort of variation which may occur in interlanguage use (Tarone 1983). However, very little hard data exists to support the degree of morphological and syntactic variation in interlanguage.

In an attempt to address this deficit, the preliminary results of a study designed to systematically elicit a substantial amount of this sort of data. Fifty-second-language learners are participating in this study, which requires that each learner provide morphological and syntactical data under different conditions. Such a study will provide evidence of the sort of style-shifting which does occur in IL use and will therefore shed light on the adequacy of current models for the study of IL in their ability to accurately predict this sort of variability.

ALBERT VALDIVEN, Indiana University

Language Variation and Foreign Language Teaching: Issues and Orientations

In addition to mastery of the system of linguistic rules the attainment of communicative competence implies the display of these rules in communicative interactions and the acquisition of rules of language use. One subset of the latter defines the variants of the language appropriate for use in particular situations and social contexts.

In addition to broader pedagogical ones, socio-psychological factors set limits to the degree of control of regional and social varieties appropriate for FL learners. While a considerable amount of data has been amassed on attitudes toward language variation in multilingual communities and on affective reactions toward foreign learner errors, little empirical research has been conducted on the types and degree of variation deemed appropriate for various categories of foreign learners.

On the level of practical applications, a highly standardized variety is set as target norm for foreign learners. Such a norm is incompatible with the use of language texts. Instead, I propose that target behavior be defined by more flexible "pedagogical" norms established on the basis of three sets of criteria: (1) actual behavior of native speakers; (2) sociolinguistic acceptability; (3) acquisition factors, e.g., relative ease of learning. I will illustrate the determination of a pedagogical norm and its incorporation in teaching materials with a highly variable aspect of French syntax, the choice of interjective structures.

TAMARA VALENTINE, University of Illinois at Urbana

Women's Language in Hindi

In recent studies on sex differences in language, generalizations have been made on the linguistic data from primarily Western languages (Dubois and Crouch, 1979; Labov, 1975; Nilsen, et al., 1977; McConnell-INT, 1980; Oraianu, et al., 1979; Spender, 1980; Vetterling-Braggin, 1980). This study examines the hypothesis from data on a non-Western language, Hindi. In India, one sees non-reciprocum power distinctions built into economic, family, political and other structures and reflected linguistically in the Hindi language, i.e., Hindi as used by women and by men, as it is used with reference to women and to men. Such linguistic and social imbalances manifest themselves in various ways in Hindi: generic uses of masculine terms, gender-specific expressions, proverbs, fixed collocations, etc. And most particularly the different options available to men and women in address and reference forms reflect a speaker's social position in relation to that of a hearer. This paper addresses the issue of characteristics and strategies of women's and men's language in Hindi and how the language expresses and influences one's status in the society. The paper also makes comparative observations with English.

MARGUERSE MARIE VARONIS, University of Michigan

SUSAN GROSS, University of Michigan

Communication in Native Speaker/Non-Native Speaker Interaction

In recent studies on sex differences in language, generalizations have been made on the linguistic data from primarily Western languages (Dubois and Crouch, 1979; Labov, 1975; Nilsen, et al., 1977; McConnell-INT, 1980; Oraianu, et al., 1979; Spender, 1980; Vetterling-Braggin, 1980). This study examines the hypothesis from data on a non-Western language, Hindi. In India, one sees non-reciprocum power distinctions built into economic, family, political and other structures and reflected linguistically in the Hindi language, i.e., Hindi as used by women and by men, as it is used with reference to women and to men. Such linguistic and social imbalances manifest themselves in various ways in Hindi: generic uses of masculine terms, gender-specific expressions, proverbs, fixed collocations, etc. And most particularly the different options available to men and women in address and reference forms reflect a speaker's social position in relation to that of a hearer. This paper addresses the issue of characteristics and strategies of women's and men's language in Hindi and how the language expresses and influences one's status in the society. The paper also makes comparative observations with English.

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