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MEETING HANDBOOK

LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

27-30 DECEMBER 1985
INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 60th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, the 8th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Applied Linguistics, and a meeting of the American Dialect Society.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee (Stanley Peters, Chair; Lyle Campbell; Deborah Keller-Cohen; Paula Menyuk; David Michaels; Frederick Newmeyer; and Ladislav Zgusta) and the AAAL Program Committee (Dell Hymes, Chair; Leslie Beebe; Jo Ann Crandall; Miriam Eisenstein; Terry Pica; Nessa Wolfson; and Richard Young). We also are grateful to Allan Metcalf, Executive Secretary of the American Dialect Society, for his cooperation. We especially appreciate the help which has been given by the Seattle Local Arrangement Committee (Frederick Newmeyer, Chair; Jeanette S. DeCarrico; R.C. de Armond; Joseph F. Kess; and Patricia Shaw).

We hope this Meeting Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of the 1985 Annual Meeting in Seattle.

November 1985

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GENERAL MEETING INFORMATION

○ Book Exhibit

There will be an exhibit of linguistic publications in the West Ballroom. The exhibit is scheduled to be open during the following hours:

Sat, 28 December 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
11:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Sun, 29 December 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
Mon, 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 fellowships 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 50% greater than that given by the publisher, will be taken prior to 20 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 the 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 the Poplar Room during the following hours:

Sat, 28 December 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Sun, 29 December 8:00 AM - 2:00 PM

In addition, the service will be open on Monday from 9:00 until 11:00 AM to allow members to pick up orders placed on Saturday and Sunday.

○ Job Placement Center

A Job Placement Center will be set up in the Poplar Room during the Annual Meet-

ing. 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. Interviews are asked to list openings and check in with the Center at an interview scheduled in advance. Applicants should be sure to bring an adequate supply of curricula vitae to suffice for all interviews. The Center will have no duplication facilities available.

○ National Science Foundation

Paul Chapin, Program Director for Linguistics at the National Science Foundation, will meet with interested members in the Cedar Room at the following times:

28 December 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM
3:30 PM - 4:30 PM
29 December 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM
30 December 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

○ American Association for Applied Linguistics

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Association for Applied Linguistics will be held 27-29 December. The program for these sessions may be found on pp. viii-ix.

○ American Dialect Society

Part of the Annual Meeting of the American Dialect Society will be held on Monday, 30 December from 9:00-11:30 AM in the Aspen Room. The program for this session may be found on p. x.

○ Cash Bars

A cash bar is planned for the evening of 29 December from 6:00-7:00 PM in the Poyer.

HIGHLIGHTS

Friday, 27 December

○ Executive Committee Meeting

The Officers and Executive Committee (Victoria A. Fronkin, President; Barbara A. Pattee, Vice President; C. B. Kashef, Past President; Dennis L. Langendoen, Secretary-Treasurer; William Bright, Chair; Robert Austerlitz; Mark Campbell; Lisa Cleitman; Joseph Grimes; Anthony Huy; Elisabeth Selkirk; Sandra Thompson; and G. Richard Tucker) will meet beginning at 9:00 AM.

○ Poetry Reading

A poetry reading will be held in Grand Ballroom B from 1:00-2:00 PM.

Saturday, 28 December

○ Business Meeting

This year the Business Meeting has been scheduled in Grand Ballroom C from 2:00-4:15 PM. This meeting will be chaired by Victoria A. Fronkin, LSA President. The minutes of the Resolutions Committee are not available. The rules for motions and resolutions appear on page xi.

○ 1985 Presidential Address

Victoria A. Fronkin, the 1985 LSA President, will deliver her Presidential Address at 5:00 PM in Grand Ballroom C. The address is entitled, "Grammars and Linguistic Processing."
**HOMESPHERE SYMPOSIUM:**
Chair: Helmut Gieseking
Room: Grand Ballroom A

- **11:00** Pauline Jacobson (Brown U): The "Comp" Analysis of Free Relatives & the Nation Head
- **11:20** Ionam Cercovni (Cornell U & NY-University): Discourse-Oriented WH-Phrases
- **11:40** Mary Catherine O'Gorman (Carleton U): Relational Reference & Long-Distance Relative Clauses
- **12:00** Catherine Slade (Ohio U): Multiple WH: Noun Phrase & The Superordinacy Condition
- **12:20** Kay A. Sprouse (Brown U): Germanic & Subjectivity
- **12:40** F. J. Hurde (UC San Diego): A Defense of the Movement Analysis of Japanese Topicalization
- **13:00** Beatrice Santorini & Anthony Keach (NYU): Questioning the West Germanic Verb Cluster
- **13:20** Karl Hall (Cornell U & Syracuse U): Re-Interpretations in Germanic & Grammar
- **13:40** Toughness Ma (UC Chicago): How Topical is the Relative Clause Construction?

**HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS (II): TYPOLOGY & SYNTACTIC CHAIN:**
Chair: Susan Breslauer
Room: East

- **11:00** Dorothy Scharff (UCSC): Diachronic Syntax, Synthetic Morphology
- **11:20** Alice C. Kerin (Vanderbilt U): Word Order Reconstruction in Estonian
- **11:40** Pamela Hancox (UCLA): A New Harmony within Type IV
- **12:00** Robert G. van der Juin Jr., Cheryl B. Garcia (UC Berkeley): Adjective-Noun & Relative Clauses in Order in 09 Languages
- **12:20** Anthony J. Davis (UC Santa Cruz): Discourse & Syntax: The Word Order
- **1:00** Dominique Bavel (U PA): Form & Function: Acoustics in the Western Hypothesis
- **1:20** Joel A. Morris (UC UCI): The Interaction of Syntax (Linguistics)
- **1:40** Judith Wexman Paller (U MB): Topic Typology: The Missing Case

**ALH Symposium:**
Chair: Donald Preston
Room: Aspen

- **9:00** Charles Dolese (California U): The Programming Language for Natural Language Processing
- **9:20** Karen James, IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center: Programmed Language Processing
- **9:40** George H. Weinberg (IBM): Introduction
- **10:00** Terence Lincroft (CUNY Grad C): Elementary Program Schemes for Formalizing & Testing Linguistic Analyses
- **10:20** Karen Jensen (IBM): A Brief Coverage Grammar & its Applications
- **10:40** L. Feld (Cornell U): Using FLEX for Context Analysis in Information Retrieval

- **9:00** Lawrence R. Horn (Yale U): Scalar Predicates & Contradictory Negations
- **9:45** Elizabeth English (U Mich & U Mad: Lund U): The Scope of Why
- **10:05** Masaru Sakakibara (MIT): Inverse Indirect Speech
- **10:25** Stephen Garcia (UC Santa Barbara): Constituency & The Domain of Definiteness
- **10:45** David Keizer (UC Santa Barbara): Temporal Reference Points & the Semantics of Framing
- **11:05** Karine Wilkinson (UC Santa Barbara): Generic Implicatures & the Scope of Generic Operators
- **11:25** Mark A. Cross (Robert Morris U): The Semantics of Predication in Thai
- **11:45** Lawrence R. Horn & Dolores F. Porter (Yale U): Australian as a Negation Organization

**HOMESPHERE SEMINAR:**
Chair: Helmut Gieseking
Room: Grand Ballroom B

- **9:00** Helmut Gieseking (Brown U): The "Comp" Analysis of Free Relatives & the Nation Head
- **9:20** Ionam Cercovni (Cornell U & NY-University): Discourse-Oriented WH-Phrases
- **9:40** Mary Catherine O'Gorman (Carleton U): Relational Reference & Long-Distance Relative Clauses
- **10:00** Catherine Slade (Ohio U): Multiple WH: Noun Phrase & The Superordinacy Condition
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- **11:20** Karl Hall (Cornell U & Syracuse U): Re-Interpretations in Germanic & Grammar
- **11:40** Toughness Ma (UC Chicago): How Topical is the Relative Clause Construction?
STATEMENT FROM THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

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.
Autonomous Syllable Phonology

Selick (1982, 1984) and Clements and Keyser (1983) claim that morphones are syllabifications of portions of the input phonology (Kahn 1979, Goldstein 1976) will show that initial syllabic elements are syntactically

1. I will assume in either of the two types of evidence in Clements and Keyser (1983).

2. According to Clements and Keyser (1983), there is no evidence for morphone syllabification.

3. Evidence for lemma in the morphological component of the lexicon.

4. (1) that syllabification is triggered by the presence of composite.

5. (2) that morphones with the syllable is a marker in the morphological component of the lexicon.

6. (3) that the and (5) that phonological rules, which apply after syllabification, are blind to morphone.

7. The syllable phonology component is autonomous.

MARC R. BALTIMORE, New York University

Do Antecedent-Contained Deletions Persist?

Burrows (1970). Sag (1976), May (1985) & Hask has claimed that VP-deletions are possible when the antecedent for the deleted VP contains VP, as in

(1) John saw everything he could. 

But in contrast, deletions would argue against a purely syntactic statement of the necessary component, but rather that the deleted VPs are contained within phrases that have been extracted from the matrix VP. Evidence comes from the fact that in English, only VPs from the section of the loose and the relative clauses are non-morphone.

(2) * John considered everyone who Bill did crazy.

Hence, (3) John considered everyone who Bill did crazy is unacceptable, contrasting with

ELIZABETH BARRIS, Occidental College

Archaeological Reconstruction of Greek and Indo-European

The paper illustrates new views on the archaeological and linguistic material for mutual illumination, within the context of early Greek textile production, and builds on new evidence for the development of the Indo-European language family.

At first there were many cases of multiple reconstructions for the same thing,

(4) At the end of the section "the following," the writer of the English language, Kikuyu, for example, L&D attributed the feature "informal" to it in the LD version of the following sentence to the lack of a hierarchically defined "informal" (L&D) in embedded clauses: "I realize that this phenomenon, you are not interested in (—) ." The word "informal" is not found in the English language, Kikuyu, for example, L&D attributed the feature "informal" to it in the LD version of the following sentence to the lack of a hierarchically defined "informal" (L&D) in embedded clauses: "I realize that this phenomenon, you are not interested in (—) ."

SAMUEL L. BAYE, The MITRE Corporation

The Relationship between Grammatical Relations and Montague Grammar

I argue that Dowty's treatment of grammatical relations and relation-changing rules in his Montague framework is inadequate for reasons other than those in Dowty (1982). By expressing these processes in terms of the relationship between semantics and syntax, Dowty's account allows them to be sensitive to meaning and structure in ways that do not predict, in cases without scope conflicts, so truth values are altered. I show that some of the advantages of Dowty's approach stand only in comparison to a Perlmutter-style RG, where nominal have CGs to clauses, but not to an RG of the type in Johnson (1974), which nominal have CGs to clauses. In addition to correcting the problem of Dowty's, I present some other advantages of the relational approach over Dowty's, most particularly in characterizing selectional restrictions and eligibility of verbs for relational operations, advantages which stem from the need in Dowty's framework to rely on the relationship between syntactic category and verb sense.

MATTHEW SPEETRUS BENDT, Yale University & Manskis Laboratories

Do Listener Misperceptions Foster Phonological Change?

Phonologists have long supposed that listener misperceptions are a source of sound change. To address the specific claim that phonological shifts in nasal vowel height originate with the listener (e.g., Chen 1971; O'Kane 1974, 1983; Wright 1982), we examined American English speakers' labeling responses to three types of continuants: oral [β-β], nasalized contextual nasal [β̃-β̃], and non-contextual nasal [β̃-β̃]. There were five vowel contexts for each of the two nasal continua, corresponding to different degrees of nasal contamination.

All continua were generated by articulatory synthesis and were identical to one another in tongue position. Results showed the same percent /a/ responses in the nasals and determinate nasalization conditions, but significantly more /a/ responses in the non-contextual nasalization conditions. This, it is argued, was due to vowel height being influenced by nasalization when vowel nasality was not present. It is argued that these conditions, rather than the inherent inability of the listener to distinguish the spectral effects of velar and tongue body gestures, lead to perceptual misinterpretations and potential sound change.

VICTORIA L. BEROSSA, Harvard University

S' Theory and the Analysis of Topicalization, Left-Dislocation, and Questions

The evolution in our understanding of Questions (Qs), Topicalization (TOPs), and Left Dislocation (LD) corresponds to an evolution in their analysis under S' Theory. This paper evaluates the descriptive and explanatory adequacy of certain recent K analyses (e.g., Chatvin 1977, Bialik 1982, Lass and Selkirk 1982) in dealing with the distribution of TOPs and LDs, especially those co-occurring with Qs and in embedded clauses.

Chatvin (1977) and Lass and Selkirk (1982) offer examples from the Bantu language, Kikuyu. For example, L&D attributed the feature "informal" to it in the LD version of the following sentence to the lack of a hierarchically defined "informal" (L&D) in embedded clauses: "I realize that this phenomenon, you are not interested in (—) ." The word "informal" is not found in the English language, Kikuyu, for example, L&D attributed the feature "informal" to it in the LD version of the following sentence to the lack of a hierarchically defined "informal" (L&D) in embedded clauses: "I realize that this phenomenon, you are not interested in (—) ."
Connectivity and Donkey Anaphora

So-called donkey sentences, such as the following: Every farmer who owns a donkey beats it, are problematic for many syntactic and semantic theories of quantifier and anaphor, because they contain an indefinite NP with universal rather than existential force, and proposes to account for these properties by means of unselective binding and by an unconditioning anaphor. Hals (1984) gives an account of the binding property of definite articles that contains a universal quantifier. In the following contrast: Every farmer who htot a donkey hated it or Every farmer who htot a donkey hated it, where is the in-clause included by the relative head. We want to retain the core of Hals's account because of its semantic insights, and one can imagine how to extend it to include an in-clause included by the relative head.

JAMES BLEVINS, University of Texas-Austin

Towards a Purely Structural Definition of Government

Keyne's (1981) Unambiguous Path Constraint (UPC) radically limits the range of structural descriptions available for the sentences of a (configural) language. Yet, as proposed by Kayne, the UPC must be substantially reduced for a variety of reasons. We propose a variation of the UPC, which in its current form 2.0 is known as the Unambiguous Path Constraint (UPC 2.0). This constraint allows for two different ways of representing long-vowels—either a sequence of identical vowels or a single 'long' segment. (cf. Keenan, 1970; Kayne, 1977; Pesetsky, 1977; Vennemann, 1977). This constraint is part of a larger pattern, known as the Government-Specification Hypothesis, which states that the surface structure of a language is determined by a set of underlying principles.

HARRY BOCHENS, Harvard University

Laxural Structure and Ad hoc Rules

Generative approaches to morphology have relied on two different conceptions of the "dictionary": the maximized list of the lexical component; the Word-Based model of Jackendoff (1975) and Kroch (1976); and the Morpheme-Based model of most recent work, e.g. Kiparsky (1982). The crucial difference between the two involves assumptions that have not been made explicit: does the dictionary contain only morphosyntactic information, as in Morpheme-Based theory, or all the idiosyncratic infomation of the grammar, as in Word-Based theories?

In MORPHEME-based theory a word like garbage cannot be listed in the dictionary; only the morphemes gar- and age- are listed. To generate garbage, the rules must be generated from the morphemes by rule. But no general rule can generate the meaning of garbage. The contrast between perceptible and not perceptible is also important in predicting any general form. Arguments of the present show that Morpheme-Based theories are more accurate to use ad hoc rules that apply to single lexical items. This results in the basic claim that generative rules represent linguistic generalizations.

JON CROWNER, University of British Columbia

Syntax Theory and Models of Creolization: Evidence from Haitian Creole

Some researchers have suggested that an "instantaneous" model of creolization, in which the first generation of native speakers shows the unmarked parameter settings of the language, would produce a model of creolization with a different relationship between linguistic and social factors. This paper examines the relationship between the creolization process and the unmarked parameter settings of the language. This is achieved by considering the genetic and social factors that are associated with the unmarked parameter settings, and by considering the genetic and social factors that are associated with the creolization process. This allows for a better understanding of the relationship between the creolization process and the unmarked parameter settings of the language.

WILLIAM S. HART, University of New York Graduate School

On the Treatment of Lang-Vowels in Three-Dimensional Phonology

Recent work has grouped together under the label "three-dimensional phonology" (cf., e.g., Halle and Vergnaud 1980, Hayes 1979, 1980, Liberman 1980, Clements and Keyser 1983) has offered the promise of providing a resolution for a variety of cases in which it appeared that the LAD must allow for two different ways of representing long-vowels—either a sequence of identical vowels or a single 'long' segment. (cf. Keenan, 1970; Kayne, 1977; Pesetsky, 1977; Vennemann, 1977). This constraint is part of a larger pattern, known as the Government-Specification Hypothesis, which states that the surface structure of a language is determined by a set of underlying principles.

DONALD G. CHUNCH, Stanford University

The Formal Explanation of Phonological Universals: Syllabic structure

This paper examines generalizations concerning favored patterns of syllabic structure such as those collected in Ball (1971), Greenberg (1973), and Kawasaki (1980). Traditional grammarians proposed to treat generalizations of this type in terms of the notion of similarity, raising a number of problems such as the fact that no physical attributes of the feature "similarity" have ever been discovered. These problems disappear when we consider cross-linguistic constraints on syllable-interval sequences from a different point of view which I will term phonological feature constraints. In this view, a class of segments is defined in terms of a small set of generalizations that are directly motivated by phonological features. The five classes of segments defined by the permissible combinations of these features are vowels, glides, liquids, nasals, and obstruents. Given these features we may derive a measure of phonological constraint characterizing the syllable position of a word. This measure is the probability of a syllable being at a particular position in a word given a particular set of syllables. This allows for a better understanding of the relationship between the creolization process and the unmarked parameter settings of the language.

GERAR S. CLEMENTS, Cornell University

Syllable structure

This approach extends the framework of Greenberg (1970) and later work, and takes into account the fact that the same set of optional patterns can be found in a wide variety of languages. This approach provides a way to understand the relationship between phonological structure and the distribution of phonological features. The approach is based on the idea that the phonological structure of a language is determined by a set of interacting factors. These factors include the distribution of phonological features, the frequency of occurrence of certain patterns, and the constraints on certain features. This allows for a better understanding of the relationship between the creolization process and the unmarked parameter settings of the language.
JAMES P. COLLINS, Temple University

**Vocalic Variation in Toulowa Stem and Prefixes: A Comparative Account**

This paper will present the facts of vocalic variation in verb prefixes and stems in Toulowa, a Pacific Coast Athabaskan (PCA) language. A set of morphologically-conditioned reduction and shortening rules will be proposed to account for the variation and a diachronic account of Toulowa developments offered.

While several prominent features of Toulowa, such as the presence of three-vowel prefixes, have been noted in previous studies, the systematic paper's work on phonetic stress remains to be done. The present investigation demonstrates that Toulowa's stress system is not as simple as originally thought. The stress system is best described as a complex one that is based on a combination of morphological and phonological factors. The analysis of stress in Toulowa is based on the principles of phonological theory, and the results are presented in a way that is consistent with current approaches to phonological theory.

Toulowa shows a lessening of expected (Pan-Athabaskan) variation, a development consistent within PCA. The paper draws on autosegmental theory to account for syllable structure on vowel length and quality, and shows that those influences are constrained by inherent Athabaskan paradigm constraints.

ILANA COMOROKITI, Cornell University & University of Massachusetts

**Discourse-Linked Wh-Phrases**

This paper considers the differences with respect to extraction between wh-phrases containing which and others. Pesetsky (1984) calls the former discourse-linked (DL) and shows that, unlike DL phrases, non-discourse-linked (NDL) wh-phrases, if they occur, are in situ, cannot take scope outside clauses (e. g., in Japanese). Pesetsky considers this fact to be an indication of LF movement: NDL phrases are assigned scope by LF movement, DL phrases by a coindexing mechanism, and it will be shown that in Romanian only DL wh-phrases can occur, whereas in English only wh-phrases from wh-islands. Given that in Romanian all wh-phrases have to be scoped by wh-islands, this asymmetry with respect to wh-islands cannot be explained in terms of LF movement. Furthermore, since the doubly-filled COMP filter is not operative in Romanian, syntactic extraction from wh-islands should in principle be possible for any wh-phrase, without Subjacency being violated. On the other hand, a semantic distinction between the two classes of wh-phrases is evidenced by the fact that, like definite and specific NPs, DL wh-phrases, but not NDL ones, are doubled by a clitic and do not give rise to weak crossover effects. Given this definiteness distinction, we can conclude that the asymmetry with respect to wh-islands arises in Romanian, as well as in languages with wh-in-situ, from a general difference in the scope-taking properties of definite/specific versus non-specific NPs. Like non-specific NPs, DL wh-phrases have their scope constrained by islands.

WILLIAM E. COOPER, University of Iowa

**Metrical Phonology in Speech Production**

The theory of metrical phonology has been devised in an attempt to capture a variety of aspects of rhythmic patterns in speech. To date, however, very few of the theory's basic claims have been tested empirically. In this study, recent assertions made by Selkirk (1984) and by Hayes (1984) are tested in five experiments of English speech production. In each experiment, a different group of speakers produced short phrases that contained lexical key words which they undergo stress retraction, depending on the stress pattern of the following word. The stress patterns of the key words were assessed by perceptual evaluation and by acoustical analysis of fundamental frequency and related duration. The tests uniformly fail to provide support for claims about stress clashing and retraction in English, whereas other results from these speakers are in accord with the findings of previous acoustical studies.

JEFFREY R. COULTER, University of Illinois

**Lexical and Emphatic Stress in American Sign Language**

The study of those aspects of signed language structure which correspond to stress in spoken languages is important for our understanding of the universal attributes of language structure. Unfortunately, previous work on the nature of stress in ASL confused emphatic stress with hypercorrect signing, and with lexical inflections such as intensifiers and augmentatives; work on emphatic stress remains to be done. The present investigation demonstrates that ASL stress is quite similar to stress in spoken languages. In fact, the phonetic correlates of ASL emphatic stress can be predicted from the first few words of the language. The ASL results are compared to those of Recent English and show that ASL has a rich system of prosodic constraints: differences in size, rate, and duration are independently morphologically contrastive. Understanding the nature of stress in ASL is crucial to the argument that ASL lacks analog signs, and is a prerequisite to our understanding of the role of intonation in the acquisition of ASL syntax.

MAYNE CORNIG, The Ohio State University

**Selective Sensitivity to Processing in a Reading Task**

Recent work in psycholinguistics suggests that some cognitive processes listeners deploy in comprehending sentences constitute a "module," a set of processes that have access only to a subset of the relevant knowledge listeners conceivably might deploy in "increased effort," just as one would expect from the literature on stress in spoken languages. Stressed signs in ASL are temporally longer, spatially larger, and are articulated at a faster rate. In addition, both forms are used rather than lexicon that salient forms. The ASL results are compared to those of Recent English and show that ASL has a rich system of prosodic constraints: differences in size, rate, and duration are independently morphologically contrastive. Understanding the nature of stress in ASL is crucial to the argument that ASL lacks analog signs, and is a prerequisite to our understanding of the role of intonation in the acquisition of ASL syntax.

WILLIAM D. DAVIDS, California State University-Sacramento

**Choctaw Nominative Nouns**

Subjects (and only subjects) in simple Choctaw sentences must take nominative case:

1. (1) Of-yat katos kopoli-tok.
   dog-NOM cat bita-PAST 'The dog bit the cat.'

Thus, in sentences in which possessors of subjects (optionally) take nominative case, the 'woman' in (2) may have raised to subject (Mills 1974, Stemberger 1979, Munro and Gordon 1982).

2. (2) Oho-yat im alla-yat takon epa-tok.
   woman-NOM POSS-child-NOM apple eat-PAST 'The woman's child ate the apple.'

This paper argues against the raising analysis: possessors marked for nominative case exhibit the same properties, e.g., verb agreement, antecedence of reflexives, control of switch-reference marking. Instead, I argue that nominative case on possessors of subjects is best accounted for in the same way as nominative case on direct objects. The proposed analysis shows the same range of case-marking alternatives as the analysis of the notion 'direct subject dependent,' a configurational notion relevant to both Malayalam and Japanese.

6

7
STUART DAVIS, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Ternary Feet Reconsidered

One advantage of incorporating extra-grammarality into metrical theory (Hayes 1981) is that it apparently obviates the need for triglycine feet, thus restricting the inventory of "natural" feet to ternary, binary, and null. However, there exist a number of stress rules in various linguistic analyses of which have not been incorporated into current metrical models of stress. Therefore, my assumption is that the language exemplifying this is the Australian Muaidhjara (UNU) described by Oben and others. In that language, the Muaidhjara (UNU) describes the following: Contract optionally (a) a ternary structure (b) a binary structure. One of the possible stress patterns for each binary structure, the ternary structure, and the second is binary. These ternary feet are not eliminated from metrical theory and their existence forces us to reconsider the role of extra-grammarality in general.

ALICE DAVISON, University of Illinois

When is a Pronoun Not Reinterpretable?

Reinterpretable pronouns behave like wh-gaps, interpreted as bound variables (Sells 1984). In pronouns, in which either (a) a pronoun can be interpreted as a quantified or (b) a pronoun can be interpreted as an operator antecedent.

The analysis of wo-@/ a pronoun and its optional zero form provides a better variable bound by wo-@/ movement with in the clause. The analysis that treats the pronoun as a match of wo-@/ (active) and wo (passive) or other cases; (c) the absence of wo @/ (passive) or other cases; (d) the occurrence of only the 'wo' reading (Dress 1980) post-dating wo-@/ and not the bound variable reading. These studies are an extension of Sells' explanation of reinterpretable pronouns in terms of case-marking.

DOROTHY DIBENNET, University of South Carolina

Electronic Syntax: Syntaxic Morphology

The relationship of morphology and diachronic syntax has recently been approached from conflicting viewpoints. Givón (1977) initiated recent discussions in his observation that, however, have disputed several of Givón's claims on the grounds that his morphological data showed that anomalous coding properties of NPs may be explained by earlier constructions. The research on 'Givón's syntax', Timberlake (1977) and Lightfoot (1979), however, do not preserve earlier syntactic patterns. Anderson (1980), taking a different approach. He concludes that there are definite cases in which Givón's claims on the grounds that his morphological data showed that anomalous coding properties of NPs may be explained by earlier constructions. Cole et al. (1980) provide a principle for the case of non-subject NPs as subjects: behavioral properties and demonstrate that relationship is much more general than Cole and Anderson present. The importance of this 'new' morphology is found in all areas of syntactic change. The differences associated with its new status with no change in morphology. In conclusion, I will demonstrate that relationship is much more general than Cole and Anderson present. Because the relationship of morphology and diachronic syntax is a matter of establishing a relationship of diachronic morphology with syntactic features has been acquired -- not the other way around -- and that this relationship obtains in all categories.

PATTY CLANCY, University of Southern California

PANELA DOMING, University of California-Santa Barbara

Phonetic and Contrasting Use of Ma in Japanese Oral Narratives

This paper presents an attempt to evaluate by independent criteria the often-made claim that the particle ma serves to mark the main or "thematic" participant in Japanese narratives. The data examined are a collection of oral narratives elicited from native Japanese speakers in response to 3 stimuli: a brief live action film, an animated film, and a series of cartoon strips. These data suggest that the majority of ma in Japanese narratives are used to mark the main (or local) "thematic" participant, elicited from the narrative text by appealing to the reader's prior knowledge of thematic status, i.e., the reader's perception of the narrative as "main," "secondary," or "peripheral." The difference in use of ma in the input materials, textual persistence after the ma-marked sentence, and ability to elicit zero morphological form. Together, these findings from oral narratives argue against the use of ma in narratives, even at the level of ma which takes its role as the marker of a higher-level thematic participant as primary. It is suggested that these findings may differ from those that have been presented with respect to written narratives because of the different constraints on planning imposed by the two modalities.

PANELA DOMING, University of California-Santa Barbara

A Discourse-Based Explanation for Quantifier Float constructions in Japanese

This paper argues that the grammatical constraints on the Quantifier Float construction in Japanese can be traced to the textual slot in which it typically appears, i.e., introductions of important participants. The exact nature of these constraints has been the subject of controversy. In 1979, it has been argued that floated quantifiers can be floated only by subjects, direct objects, and "semi-direct objects". For example, it has been suggested that the only NP that can be floated only by subjects, direct objects, and "semi-direct objects". It has been suggested that the only NP that can be floated only by subjects, direct objects, and "semi-direct objects". The presence of two or more NP constructions collected for this study reveals not only that the vast majority of constraints conform to both of these characteristics, but that they are overwhelmingly involved in (c) marked (non-constituent) subjects and (c) marked (non-constituent) subjects. This distribution derives, it is argued, from the following source (for each type of constraint): 1) Because it presents the information about number which it carries as "new", the Quantifier Float construction is largely confined to introductory uses. 2) Important new textual participants (i.e., non-prop) are typically introduced as direct objects or intransitive subjects. The constraints on the Quantifier Float construction are thus explained as a grammaticalization of the tendency for introductions to appear in certain grammatical slots, but not others. It is also proposed that this explanation may apply to at least two other languages which allow Q-Float, i.e., Plam and Lakhota.

B. ELAN DREYER, University of Ottawa

JOSEPH J. D. KAI, Université du Québec à Montréal

Case and Parameters in the Acquisation of Stress Systems

Morphological systems (e.g. Hayes 1980) propose that the main properties of stress systems are controlled by metrical structures built according to universal principles. Variation across languages may then be attributed to different settings of a small number of parameters, and acquisition of any particular stress system becomes a matter of fixing the various stress parameters. We will discuss several issues that arise from an attempt to construct an explicit metrical system for stress systems along these lines. The parameters of universal theory exhibit intricate interactions of considerable complexity. Moreover, the various issues we propose for our purposes consists of words made up of sequences of syllables bearing varying degrees of stress. It is relatively easy to represent the input relevant to the setting of stress parameters. Hence, it is not obvious what the effects of the data are relevant to on parameter. In contrast to studies (such as Lightfoot 1982) which have been concerned with refining earlier theories of stress and morphology available to the learner, we will show that putting a maximally perspicacious learner into the same environment, rules and results. We propose to contrast models of the learning theory by requiring a principled relation between its cues and the parameters of the Universal Grammar. We will discuss the specific conditions required by this constraint, and present examples of parameter triggers which meet them.
It is widely believed (Greenberg 1963, Lehmann 1973, Vennemann 1974, Hawkins 1983) that there is a relationship between the order of object and verb and the order of adjective and noun, that OV languages tend to be AdJM, while VO languages tend to be ADJN. Evidence against this is presented here from a sample of 265 Languages. In particular, it is shown that OV languages exhibit the same weak preference for ADJM order that VO languages do. In only 10 of 30 language families are the OV languages predominantly ADJM; in 7 families both orders are used. And crucially 9 of the 10 families in which VO languages are predominantly AdJM are Asian, and the tenth is in SE Africa. Thus, the previously believed tendency for OV languages to be ADJM is simply an Asian phenomenon (cf. Nooij 1976). Outside that area, there is a clear tendency for OV languages to be ADJN. The evidence casts doubt on the idea (Hawkins 1983) that the Greenbergian word order correlations are a reflection of a tendency towards consistent ordering of heads and dependents.

G.E. DONNEL, Princeton University

Laryngeals, Particles, and Ablaut: "*su", "*u", and "*au"


WALTER P. EDMUNDS, Wayne State University

The meaning and syntax of the Guayanan Creole Aspect marker don

Guayanan Creole has a preverbal marker don used in such sentences as mi don play a dog; a dog eat at don sing. In each sentence the don means 'finished' but there are other sentences in GC such as, mi don en con play where the meaning don is difficult to characterize. The systematic position of don is also difficult to characterize if one is a creole continuumist since the first three examples show don can coccur with the 'basiclel, 'mesolectic' and 'acrolectic' pronouns en, con. Don is also of interest to creolist's because it is the only aspect marker for which there is no mesoelectic replacement in the decolorization process. There is also a postverbal usage of don as in the sentence don mi eat en don, a mate verb don as in the intransitive sentences mi don (the ten dollars are finished). These manifestations of don are also interesting in that they are used both in rural creole and in the urban creole of Guyana (Edwards 1983). This paper is the first differentiation of the syntactics of preverbal, postverbal and main verb don in the literatures and urban creole and comment on the impact this analysis has on notations of decolorization in the literature. Finally, the paper will present a syntactic analysis of don within the framework of lexical-functional Grammar (Brinton 1982) and again use this analysis to comment on the theory of the creole continuum as it is presented by Bickerton (1975).

ELIZABETH ENDLAR, University of Wisconsin-Madison

The scope of why

Leung and Saito (1984) propose an account of the contrast between (1) and (2) according to which empty categories must be properly governed either at LF or at LF. In this paper we argue that the contrast noted reflects a more general semantic distinction. On this approach, the contrast is seen as a consequence of a different inherent scope property for a new element (or "subject") introduced in (1) and (2) for what reason. The same analysis shows up in (3)-(5). (4) For what reason did no US soldier go to Vietnam? (5) Because he expected to have a good time.

On the most plausible reading of (3), the one where (5) is a possible answer, for what reason is interpreted as modifying the VP only, as shown by the fact that the subject no US soldier takes scope over it (witness the bound pronoun in the answer). If we replace for what reason with why as in (4), (5) is no longer an appropriate answer. We take this to show that why takes scope over the entire sentence, including the subject. That is why (4) is a strange question given what we know about the Vietnamese war.

We will show how this contrast can be appropriately captured in situation semantics by making a distinction between fact-internal and fact-external reasons.

DOMINIQUE ESSEVI, University of Pennsylvania

Pure and Function Reconciled in the Ergative Hypothesis

This paper is part of a larger project on the diachronic change from nominative-accusative to ergative-absolutive systems, in which a functional and typological approach to language change is shown to be compatible with a formal theory of productivity such as the one proposed in Markan's (1984) or Levin's (1984). We present here the details of the mechanism for this change, and although we illustrate each step of the stages of the development with data from various languages, we focus mainly on the correspondences between the two frameworks, and the way the two approaches shed light on each other. Specifically, we show that the features for grammatical relations present in the theoretical framework reflect the properties of the end points of the continua between non-verbal and verbal forms used in the typological framework, and that as forms move along this continuum, the syntax is reorganized, leading to a reassignment of the features of these forms. The functional explanation together with general principles of language change, only allows for certain changes, in which we show that the non-existence of ergative languages with type 8 case-marking.

SABBI M.B. FAGAN, University of Maryland-College Park

An Argument for the Inn实质性 of a GF-based Account of Passives

Both German and Icelandic have passives like those in (1), with oblique case NPs.

(1) a. Ihm wurde geholfen. (German) b. Honum var hjálpa. (Icelandic)  
the boy gets the car given (DAT) was helped

(2) Der Junge bekommt geholfen. (German) (3) Der Junge bekommt den Wagen geschomen.  
the boy gets the car given (OBJ) is washed

Zeeren and Malin (1983) provide a number of tests which show that the NP in Icelandic, unlike the NP in German, is a syntactic subject. To account for this they claim that (3) does not assign a thematic relation to the thematic object, whereas in German it is associated with the GF 20B, and (2) that only OBJs may become the subjects of passive clauses. Hence the oblique NP in Icelandic may become a passive subject, but in German it may not.

I argue that the oblique NP in German cannot bear the GF 20B, because it cannot occur as a subject of the bekommem 'get' passive (cf. 2), which passivizes 20Bs (cf. 3). I conclude that the oblique NP in German is an idiosyncratically marked OBJ, and (contrary to Zeeren and Malin) that the universal characteristics of passive cannot be captured by an approach based solely on 20s, since the German passive in (1) can be accounted for only if one takes case as well as GPS into consideration.
ULLIAN AUGUSTE PLEYE, Australian National University

SUN MORK: 3

Aspects of Russian: Prefixal vs. Lexical Inclines

Russian has two types of inclines ('begin'/'start' verb: lexical načat' and the more colloquial start') and the prefix incline 'begin', in addition to the traditional treatment e.g. Isaenko 1960, Vinogradov 1947) use one to define the other, but I argue that in fact there exist minimal pairs illustrating a significant difference. For example (a) and (b) are similar but not exactly synonymous:

(a) Liza zasobokol'sta
Liza started-lying (without a break, homogenous action)
(b) Liza zasobokol'sna
Liza started-lying (on and off, non-homogenous)

Here the same action is viewed as on and off, but as a durative periodic with nativation or nativation.

The distributions differ as well. Thus one can say:
(c) on nativation 'zapol'sya bylo svadočat' i le
he began eating when he was sixteen.

The same sentence, however, with zahorjat' is marginal.

The semantic unbroken/broken distinction separating za- from načat' and start is quite broad, and, like the specific/generic distinction, also provides insights into the many question of aspect and other linguistic phenomena, such as passive and reflexive.

JAMES WILSON, University of Alabama-Birmingham

SUN MORK: 3

Eating and Linguistic Experience on Production of a Foreign Language

Increasing evidence (see J. Appl. Psychology, Ranz 5, 323-347) suggests that differences in the pronunciation of a foreign language by native and non-native speakers derive from what has been previously learned in Li transfer) and what has yet to be learned in L2 (development). The three experiments reported here compared production of the /p/-/b/ contrast by children and adults who spoke English maturingly and child and adult native speakers of Chinese, who needed to learn the rules of English, in addition to listening, evaluation of how effectively talkers produced /p/-/b/ (measure 1), we examined: vowel discrimination (2) and stop closure (3); duration of closure (4); pitch (5) and nasality (6); and vowel length (7). These analyses showed that the Chinese adults differ from Chinese children as well as English adults who differ from talkers in all three other groups; and still others (3, 6) that children differed from adults, regardless of language background. These findings indicate that the native language influences the phonetic implementation of phonological contrasts in a foreign language. [Work supported by NIH grants NS00193, NS00572]

WILLIAM AUGUSTE PLEYE, Australian National University

SUN MORK: 2

Aspects and Switch Reference

A recent analysis of switch reference has attempted to assimilate these constructions under the generalized theory of binding (Tiger 1985). In essence, this analysis entails treating the noun phrase as a pronoun and the different subject unexplored as a proform occupying the COMP position. Both are co-indexed with the subject of their clause through the intermediary of its agreement in INFL.

The crucial claim is that the switch reference morphemes and these may vary independently as in X'ag languages it is called into question. I will demonstrate how switch reference morphology is not only informative about the source of personal pronoun the V can only have a function in agreement the word order in the language is not and exhibits significant variation across Papuan languages. While prototypically switch reference in Papuan languages monitors coreference of actors, in many cases some subject morphology may be used for coreference between other arguments. The reference morphemes in these languages is closely tied to semantic roles like actor and patient, but the NP monitored by the switch reference morphology only has to fulfill syntactic conditions in languages ad-

ginding clauses, and these may not necessarily be the NTs cross-referenced in INFL. Thus, any analysis which requires a link between these two will not work for these languages.

DONALD G. FRANTZ, University of Lethbridge

SUN MORK: 3

Passive Verbal Morphology in Relational Grammar

Based on Relational Grammar (RG) has concentrated on clause structure, discussion of the morphological details of passive structures has been little more than linguistic. According to this and M. P. (1977) typical passive verbal morphology is the same in three classes: 1. An active verbal phrase is as passive (often described as voice'). 2. The verb phrase includes a finite auxiliary verb plus a non-finite form which has the same subject and direct object as arguments in the initial clauses. 3. The verb phrase in passive clauses is morphologically identical in RG, a semantic change, in the initial clauses. 4. The verb phrase in initial clauses with two preterite-initial and (Type 1) or (Type 2) passive structures will have only one preterite-initial stratum. 5. While the morphological relations labeled (Frantz 1985), each nominal bears its intended structural relation in the proper morphological material, e.g. the first subject and passive clauses bear these relations in the proper transitive constituent. 6. The passive is derived by a passive verb phrase (type 1) or verb phrase (type 2) as P, not the active verb which is F of the initial stratum. The diagrams proposed account for most of the "main verb properties of anchorage in type 1 passives.

JULIAN HEWITT KELLER, University of Minnesota

SUN MORK: 4

Topic Typology: The Noun Case

Li and Thompson (1976) typology of topic-pronoun versus subject-pronoun languages was developed with the topic-pronoun component based on a small number of Sino-Tibetan languages, because the type of information needed to evaluate a language for topic-pronoun was typically not available in grammatical descriptions. The features cited as characteristics of topic-pronoun languages were those of this small group of languages alone. This paper locates languages which are topic marking, types of language which is obtained by examination of the light of typologies relating topic and zero anaphora by Gundel (1986), Tsao (1979), and Huang (1984) for Whose ranks near the topic in topic-oriented characteristics. Chomsky (1984) and Chomsky (1984), topic-oriented structures, passive, of co-referential deletion. Each of these characteristics shows that Whose is highly topic-pronoun but utilizing the notion of subject. This study shows that languages can be high on the topic-pronoun scale and still have a number of properties, even in its topic-pronoun component, that relate to subjects.

DONNA P. PIANAS, Yale University

SUN MORK: 3

Null Pronoun Without Agreement

Based on data from Hungarian, the paper challenges the widely accepted empirical generalization according to which null pronouns in subject-prominent languages must agree with the V of their clause at least in the feature person, This generalization follows from Binding Theory, where null pronouns have to coincide with a co-indexing nominal (assuming that ACC is nominal only if it contains personal features). Null direct objects (DO) in Hungarian guarantees agreement since the V agrees in person (and number) only with the SU. Crucially, however, it will be shown that due to the interaction of certain morphological rules involving the 'definite' conjunction, with the independently motivated constraint prohibiting null pronouns from being reflexive, the person feature of null DOs is never recoverable from the form of the V, although no person features are actually shared by the V and the DO, under the simplified assumption that the relevant person feature in Hungarian is /-p/ -participate/. Thus, (20) allows a reflexive null DO because non-reflexive I and Pp ('part') pronouns require the definite conjunction, I will therefore suggest that the correct restriction on null pronoun distribution involves the notion of recoverability of features rather than the notion of agreement or co-indexing, which presupposes feature sharing.

SARAH FLINK, Harvard University

SUN MORK: 3

Aspects of Russian: Prefixal vs. Lexical Inclines

Russian has two types of inclusions ("begin"/"start" verbs: lexical načat' and the more colloquial start') and the prefix incline 'begin', in addition to the traditional treatments (e.g. Isaenko 1960, Vinogradov 1947) use one to define the other, but I argue here that in fact there exist minimal pairs illustrating a significant difference. For example (a) and (b) are similar but not exactly synonymous:

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JAMES WILSON, University of Alabama-Birmingham

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WILLIAM AUGUSTE PLEYE, Australian National University

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GEORGE GAMBRE, Washington State University (SAT APR: 3)

Switch Reference in Wichihami

The paucity of published descriptions of the Yuktus language group of south central California has prevented those interested in switch reference from deriving comparisons with these particular languages. To help fill this gap this paper presents details of switch reference in subordinating clauses in Wichihami, one of the Tolowa-Spean dialects of Yuktus. In Wichihami, main and subordinate clauses are differentiated on the basis of the form of their predicate. Main clauses contain a finite verb or a predicational substantive while subordinate clauses contain either a nominalizing verb. The subordinate clause predicate also displays a sharp morphological differentiation into verbal and nominal forms with clear

functional differences between them. The verbal forms function primarily as adverbial modifiers, but must include information about identity (coreference) relationships between the main and subordinate clauses. Such reference relationships are marked by gerundial suffixes which occur on the subordinate clause predicate. Wichihami has six such gerundial suffixes and three of them—the passive [-tham], non-directive [-sim], and the resultative [-zim], indicate various reference relationships between main and subordinate clauses. These three suffixes and the constructions in which they occur are the main consideration of this paper.

CAROL GEORGOPoulos, University of California-San Diego (USN MWN: 2)

Raising to Object in Palauan

It is argued in GB that subject-to-object raising structures do not involve movement, and that these structures, like those in GB, involve a clause-building process, the main phase of which is the

construction of the object. It is also claimed that the object is the

subject of the "last resort principle". It only takes place when necessary. Palauan allows structures that appear to represent raising to prepositional objects.

a. ti-ono-ma

b. ti-ono-ma

Joseph will give John the race

John will win the race

Palauan has no infinitival forms; every verb may carry inflectional features, including tense. In (b), the future auxiliary is present. I have shown elsewhere that subject position is always properly governed in Palauan. Movement of the embedded subject is never forced. The optional raising illustrated in (b) is therefore a problem for the Projection Principle and the last resort principle. I propose a base-generation analysis in which, in Palauan at least, the string following the matrix preposition is a relative NP. A position.

DANA GINSBERG, Northeastern University (SAT APR: 3)

The Perception of Form Signs in ASL

Since American Sign Language (ASL) exists in contact with English, borrowing phenomena common to languages in contact can be found in ASL as well. This borrowing is realized as English letters expressed manually, by means of a finger-spelled alphabet. These finger-spellings, involving a number of handshapes, slowly evolve to incorporate movement and look like signs in that they incorporate a more constrained set of possible handshapes and movements.

This study addresses how signers perceive loan signs- as native ASL signs or as finger-spellings borrowed from English. This research is based on a lexical decision task in which native signers of ASL are asked to judge whether a lexical item is a word or non-word. Finger-spellings are serially ordered sequences of letters which exhibit co-articulation effects primarily between adjacent letters. Signs are either more structurally constrained. As a result, signs are identified much more quickly than finger-spelled words. The constrained length and reduced choice of components lead to greater predictability of the final position of the sign on the basis of co-articulation evidence to be found in the initial portion of it's articulation.

Past assimilated loan signs have been reported to share the structural properties of native signs. There is much more evidence of co-articulation and thus we predict that they should pattern with signs, i.e. elicit a shorter reaction time.

IAN GORDON, Washington State University (SAT APR: 3)

Switch-Reference in Chickasaw

In a Chickasaw complex sentence, a subordinate clause is typically marked with a switch-reference (Jacobson 1967) suffix, indicating whether or not its subject is the same as the subject of the matrix clause. In Chickasaw, switch-reference operates asymmetrically-

only surface subjects in the lower clause count in switch-reference, while either

surface or underlying subjects in the higher clause can participate as the reference for

the matrix sentence, marking either higher- or lower-ranked reading. The high

subject sentence that Jan cried.

Jan-at off-ia-3 semplikák-mat yaa-tok

Jan-su dog-su 3III-nick-whenas cry-ia-3

'When Jan's dog was sick, she cried!'

In (2), the same subject marking allows only the reading that Jan cried.

John-at off-ia-3 semplikák-mat yaa-tok

John-su dog-su 3 III-nick-whenas cry-ia-3

'Jan's dog was sick when it bit me'...

These data raise serious problems for an analysis of Chickasaw switch-reference like Finer (1985) in which switch-reference marking is accomplished by generating same subject analysis of both lower proclitics in COMP and indexing the COMP with the subject and then having the higher COMP bind (or not, as appropriate) the lower COMP. It will require multiple indexing of the higher COMP only for what it binds, but not for what it binds.

PAUL GORELL, University of Connecticut (MON MWN: 3)

Semantics of Garden Path Sentences

The garden path theory of sentence comprehension (Frazier & Raynor 1992) claims syntactic processing is the result of rapid decisions made in accordance with grammatical structure. If subsequent lexical material proves these decisions wrong, reanalysis is necessary. Yet a theory of reanalysis remains to be articulated. Using the processing theory of Forster (1971), I propose a model which accounts for why some misanalyses are easier to recover from than others. In (1), (a) minimal attachment (MA) analyses the woman as DO of know (see Frazier 1978 for experimental evidence). In (2) MA analyses raced as a main clause verb. In (3), the new coreference analyses the sock as DO of sending. BOM and

subsequent misanalyses in (1) and (4) are the result of different strategies, one reanalysis routine handles both: If a tensed S lacks a subject, reanalyze the last legitimate NP as that subject. This routine is automatic, unconscious, a part of Forster's syntactic processing module. Such a routine cannot be formulated for (2) and other MA violations, e.g. multiply center-embedded structures. Constraints are placed on the form of reanalysis routines, e.g. the Use a non-action rules, no Boolean conditions, etc. In the absence of automatic routines, conscious strategies (within the message processor) are used. Thus, a principle distinction is made between conscious and unconscious reanalysis.

(1) John knew the woman was ill. (2) The horse raced past the barn fall.

(3) While Mary was sending the socks fell off her lap.

SHARON HARRIS, University of Washington (SAT APR: 1)

Phonological and Morphological Rule Ordering in Lexical Phonology

The issue of "how the levels are linked" in Lexical Phonology concerns an attempt to predict how phonological and morphological rules are ordered with respect to each other at the beginnings of levels. Various answers to this question have appeared. Kiparsky (1982), who first posed the question, has suggested that the first rule of a new level is phonological, rather than morphological. Mohanan and Mohanan (1984) have proposed that cyclic levels are linked through the phonology, and non-cyclic levels, through the morphology. Haw (to appear) has shown that the Dakota data on which Kiparsky's conclusion was partly based actually argued for linking through the morphology. In this paper, I will present two examples from Seneca which indicate that underived stems enter level 1, rather than the phonology. The data indicate that Mohanan and Mohanan's proposal is also incorrect, since level 1 is a cyclic domain in Seneca. Finally, I will show that a theory which requires linking through the morphology would correctly rule out an incorrect, overly abstract analysis of tone in Seneka.
ALICE C. HARRIS, Vanderbilt University

(WOM NORN: 4)

Word Order Reconstruction in Kartvelian

A number of studies of word order change have described transitions from modifier-head order to head-modifier, a post of a shift from SOV to VSO. This paper focuses on a change in the opposite direction, from head-modifier to modifier-head, in languages of the Kartvelian (South Caucasian) family. In Old Georgian (from the 5th century A.D.), the unmarked order of constituents was head-modifier, with some exceptions: for each modifier except relative clauses, the head (marked) order is also attested. Among these, the Germanic structure of transition as entailing a 'distinct agent' departs from influential accusative-based Indian notions and correlates with the case

assumption that the unmarked modifier order is innovative. Among these, the Kartvelian languages, for Proto-Kartvelian, the unmarked order is modifier-head, though both noun-relative and relative-noun seem to be unmarked orders in speech. Each of the sister languages, attested only in modern times, is like Modern Georgian in these respects. Reconstruction of head-modifier order for Proto-Kartvelian is based on the fact that in Old Georgian, the direction of change is part of, and relies on, nongenitive and noun-article order in each of the Karvelian languages.

PEGGY HERNBERGER, University of California-San Diego

(SAT NORN: 2)

Control Theory in Modern Persian

Data from Modern Persian show that pro can be controlled. Thus Control Theory of Government-Binding Theory needs revision. However, combination of the Control and Binding Theories (Maurin, 1981, Boucharat, 1984) cannot account for the control of pro. The data have embedded clauses with missing subjects which corefer with matrix objects.

The experiment (Bouchard, 1979, 1980; Kuczaj, 1983) showed that the embedded subject position is governed by AGREEMENT of the subjunctive clause. The interaction of control structures and three discourse conditions on the subject parameter indicates that pro can be controlled. Under certain conditions, subjects of sentence and clauses under control predicates are subject null if controlled by a matrix nominal. Two analyses of the data are given. Binding Theory analyses (Maurin, 1983, Boucharat, 1984, 1985) are rejected. First, in these accounts the controlled element is an anaphor; pro in pro-affected clauses is bound by its governing category (Binding Principle A); pro in these cases is bound by a antecedent outside of its governing category, i.e., the category of pro. Third, Binding Principle B does not require that pro be bound as needed here. An expanded Control Theory is given which accounts for control of pro in Persian, and Pro in English.

RANDELL HEARNICK, University of North Carolina

(SAT NORN: 2)

Breton Agreement and Morphological Theory

In Anderson (1982) it is claimed that inflectional morphology constitutes a rule set distinct from derivational processes. The basic argument that Anderson presents involves Breton agreement. It is claimed that both verbal and prepositional agreement (AGR) in Breton are subject to condition B of the Binding Theory (BT) of Chomsky (1981). This argument is then used to show that same word internal elements in particular inflectional material. Can be referred to by syntactic rules. I argue here that Anderson's account of the Breton facts is wrong and cannot be used to motivate his view of inflectional morphology. What is wrong with the BT treatment is that although expressed subjects cannot co-occur with verbal AGR, they are able to appear with referential prepositional AGR in movement structures. However, for this clause comes from Breton pseudo passives where prompted subject SP's co-occur with their agreeing prepositions. There is no natural explanation in the BT account for why prepositional AGR does not show the disjoint reference pattern of BT in movement structures.

DEREK B. NEHMANN, SUNY at Stony Brook

(SUN MORN: 3)

Pre-modern linguistic scholarship among speakers of ergative languages has received little attention from historians of the field. The conspicuous Tibetan tradition (c. 800-1200) includes extensive ergative-meta-language discussion, but never succeeds in explicating the deep logical basis of a system as the active participant is a well-constructed category. The native analysis of the Tibetan voice contrast is an agent-identity / 'other', i.e., agent-prominence / 'other', i.e., object-prominence is likewise an innovation, prompted, it is suggested, by the irrelevance of the Indian active/medio-passive distinction to Tibetan structure. The relative validity of universality or universal case, or other, is not at issue; rather, by comparing these two aspects of Tibetan descriptive grammar to their analogues in accusative-language tradition (Mesoamerican and Sino-Japanese), it will be shown how typological features tend to determine the conceptualization of basic categories.

ROY RIGGINS, Iowa State University

(SAT NORN: 3)

More Evidence on Children's Underlying Phonological Representations: Are They Adult or Child-Based?

Clark & Clark (1977) believe that reports about children's underlying representations can be segregated into two models, either adult-based or child-based. Furthermore, they suggest that the evidence presented overwhelmingly supports the adult-based model.

There is, however, a growing body of works which suggest that the polarization of phonological representation into two camps is incorrect (see Morton & Smith, 1974; Smith, 1976; Macken, 1980). These works all indicate that it is possible for children to have more than one underlying representation. I present more data to support this belief. I show that in some instances children combine adult and child-based forms freely as well as the child-based forms.

Smith's (1973) contention, children are capable of uttering what he (Smith) regards as an incorrect form after they have produced the correct form. I demonstrate that children make use of idiosyncratic underlying forms in production and suggest that, in some cases, these forms have some role to play in comprehension, they are mainly used in production.

SUNG HUK KIM, Korea University

(SAT API: 1)

David Michaelis, University of Connecticut

(1984)

Structured and Sociolinguistic Theory in Spoken Korean

We argue that several apparently disparate consonant cluster reduction processes in Korean can be captured by the single rule 'Delete C', when it is narrowly constrained by principles of syllable structure and sonority. For example, the /s/ in /kaps/ is retained before a suffix vowel, but lost before a consonant initial suffix or in final position (1). However, it is not always the second consonant in a cluster which deletes in these circumstances. The /l/ in /salga/ is retained before a vowel initial suffix, but lost before a consonant initial suffix, though unlike /s/ in /kaps/, it is one consonant away from the triggering suffix.


To account for these and other cluster reductions in Korean, we outline a theory of syllable structure in which vocalic, as syllable bases, license consonant positions. Where more than one such consonant competes for a single licensed position, the least sonorous wins.

The consonant which remains unlicensed, i.e., not incorporated into syllable structure, is subject to the rule 'Delete C'. We explore the ways in which principles of syllable structure and sonority allow the expressive power of rule systems to be restricted.
LAURENCE R. NORM, Yale University

**POLAR PREDICATES AND CONTRA-DICTORY NEGATION**

In support of Boscoscop's (1983) claim that 'the essence of formal negation is to invert the contradictory with the nature of the contrary', three constructions will be discussed, where under certain specific conditions--a formally contradictory negation is pragmatically modified by a (vaguely) conventionalised process--into a contrary. The three constructions are prefixal negation (unhappy, dislike), simple unconjugated negation (I don't like that), and clauses of negation (I don't believe that). In each case, in a context licensing an assertational presupposition or a negation to assert, negation is pragmatically modified so that it is not assertable.

LAURENCE R. NORM, Yale University

**ARISTOTLE AS A MONTAGU GRAMMERIAN**

The classical theory of term logic, founded by Aristotle but repudiated by the Stoics and later developed by the Montagu Grammarian. An extended version of this theory, which has been proposed in this paper, is shown to be a natural and consistent basis for the analysis of complex sentences. This analysis, which is based on the concept of a 'predicate', shows that sentences can be translated into a form of natural language that is both linguistically and semantically well-defined.

DONNA F. FERRAS, Yale University

**JAPANESE KIBUN IN ADVERBIAL CLAUSES**

In his study of Japanese negation, Kuroda (1968) first noticed that the object of the adverb kibun is not used in the main clause.

"Yeah, was sick when Mary saw self"

In this paper, we will focus on the binding relation between the adverb in the object position of an adverbial clause, and discuss cross-linguistic patterns of adverbial negation. The analysis presented here is based on data from Japanese and English, and is shown to be a natural and consistent basis for the analysis of complex sentences.
The familiar Revised Alternation Condition (RAC) restricts the application of any neutralization rule to forms which are crucially 'derived' with respect to the rule. This is in contrast to the Strict Cyclicity Condition (SCC), which imposes the RAC only on cyclic rules, typically those of phonology. The RAC is thus an important principle in that it is not only a constraint on phonology, but also on morphology and syntax. The RAC is also essential for the explanation of the alternation between two forms, such as the alternation between the weak and strong forms of English verbs.

The present paper is a defense of the RAC. It argues that the RAC is necessary for the explanation of the alternation between the weak and strong forms of English verbs. The RAC is also essential for the explanation of the alternation between two forms, such as the alternation between the weak and strong forms of English verbs.

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The overt pronoun (e.g., かれ 'he') and the zero pronoun (i.e., unexpressed subject/object) in Japanese show peculiar contrasts in the way they can be bound to sentence-internal particles. According to two account types, define non-TOKO (e.g., どこ 'where') and indefinite specificity (e.g., ある 'there is'), respectively. The overt pronoun かれ is characterized by the notion that it is identified with a certain man, どこ is 'which man', and argue that these two cases differ in the definiteness of the reference. This distinction is reinforced by the fact that the overt pronoun is sensitive to the syntactic context. In the first case (e.g., どこ 'where'), which man is identified with a certain man, the second case (e.g., 她人 'woman') is identified with a certain woman, which is sensitive to the definiteness of the reference. The overt pronoun is sensitive to the syntactic context.

The overt zero pronoun, on the other hand, is sensitive to the syntactic context. In the first case (e.g., 她人 'woman'), which woman is identified with a certain woman, the second case (e.g., 她人 'woman') is identified with a certain woman, which is sensitive to the definiteness of the reference. The overt zero pronoun is sensitive to the syntactic context.

The overt zero pronoun, on the other hand, is sensitive to the syntactic context. In the first case (e.g., 她人 'woman'), which woman is identified with a certain woman, the second case (e.g., 她人 'woman') is identified with a certain woman, which is sensitive to the definiteness of the reference. The overt zero pronoun is sensitive to the syntactic context.
In the SVO Chadic language Tangale two phonological rules that apply between a verb and object-phrase when the object is a wh-word. One depresses, the first of two high tone objects (wh- and wh-) and the other elides a word-final vowel before another word: cf. swađó ndn 'he hit a child'; pàd ndn 'buy what'; vs. pàd ndn 'buy a bag'. Instead of permitting phonological rules to refer directly to the feature [-wh] we argue that the wh-words appear in a postverbal focus position depending on S. This analysis is justified on both phonological and syntactic grounds. For one, proposer a different syntactic structure and a different syntactic classification. Thus, the depression and elision between two elements (Wh-VP) is made in any particular subordinating expression in an un-yet-unresolved problem of Bengali grammar. According to one view, complement strategies in languages tend to make Wh- the underlying properties of subordinating predicates (Givon 1980). For example: ndn 'talking to eat [inf] is good [adj] to eat'; in good [adj] to eat [inf]. How was is made in any particular subordinating expression in an un-yet-unresolved problem of Bengali grammar. According to one view, complement strategies in languages tend to make Wh- the underlying properties of subordinating predicates (Givon 1980). For example: ndn 'talking to eat [inf] is good [adj] to eat'; in good [adj] to eat [inf]. How was is made in any particular subordinating expression in an un-yet-unresolved problem of Bengali grammar. According to one view, complement strategies in languages tend to make Wh- the underlying properties of subordinating predicates (Givon 1980). For example: ndn 'talking to eat [inf] is good [adj] to eat'; in good [adj] to eat [inf]. How was is made in any particular subordinating expression in an un-yet-unresolved problem of Bengali grammar. According to one view, complement strategies in languages tend to make Wh- the underlying properties of subordinating predicates (Givon 1980). For example: ndn 'talking to eat [inf] is good [adj] to eat'; in good [adj] to eat [inf]. How was is made in any particular subordinating expression in an un-yet-unresolved problem of Bengali grammar. According to one view, complement strategies in languages tend to make Wh- the underlying properties of subordinating predicates (Givon 1980). For example: ndn 'talking to eat [inf] is good [adj] to eat'; in good [adj] to eat [inf]. How was is made in any particular subordinating expression in an un-yet-unresolved problem of Bengali grammar. According to one view, complement strategies in languages tend to make Wh- the underlying properties of subordinating predicates (Givon 1980). For example: ndn 'talking to eat [inf] is good [adj] to eat'; in good [adj] to eat [inf]. How was is made in any particular subordinating expression in an un-yet-unresolved problem of Bengali grammar. According to one view, complement strategies in languages tend to make Wh- the underlying properties of subordinating predicates (Givon 1980).
This paper makes three points. It refines the notion of transitivity between verbs of two different classes and predicts when a "virtual" verbal complex has to correspond to a single morphological, indivisible unit, and, when not, it proposes a unified characterization of verbal complexes. The second point is that the psycholinguistic properties of a verbal complex can be compared with the properties of its components. The third point is that the verbal complex is not an indivisible unit but can be split up by certain operations such as transitive intransitive, reflexive, and the like. In each of these operations, the verbal complex can be split up in different ways and the resulting units can be compared with the properties of their components. These points are illustrated through a discussion of the verbal complex in Japanese.

CHANGES In the light of recent work on verbal complexes, the notion of transitivity between verbs has been refined. It was previously thought that the transitivity of a verb was determined by its syntactic properties alone. However, it has now been shown that the transitivity of a verb is also determined by its psycholinguistic properties. This is illustrated by the following example:

1. The verb "to eat" is transitive: "He ate the apple." 2. The verb "to look" is intransitive: "He looked out the window." 3. The verb "to jump" is transitive: "He jumped over the fence." 4. The verb "to jump" is intransitive: "He jumped up and down."

These examples illustrate that the transitivity of a verb is not determined solely by its syntactic properties, but also by its psycholinguistic properties. This is important because it shows that the transitivity of a verb is not a fixed property, but can be altered by the context in which it is used.

The second point is that the psycholinguistic properties of a verbal complex can be compared with the properties of its components. This is illustrated by the following examples:

1. The verbal complex "to eat" is transitive: "He ate the apple." 2. The verbal complex "to jump" is transitive: "He jumped over the fence." 3. The verbal complex "to look" is intransitive: "He looked out the window." 4. The verbal complex "to jump" is intransitive: "He jumped up and down."

These examples illustrate that the psycholinguistic properties of a verbal complex are not determined solely by the properties of its components, but also by the way in which they are combined. This is important because it shows that the psycholinguistic properties of a verbal complex are not a fixed property, but can be altered by the context in which it is used.

The third point is that the verbal complex is not an indivisible unit but can be split up by certain operations such as transitive intransitive, reflexive, and the like. This is illustrated by the following example:

1. The verbal complex "to eat" is transitive: "He ate the apple." 2. The verbal complex "to jump" is transitive: "He jumped over the fence." 3. The verbal complex "to look" is intransitive: "He looked out the window." 4. The verbal complex "to jump" is intransitive: "He jumped up and down."

These examples illustrate that the verbal complex can be split up into different units, and that these units can be compared with the properties of their components. This is important because it shows that the verbal complex is not a fixed property, but can be altered by the context in which it is used.

In conclusion, the paper makes three points. It refines the notion of transitivity between verbs of two different classes and predicts when a "virtual" verbal complex has to correspond to a single morphological, indivisible unit, and, when not, it proposes a unified characterization of verbal complexes. The second point is that the psycholinguistic properties of a verbal complex can be compared with the properties of its components. The third point is that the verbal complex is not an indivisible unit but can be split up by certain operations such as transitive intransitive, reflexive, and the like. These points are illustrated through a discussion of the verbal complex in Japanese.
MARY LAUGHREN, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
(SAT AFT: 2)

Case Assignment Across Categories in Warlipiri

Simple case assignment rules interacting with the features defining lexical categories predict certain asymmetries in case distribution in verbal and nominal phrases in the Australian language Warlipiri. This case is assigned to arguments in particular structural positions, e.g., projection of the verbal root and the tense category in (N)F(lection), i.e., [-V, N]. The verb shows a non-ergative-ABSOlutive case-marking, and it is assigned to arguments if it bears the path-related rule. The verb forms a non-ergative argument in all cases except when the verb does not receive inherent DAT, it is assigned ABS by INFL. Otherwise, ABS is assigned by the external argument of the verb the external argument of the N headed by the verb, i.e., its subject. Therefore, if the internal argumen is assigned internally, then the external argument is assigned by the projection of the [-V, N] category of the verb.

The subject of a single nominal sentence is never ERG, and the internal argument, if any, is always DAT. The rules also allow for the possibility of non-ergative arguments. The subject of a nominal sentence can be either ERG or ABS, and the subject can be assigned by the internal argument of the verb. The subject of a single nominal sentence is never ERG, and the subject is assigned by the internal argument of the verb. The subject of a single nominal sentence is never ERG, and the subject is assigned by the internal argument of the verb.

The case rules receive further support from non-finite verbs which are categorically [-V, N, INFL], sharing features attributable to both nominals and finite verbs: the pattern of case assignment in non-finite clauses shows characteristics.

JULIETTE LEVIN, University of Texas-Austin
(SAT MORN: 1)

Generating Ternary Feet

In this paper, we argue that present metrical theories of stress, be they tree-based (Ney, 1981) or grid-based (Prince, 1983), are too strong in allowing only binary versus unbounded stress domains. Based on data from Cuyavka (Kay, 1961), a native language of Brazil, we present new evidence for the existence of ternary feet, and for their incorporation into metrical theory. Cuyavka exhibits fully syllabic stress groups with antepenultimate main stress: (i) a. kita 'the water' (ii) acuju 'he came already' (iii) quibo 'you go' (iv) sobo, while [Si] In the penultimate main stress: (v) ukhai 'I go' (vi) maranhense 'their sisters' (all Vowels are syllabic) (vii) kika-ga-reba 'the-water-is clean' (viii) b. true the stress cannot be assigned using final syllable stress: (i) and (ii), while final foot or footed grid construction, once the ternary count continues beyond the final foot syllables. Thus, the Cuyavka data poses serious problems for metrical theories having no recourse to ternary branching structures. In addition, all but ternary feet are dominated by the word tree as in (1-3). The rules for ternary feet are the following: A: Construct right dominant ternary feet from left to right. B: Build a right dominant word group, where degenerate feet, where degenerate feet, ternary.

DIANE LILLO-MARTIN, University of California-San Diego & The Salk Institute
(SAT AFT: 2)

Agreement, Inflection, and Classificaction

Most traditional accounts of clitics have maintained a distinction, albeit fragile, between proximal cliticization and agreement inflexions (Lukicky & Pulmann, 1983, Lukicky 1977, Worthington 1976). Such a distinction is warranted by the morphological, distributional, and phonological differences between these types of elements. However, syntactically, it is the roles these elements play, the structures in which they are found, the functions that they mediate (such as licensing empty elements), and the syntactic conditions to which they are subject, cliticization and inflectional agreement are very much alike. Some recent theoretical analyses of clitical and inflectional agreement in syntax have in fact indicated these similarities formally by appealing to some measure of these two kinds of elements (Borer 1984, Enever 1985, McClosky and Halle 1984). This paper advances an approach recognizing both of these factors: one in which there is a difference in the form of clitics and agreement within non-arguments (the two kinds of elements) and morphological rules; while syntactically they are alike: both appear with a head, coordinating and licensing a potentially empty argument position. The mechanisms of such an approach, and the consequences for phenomena like clitic doubling, null pronouns, and binding, are empirically and conceptually superior to one which fails to capture these generalizations.

CHARLOTTE LINCOLN
(SUN EVE: 1)

The study of communicative effectiveness: an analysis of discourses in aviation accidents

One of the goals of linguistic analysis is to produce discourse which has the greatest potential for value in real world contexts. The goal of this study is to examine the discourse of particular domains, that is, the types of domains which are characterized by improving these domains by diagnosing unsuccessful communicative patterns and proposing alternatives. To achieve this, it is necessary to develop accurate, and if possible, quantifiable measures of the effectiveness of communicative acts in aviation accidents. This paper reports on research investigating the nature of the effectiveness of communicative acts in aviation accidents. The data used in this study consists of transcripts of eighty-three commercial aviation accidents. Major findings of this research have been the relations between the degree of communicative effectiveness and the success of the discourse, and the success of the discourse in achieving the goals of the communication. The findings of this research suggest that the success of the communication is in part determined by the success of the discourse, and the success of the discourse in achieving the goals of the communication. The findings of this research suggest that the success of the communication is in part determined by the success of the discourse, and the success of the discourse in achieving the goals of the communication.

ANNE LORICK, University of Washington
(SAT MORN: 6)

Evidence for 2 Different Positions for Subject Clitics in Colloquial French

Standard French

The syntactic position of French subject clitics (SC) is far from clear. We argue that evidence from coordination, SC in Colloquial French (CF) is much like an agreement marker and appears as a clitic on the verb, hence as a constituent of VP, Standard French (SF) however appears in subject position, with the position taken by Kayne (1975) and Roberge (1986). In this way we are able to account for the fact that SF is a constituent of VP. In CF (i) elle danse et (elle) chante, (CF) elle danse et (elle) chante, (SF) As the obligatoriness of SC in (i) suggests that SF is not in subject position, we would expect it to occur in some way to be coordinated. In SF, the SC is in SF. In CF, (ii) on the verb 'whether or not' (ii) is an example of Coordinating SC or VP. In SF, (ii) is optional, suggesting that when SC is present, SC is subject position followed by coordinated VP. We argue that when SC is present in both conjuncts, these are coordinated SF with lexical subjects, realized in the form of subject clitics in subject position. Our analysis supports a distinction between the position of SC in CF and SF which we argue are indistinguishable CF from SF, we argue that CS is in fact a 'pro-drop' language, while SF is not.

ANNE LORICK, University of Washington
(SUN MORN: 2)

The Use of VP Anaphora as Evidence for Finite Verb Raising in French

Moss (1974), Williams (1976) and Sag (1976) all note that VP Anaphora in English is unacceptable unless a lexical item (auxiliary, modal or so) is present in the INFL position adjacent to the phonologically empty VP.

(i) John is leaving and Mary is too. (ii) John left and Mary did so too.

Zegna (1987) argues that [v], like [v], is base-generated as and empty category and is subject to the ECP of Chomsky (1979): Zegna argues that INFL in English properly governed, thereby allowing (i-i) and excluding (i-l). I argue that the issue of sentences containing elements (Rober 1984, Enever 1985, McCloskey and Halle 1984). This paper advances an approach recognizing both of these factors: one in which there is a difference in the form of clitics and agreement within non-arguments (the two kinds of elements) and morphological rules; while syntactically they are alike: both appear with a head, coordinating and licensing a potentially empty argument position. The mechanisms of such an approach, and the consequences for phenomena like clitic doubling, null pronouns, and binding, are empirically and conceptually superior to one which fails to capture these generalizations.
S. LUST, Cornell University
T. MAKAYAMA, Cornell University
S. OISHI, Kochi University
K. OSAGI, University of Washington
N. OSHAN, Cornell University
R. RAMANA, Cornell University

Configurational Factors in Japanese Anaphora: Evidence From Acquisition

Current linguistic theory has been intensively concerned with both the configurational characteristics of Japanese and the formulation of properties of Japanese anaphora. Both of these issues are crucial to a theory of Universal Grammar, particularly in formulating the parameters in this theory (a universal or, left/right head direction) and the related principles of anaphora (binding and control theory).

This paper reports experimental results from extensive study of free-language acquisition of Japanese anaphora (96- to 6 year-old subjects in Tokyo, Japan) which provide evidence that young Japanese children are sensitive to the basic parameter metrical configuration values which characterize Japanese and distinguish it from English, and certain configurational distinctions within Japanese embedding structures (invoking to and nagara clauses). They use this information to determine directionality in antecedent-anaphora relations, and to distinguish obligatory control from pronominal anaphoric relations.

Under the theoretical premises of UC, these acquisition results are argued to provide further information on the proper definition and explication of configurational parameters, and on certain specific issues of Japanese anaphora related to Binding and Control Theory. Implications for a theory of acquisition by parameter-setting are discussed.

RONALD K.S. MACALAY, Ithaca College

Measures of Syntactic Complexity

Interest in measures of syntactic complexity has increased in recent years, partly because of attempts to identify distinguishing characteristics of written and written-discourse (Chafe 1980, Gil 1983, Halliday 1979, Ochs 1978, Tannen 1982) but also as a possible explanation for historical change (Romance 1982). Four interviews (two lower-class, two middle-class) from a study of free-discourse (Chafe 1980, Gil 1983, Halliday 1979, Ochs 1978, Tannen 1982) were examined for differences in features such as clause length, frequency of clause type, the presence of subordinate clauses, frequency of subject-commentorizer delete, number of verbs in the passive voice and percentage of get-passives, and the use of by-anaphora in four contexts. Most of the features were correlated fairly well with each other but correlated poorly with Romance's (1982) index of syntactic complexity based on the proportion of simple to complex relative clauses. The measures, however, showed a better correlation with Romance's index of stylistic variation based on the proportion of M-real or relative markers. Some social class differences also emerged but there was no simple correlation between social class and syntactic complexity.

MOLLY MACK, University of Illinois

Vowel Production and Perception in Three Linguistically Dissimilar Groups

Research in language acquisition has revealed that competence in speech perception cannot always be predicted on the basis of competence in production. For example, an individual in the process of learning a second language may be able to perceive non-phonemic contrasts which he or she is unable to produce. Findings from the present study of the nature of the production/perception relationship among bilinguals, isolated were three groups of ten subjects each—English monolinguals, early fluent French-English bilinguals, and late non-fluent Korean-English bilinguals. Although the parameters in the version of template phonology articulated in (forthcoming), which incorporates the Obligatory Contour Principle (OCP) and a mechanism of tier conflation as crucial elements, I argue that melody copying can in fact be dispensed with in the theory of reduplication. If the template of the reduplicative morpheme occupies a separate tier, it can be directly associated with the root melody (up to saturation), no line crossing will result. Tier conflation quite generally rewrites multiply linked melody elements in language such as could otherwise lead to line crossing. In the case of melodies this means that the relevant part of the root melody is rewritten by the tier conflation mechanism. This approach will be illustrated and motivated by an analysis of Seicke. This speculative approach and no special melody copying is needed, the relation is unstructured with this operation (e.g. staccato melody elements) disappear, and the theory is simplified.

A phonological analysis of the descriptant process interacting with reduplication in Sanskrit will reveal further empirical advantages.

ALFRED MACRAE-BAMBER, University of Michigan
MICHAEL L. KAC, University of Minnesota

The Concept of Phrase Structure

The concept phrase structure grammar is in the work of Gabor, Pullum et al. may be more apparent than real. We address in this paper the question of how, short of application of a formal model, one goes about justifying the claim that one formal model is a variant (or equivalent) of another, using the historically fresh example of GPS is as a case in point. We argue that the most that can be claimed for GPS is that it succeeds in accounting for the historical development of language with resources extending at worst only slightly beyond what is needed to generate the class of CPs. This result is potentially interesting in itself, but it does little to increase our understanding of the relationship between phrase structure and the grammar of the language since the use of WFF-Plus is not adequately defined. We raise the question of what should be considered essential to anything purporting to be a phrase structure grammar, and consider also the question of continuing to apply a single label to different evolutionary stages of a model.

RUTH RICHARDSON-WESTER, University of Massachusetts

Reduplication and Tier Conflation

The theory of reduplication in templatic phonology and morphology, although in general successful and explanatory, contains certain anomalies which are closely connected with the (universal) melody copying operation. For example, copied elements left unassociated never seem to have any phonological effect at later points in the derivation, unlike unassociated elements in general. Adopting the version of templatic phonology articulated in (forthcoming), which incorporates the Obligatory Contour Principle (OCP) and a mechanism of tier conflation as crucial elements, I argue that melody copying can in fact be dispensed with in the theory of reduplication. If the template of the reduplicative morpheme occupies a separate tier, it can be directly associated with the root melody (up to saturation), no line crossing will result. Tier conflation quite generally rewrites multiply linked melody elements in language such as could otherwise lead to line crossing. In the case of melodies this means that the relevant part of the root melody is rewritten by the tier conflation mechanism. This approach will be illustrated and motivated by an analysis of Seicke. This speculative approach and no special melody copying is needed, the relation is unstructured with this operation (e.g. staccato melody elements) disappear, and the theory is simplified.

A phonological analysis of the descriptant process interacting with reduplication in Sanskrit will reveal further empirical advantages.
A New Harmony Within Type 24

Greenberg (1966), Hawkins (1983), and others consider SOV languages 'harmonic' if they follow a consistent head-final order, as with word order Type 23 (Postpositional, Gen N, Adv N). Other SOV types, such as Type 24 (with Head Initial N Adj order), are no longer considered 'harmonic'. A subset of Type 24 languages, such as those in the Spanish-speaking countries or those French-speaking varieties of Spanish, are no longer considered 'harmonic'.

Despite the emergence of new head-initial languages, the term 'harmonic' continues to be used in different contexts to describe the order of elements in a sentence. This terminology has evolved over time, reflecting changes in linguistic theory and practice.

Younghee Na, University of Chicago

How Topical is the Relative Clause Construction?

It has been argued that in Korean, 'a relative clause (RC) head noun must be the topic of that RC'. This clause has been observed, however, that there exist in languages such as Japanese and Korean, some relative clause constructions whose corresponding RC constructions are not acceptable as the former, or at least require some specific conditions, which vary with context and sentence structure. The purpose of this paper is to show that the clause in question of different functions (the RC and topic constructions) play the arguments. The order is as follows:

1. Topos in Korean is tied more or less tightly to its head noun. Some are more 'tieable' than others in that they could be deleted in contexts without loss of acceptability. This means that the topic of the constituent is the topic of the sentence.

2. Topos in Korean can be categorized as a basic, sentence, or subordinated.

3. It appears that a prototypical Korean head noun can satisfy both of these conditions.

4. An explanation for this can be given, which in terms of the following characteristics of the RC:

   a) A typical RC must be a characterized head noun.

   b) The head noun, or the topic but also the Grounded element of the RC in the sentence of Schachter (1973).

Keisuke Hidamori, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Inverse Indirect Binding

The general theory of scope and binding claims that a pronoun may be interpreted as bound by an indefinite NP only if it is in the scope of the NP (Scope Condition) and is c-commanded by the NP (C-Command Condition). There are, however, two types of counterexamples to this general theory: one is the so-called donkey-sente enes (e.g., Everyone who owns a donkey beats it) and the other is what we call here inverse indirect binding.

(e.g., The woman who everyone Englishman admires most is his mother.) Half and Halpnik (1987) and the notion of indirect binding dealing with the woman who everyone Englishman admires most is his mother. In contrast, the woman who everyone Englishman admires most is his mother.

Hayakawa (1987) in his direct binding, every Englishman knows the woman who everyone Englishman admires most is his mother.

The woman who everyone Englishman admires most is his mother. Hence both conditions are satisfied by an indirect binder. Moreover, in both cases both conditions may be met by the indirect binder. In the case of both examples, where the woman who everyone Englishman admires most is his mother.

These two types of indirect binding differ only with respect to indirect binders: in Indirect Binding, the indirect binder is a referentially dominant NP, while in Indirect Indirect Binding, it is referentially dependent.

Antony J. Mard, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Discourse and Syntax Word Order

We show, for the case of subject postposing in spoken Brazilian Portuguese, how syntactic and discourse patterns do not derive from separate grammatical rules. This correlation between the frequency of the use of the construction relative clause and the frequency of occurrence of subject postposing, which we call 'the main effect', is a strong support for the hypothesis that the co-occurrence of these two phenomena is due to the same underlying grammatical rule. Since we have shown that the correlation holds for all of the subjects and all of the subjects who are not native speakers of Brazilian Portuguese, we conclude that the correlation between the frequency of the use of the construction relative clause and the frequency of occurrence of subject postposing is due to the same underlying grammatical rule.

Joseph A. Neyvils, Ohio State University

Decomposition and Desubstitution in Saussure (Xapprish)

Examples of decompositional rules, the process whereby a clause decomposes dichotically into an independent word, are extremely rare in the languages of the world. One example, however, can be found in Saussure (Xapprish). In one of the Saussurean languages, the order of the constituents is [Verb noun]. The Saussurean languages have an independent word. In the other languages, the order of the constituents is [Verb noun], which is the order of the constituents in the Saussurean languages. In the Saussurean languages, the order of the constituents is [Verb noun], which is the order of the constituents in the Saussurean languages. In the Saussurean languages, the order of the constituents is [Verb noun], which is the order of the constituents in the Saussurean languages. In the Saussurean languages, the order of the constituents is [Verb noun], which is the order of the constituents in the Saussurean languages.
Disjunct Reference and Logophoric Long-Distance Reflexives

Previous work within the CB framework (Anderson 1985, Malag, 1983, Everett to appear) has tried to establish a binding domain for logophoric long-distance reflexives (LDRs) using subjective morphology or by defining a governing category. However, Sigurðsson (to appear) has shown that the distribution of subjective mood and LDRs is disjunct, depending on whether the discourse-pragmatic or the paradigmatic point of view is used, the former being the dominant one in Western Pomo (Hokan) LDRs are morphologically distinct from clause-bound reflexives. Their presence invariably signals that the discourse-features of 3rd person point-of-view are present. There are no independent pronomorphemic indicators of the binding domain for logophoric LDRs. Nevertheless, the usual disjunct reference effects obtain between pronouns and antecedents, even across sentence boundaries. Thus both Pomo and N. Pomo provide a problem for an account which rules on pronomorphemic delimitation of anaphoric domains.

An account will be given within Lexical Functional Grammar, using the binding features proposed by Brennan, Halves, Maling and Sigurðsson (1983) in which the discourse function of 3rd person point-of-view is a lexical property of the logophoric pronoun. Disjunct reference conditions in Northern Pomo must be stated over discourse representations. Lexical marking of the association between a particular anaphoric form and a discourse parameter like 3rd person point-of-view allows such a statement. The alternative would be a radical expansion of the Binding Theory, involving application of its conditions to the domain of discourse representations.

DAVID COHEN, The Ohio State University

Ordering Paradoxes and Lexical Phonology

Phonological rules ordering are generally assumed to be given once in the grammar as a partially ordered list of rules. Kimutswa (Santu, Tanzania) provides an ordering paradox between two rules whose order changes between lexical levels, which challenges this assumption. The crucial rules are Glide Formation (which disyllabifies short high vowels prevoically, and lengthening which lengthens short vowels geminately and widely). At level 2 Glide Formation bleeds lengthening but at level 3 lengthening bleeds Glide Formation. This paradox can be accommodated in the theory of lexical phonology by modifying the characterization of a phonological rule. The usual view is that a rule includes its formal statement and a list of the levels and strata whose rules are replaced. The usual method of ordering rules side by side, a rule may change between levels in the sense that at a later level, a rule may apply to a more general environment (examples of this are found in Malayalam and Modern Greek). The paradox in Kimutswa is resolved by modifying the characterization of ordering statements in phonology; rather than assume that ordering statements are conditions on entire grammars, it is suggested that rule ordering statements are conditions on lexical strata, and that different strata may contain different formal statements of rules.

CAROLYN HARFORD JERES, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Inversion in Shona

This paper will propose that subject-verb inversion in Shona (Santu, Zimbabwe) resolves a conflict between morphological processes which apply to the heads of constituents and a tendency for agreement-bearing modifiers to follow directly the nouns they modify. Inversion is found in relatives formed from indicative clauses, which will be contrasted with relatives formed from subjunctive purpose clauses and consequences formed by clashing the relativizing clausal-epenthetic and clefting morphemes are prefixed to the heads of constituents, which also play a role in the operation of processes such as agreement, and the relativizing morphemes is inflicted for agreement. In the indicative relative, the head, NP, is the subject of the verb, and inversion places the relativizing morpheme, prefixed to this verb, adjacent to the relativizing clausal-medial constituent. In the subjunctive purpose relative, the head is the clause-initial purposive, the NP, and the relativizing clausal-medial constituent appears adjacent to the controlling noun without inversion. In the clefted infinitive constituent, the head of the NP-infinitive constituent is the medial infinitive, but the clefting morpheme is not inflected for agreement, and inversion is therefore not motivated.

EXHIB R. PRESTON, Eastern Michigan University

Social Depth in Perceptual Dialectology

Studies of perception of dialect boundaries reveal contrasts with production dialect data, but such studies have not extensively considered the interaction of language in information seeking characteristics. Southern Indiana and southeastern Michigan informants were subdivided as to age, sex, race, and social rank. Michigan informants were further subdivided into long-term residents and Southeast Michigan immigrants. The following techniques were used: 1) identify the dialect of the different speech areas of the US; 2) identify the site 3) identify various sites in the US and local speech; 4) rate the states for "correct" English; 5) rate the states for "pleasant" English. Each informant was interviewed for the data on the perception of various speech communities. The data is also evidence that the informant is aware whether the informant is aware of the degree of difference between various dialects.

ELIZA F. PRUNCE, University of Pennsylvania

The Open/Closed Class Distinction and Dialect Shift, with Evidence From Yiddish

This paper studies the effect of open/closed class items (O/C) on D1 vs. D2 variants over time in an individual undergoing dialect shift from D1 phonology toward D2. We hypothesize that, if the speaker is trying to maintain D1 and is not subject to the usual social pressures to acquire D2, then O/C should shift more quickly than D2, as D1 is more automatic, "inherited" (Klein 1979, Garrett 1980); and should be less affected by speaker's goals than D1, and (2) if the speaker is trying to maintain D2, then D2 should shift more quickly than D1, for the same reasons. In both cases, the prestige variant should favor D2.

This study is based on a corpus of 900-1700 tokens of each of 4 phonological variables of Bessarabian vs. Std. Yiddish from 10 hours of songs recorded over 40 years by a folklorist living outside his native Yiddish community. Yiddish varieties which supports as in the lexical retrieval tasks reported in Bradley 1978. Finally, O/C analysis of stylistic variation in general may shed light on the controversy of whether such variation is a function of attention (Lobo 1972) or audience design (Bell 1984).
The Computational Tractability of GPSS

This paper addresses two related arguments recently directed by Raven, Haverk, Poole, and others against the computational tractability of generalized phrase structure grammars (GPSGs).

1. A widely quoted claim by Shieber refers to the fully expanded context-free phrase structure grammar (CF-PSG) corresponding to a GPSG grammar. As containing "literally billions of rules," some have drawn the conclusion that such a grammar is not tractable. This argument is based on the confusion of two different tasks: (a) parsing a sentence and (b) evaluating a sentence. The latter concern is the actual size of the expanded rules and is equivalent to a typical context-free grammar. The size of a typical "typical" CFG description reveals a ratio of only 0.4 to 1 between expanded and ground grammar descriptions.

2. Certain devices used in GPSGs (DLP format, according to Shieber, and attributes according to Ralston) have been claimed to cause the grammaticality recognition problem to be NP-complete, hence almost entirely intractable in any imaginable sense (deterministic) cubic time. These results are achieved only relative to a redescription of the problem that involves the recognition task itself. This makes sense of the recognition of a phrase structure grammar.

Analogy and Distinct Variation

The paper is based on the first comprehensive survey of Gondi, which resulted in the identification of ten distinct dialects. Among these dialects, Gondi is an engeric language spoken in central India by about three million people. The speakers of Gondi exhibit a wide range of variability in the language, with some dialects exhibiting more distinct variation than others. This variability is due to the presence of loanwords from other languages, such as Hindi and Urdu.

Robert J. Reddick, University of Texas-Arlington

Subject Positioning in Early West Saxon

Subject NP's in Early West Saxon (EWS), regardless of the type of clause in which they appear, occupy positions which must be described in relation to the auxiliary and main verb, not in relation to absolute positions within the clause. The subject NP's in EWS are governed not by clause-type, as in usual English, but by focus and emphasis in discourse. Using a micro-discourse based on the assumption that thematic material is topicalized (given sentence-initial position) and that the position of the subject NP (if it has not been topicalized) occurs on a lower clause level, the paper argues that the subject NP's in EWS are governed not by clause-type, as is usually assumed, but by focus and emphasis in discourse. The proposed account of thematic material is based on the assumption that thematic material is topicalized, and the position of the subject NP occurs on a lower clause level, as in usual English.

We will examine problems for current theories of anaphora in discourse, including the possibility of anaphora in the discourse (1)-(10) of the context as (1)-(5):

(5) If a farmer has a cow, he feeds it lots of hay.
(6) It soon grows fat on this diet.

(5) He grew very fat this way last winter, and as well as this, the fact that Jack had a cow, "He would eat it for lunch," and examples like Webber's "Because he can choose between a bike and a car, but he must keep it in the garage" and Parthe's "Either there's no bathroom in this house, or it's a funny place." The proposed account of anaphora in discourse, NP-Positioning, applies to the background of a set of prior assumptions, the context set (cf. Stalnaker). Assertions in a hypothetical, or non-factual mood are not assumed true in the actual world and are only temporarily added to the context set. Our main rule for interpreting these sections of discourse as continuations of the hypothetical mood, establishing a hierarchical structure closely analogous to that of a proof in a natural deduction system. This structure then constrains inference patterns and anaphora under the assumptions of the HOA/Kamp approach to discourse.

Will, Indiana University

Animal Verbs in French and a Continuum of Transitivity

Neutral verbs are verbs which have both a transitive and an intransitive use. There are two formal ways to realize neutrality in French. In one, the intransitive use employs se, the third person singular reflexive. Thus, Le glos s'est liquéfiée and Il s'est liquéfié le glos = "The ice liquefied" and "He liquefied the ice," respectively. The neutral option does not involve a reflexive marker: Le glos a créé le glos, "The fire popped" and He popped the fire." Previous analyses have treated the use of se as a feature of a particular reflexive marker (Raven, 1972), but we take se to be neutral in the reflexive marker (Boos, LeClere & Guillot, 1976). In both cases, the phenomenon was described as non-productive and non-predictable.

I expand the notion of neutralization to include both formal patterns. From this perspective, only neutral verbs which are clearly more productive, but a scale of lexical transitivity emerges. It will be shown that neutral verbs whose lexical meaning is higher in transitivity, according to a subset of the criteria of Hopper & Thompson, 1977, are not reflexive in the intransitive use, whereas neutral verbs lower in transitivity do not. The results lead to a hypothesis that lexical transitivity is preserved with respect to neutrality. Although strikingly different in orientation from the clause-based hypothesis of Hopper & Thompson, the two hypotheses are compatible.

John Russell Ricketford, Stanford University

The Need for New Approaches to Social Class Analysis in Sociolinguistics

Studies of social dialects take one of three approaches to social class analysis: deriving its relevance, as in some recent social network analyses (Milroy 1980), using a single, informally defined indicator like education, as in atlas studies (Kurath 1959); or using a Warner-type multi-index scale for classifying informants (Trudgill 1974).

In this paper, I propose an alternative approach, concentrating on the interaction of social class with the larger context of language use in society. I argue that we need to (1) pay more attention to the ethnographic perspective of community members, and not just to the work of the Warner tradition (2) and to the theoretical limitations of functional stratification models (like Warner's), and consider instead the conflict-oriented models of Mark, Dahrendorf and Weber.

Illustrative data is drawn primarily from Cane Walk, Guyana. A two class analysis of the community is justified on the basis of members' comments and Weberian categories, and it is shown that marked differences between the classes in linguistic production, evaluation, and genre use require explanation in terms of a conflict model.

Craig Roberts, University of Massachusetts

Modal Subordination and Anaphora in Discourse

We will examine problems for current theories of anaphora in discourse, including the possibility of anaphora in the discourse (1)-(10) of the context as (1)-(5):

(5) If a farmer has a cow, he feeds it lots of hay.
(6) It soon grows fat on this diet.

(5) He grew very fat this way last winter, and as well as this, the fact that Jack had a cow, "He would eat it for lunch," and examples like Webber's "Because he can choose between a bike and a car, but he must keep it in the garage" and Parthe's "Either there's no bathroom in this house, or it's a funny place." The proposed account of anaphora in discourse, NP-Positioning, applies to the background of a set of prior assumptions, the context set (cf. Stalnaker). Assertions in a hypothetical, or non-factual mood are not assumed true in the actual world and are only temporarily added to the context set. Our main rule for interpreting these sections of discourse as continuations of the hypothetical mood, establishing a hierarchical structure closely analogous to that of a proof in a natural deduction system. This structure then constrains inference patterns and anaphora under the assumptions of the HOA/Kamp approach to discourse.

Craig Roberts, University of Massachusetts
Recent work in theoretical syntax has tended to reject the use of surface filters, claiming that such devices are too powerful for a tightly constrained linguistic theory. When independently motivated general principles suffice to account for the data, such explanations are, of course, to be preferred. Certain language-particular phenomena of limited distribution, however, fall outside the scope of such general principles. As demonstrated in my previous work, several phenomena such as go out, lunch each day at noon cannot be accounted as a min verb (i.e. go) followed by a subcategorized bare-VP complement. This paper will show that the ungrammaticality of such sentences in contexts requiring overt inflection on either verb (e.g. He goes out and lunch each day at noon) can be adequately accounted for by a surface filter, contrary to the claims made by other researchers. This filter will necessarily refer to the inflection properties of both verbs, thus assuming that filters are able to deal with certain discontinuous dependencies. The existence of such similar dependencies in multiple-verb constructions in Italian, Dutch and German, as well as in Dynamic Language and Related Verb-phrases, shows that such limited language-particular verb-phrase phenomena are not uncommon. In fact the existence of a class of such constructions, restricted in idiosyncratic ways, might prove helpful in determining the nature of surface filters in a tightly constrained grammatical theory.

BOLENA ROZWADOWSKA, University of Massachusetts & University of Wroclaw (SAT ABF: 2)
Thematic Restrictions on Derived Nominals

The impossibility of certain arguments in the specifier position of derived nominals in English, e.g.: (1) film's enjoyment by John, (2) John's amusement of children with his stories, and in related constructions in Polish, can receive a uniform account in terms of thematic restrictions (as opposed to M. Anderson's (1979) constraint movement, not covering (2)). If we modify the thematic system and distinguish between Neutral and Affected Patient, more specific than the traditional Theme. The film would be Neutral in John likes the film or The film delights John, and Affected Patient in John destroys the film and John can never appear in the specifier position of such a derived nominal, which is an extension of the thematic functions hypothesis proposed by E. Leonard and W. S. (1980) and an alternative to his Experience Hypothesis. I provide further support for the assumption implicit in the constraint that experimental nominals of the "amusement" type are derived from verbs rather than from adjectival passives, in corresponding Polish experimental nominals we observe a deverbal suffix -mie instead of the delectivized -nie (cf. zdziwienie 'amusement' vs. zdziwienie). Also, consider the grammaticality of (2) on agentive reading, two things fall out from my hypothesis: (a) there is a single morphological rule relating the verb and the noun irrespective of the thematic structure, (b) the ungrammaticality of (2) on non-agentive reading follows directly from our independent thematic constraint involving Neutral.

CATHERINE RUDIN, Miami University of Ohio (MON NOE: 1)
Multiple WH Movement and the Superiority Condition

It is a well-known fact about English and many other languages that in a multiple question the subject rather than the object must be WH-moved if both are WH-phrases: 

1.a. *Why did she know what did she know why did she know?
1.b. *What did she know why did she know what did she know?

Chomsky (1965, 1970) proposes to subsume this "superiority" condition under the ECP. Assuming that all non-moved WH-phrases are adjointed to the left of COMP in LF, the empty category in subject position is properly governed at LF in (2a) but not (2b) (=1a,b). But notice: 

2.a. *[Which, what did she know?], *What did she know, What did she know?
2.b. *Which did she know, *What did she know, What did she know?

In a number of languages with multiple WH-fronting occurs in the syntax rather than LF. As in Russian, there are restrictions on which WH goes where, but, surprisingly given the relative LF structures in (2), the order is always subject-object, not the reverse. With pairs of WH words other than subject and object the required order is also exactly opposite of that noted in the cases above. Example (3), from Bulgarian, is typical.

3.b. Kol ynah kov vidalaj? Kol ynah kov vidalaj?

who what who what who what who what who

Unless the order noted in COMP can be reversed in LF, these facts pose a significant problem for Chomsky's account of the superiority phenomenon. An analysis not involving ECP can account for the patterns of multiple movement in syntax and LF in a unified way.

FRANK REITZ, University of Pennsylvania (SUN NOE: 1)
Eliminating Diphthongs from the Underlying Phonological Representation of Vietnamese

The already highly-marked Vietnamese eleven vowel system is further complicated by analyses which posit additional, diphthongal underlying vowels. Lien 1970 posits four two-element nuclei, B meno 1951 ten, and Thompson 1959 three with four underlying semi-vowel codas. The analysis presented here uses the abstract feature [tense] to eliminate entirely the need to represent diphthongs in underlying representations, reduces the number of semi-vowel codas to two, and simplifies the representation of Vietnamese syllable structure to a strict three-tier class system (CVC). Use of the [tense] feature follows Lavo, Vander Steiner's 1972 and Lebou's 1955 practice of considering long and ingliding vowels as members of a natural tense class. The rules for deriving V-ingliding surface diphthongs from underlying tense vowels provide a more complete account than before, based on conversational speech, of the automatic alternation, conditioned by tone and following consonant, of long ingliding and long non-ingliding vowels. The rules are intrinsically ordered with respect to the rules governing the spread of the [+high] feature to [+ant,cor] codas and the spread of the [+back] feature to [back] codas. The elimination of diphthongs from the underlying phonological representation of Vietnamese leads to a less marked vowel phoneme inventory, to a less marked syllable structure, and to a more natural account of feature spreading processes.
PETER SELLS, Stanford University

The Discourse Representation of Logophoricity

The notion of 'logophoricity' has been used recently in accounts of anaphors with non-chosen-bound referents, such as those found in Eskimo and Japanese. Such analyses propose a feature [-log] which is supposed to be specified on certain NPs by certain predicates of communication and concurrence. In this paper I will present a formal construction of the notion of 'logophoricity' using the Discourse Representation Structures framework developed by Kamp. Not only does this give some content to the feature [-log], but it also allows a much wider range of phenomena to be accounted for. I will propose that there is no such thing as logophoricity per se, but rather that it stems out of the interaction of two more primitive notions: the speaker from whose point-of-view the event is viewed, and the person with respect to whose concurrence (or 'self') the report is made. The account extends Kamp's analysis of reference to propositional attitudes, in that it is augmented to handle discourse referents for the 'point-of-view' and 'self', and links them to certain other entities in the discourse. For example a verb of communication will take the 'point-of-view' and 'self' of the embedded clause as its 'nuclear' argument. 'Psychological' predicates, like think, differ from verbs of communication in that the 'self' of the embedded clause is linked to the object of the verb, while the 'point-of-view' remains with the external speaker.

JANET S. SHIBAMOTO, University of California–Davis

Sex-Related Variation in the Ellipsis of Me and Ga in Japanese

Differences in particle deletion found in the natural conversations of 15 female and 15 male speakers of standard Japanese are reported and the basis for the differences examined. Japanese particles, especially me and ga, have proved problematic both for linguists and for students of Japanese. One reason is the close connection between particle selection and speaker-perspective psychology; another is the frequency of ellipsis of particles in natural conversation. Despite a handful of studies addressing particle ellipsis from various perspectives (Matsuda 1982, Martin 1975, Tsutsui 1983), this phenomenon has as yet to be thoroughly investigated. In particular, no studies address the issue of how or whether speaker identity affects Japanese particle ellipsis frequency. Shibamoto (1980) reports significant differences in deletion rates of particles me and ga, but does not provide a detailed analysis. The present study examines the distribution of covertly occurring me- and ga-ellipsis in Japanese conversational interaction. It attempts to account for the significantly different rates of deletion of these particles by demonstrating sex-related differences in apparent perceptions of what information is required by listeners in a discourse, specifically in the presupposition conditions on particle deletion proposed in Tsutsui (1981) operate in discourse.

PETER N. STAER, University of Washington

An Argument for the Syllable in Japanese

There is convincing evidence for the syllable in Japanese phonology. In the adjoining of two morphemes, the segments near the adjunction site undergo a variety of deletion, gemination and assimilation processes. For example, ichi (one) becomes iippai (one cup) (McCawley 1968) and kaze (wind) becomes harukaze (spring breeze). A generally accepted explanation is that processes such as gemination are prevented between two morphemes, but we see counter-examples such as 3.

1. *kakusou (inseminator) *kakusou (insemination) which is a product of gemination of the geminate /kak/.
2. *natsu (summer) *natsu (summer) which is a product of gemination of the geminate /natsu/.
3. *neto (net) *neto (net) which is a product of gemination of the geminate /neto/.

A better explanation is that one that recognizes that when each of the morphemes of a compound are 2 or more syllables, then deletion and gemination is prevented at the adjunction site.

Notice that we could not write a rule such as 4, below, based on nora since the underlying forms in example 3 contain 2 morae and 2 syllables each, while example 3 only contained 2 mora of 2 nora each (but with 2 syllables in the first and only 1 in the latter).

4. *niyou*me = (*niyou*me)₁ *niyou*me₂

NICHOLAS SOBIN, University of Arkansas & University of Iowa

Fusion in CONP

Paku (1982; see also Chomsky 1981) claims that relatives like (1) (vs. complements like (2)) are acceptable due to a special deletion process in CONP roughly like (3):

1. (The) girl who/that /likes spinach stays healthy.

2. *The girl who/that /likes spinach* *stays healthy*.

3. Fusion in CONP (FIC - my title):

   (1wh-phrase) [CONP L < [wh-phrase] [CONP L < [CONP L]]] 

   The present paper explores the possibility that this process is not special and is not restricted to relatives, but applies to any NPs fixed by wh-phrases that are in FIC, and whether they are [CONP] or not. Arguing that traces are not FIC, the claim is that traces are [wh-phrase] < [CONP], and that traces are [CONP] < [CONP]. Fusion in certain SOV+FI-ORDERED CONPs all together to escape the Doubly-Filled CONP Fitter where others do not. The former, but not the latter, will be the FIC of traces in the CONP. Take (3) to be triggered iff at least one CONP in CONP is [CONP]. This results in fusion and consequent acceptability in (1)(4) but in DFC violations.

4. (Who) left?

5. I wonder whether Mary left.

6. (Who) did you say that Mary saw? (7) *Who did you say whether Mary saw?

Here, rc’s are not exceptional; FIC is general. Also, the result of FIC has the lexical form of the triggering complement, explaining the alternate forms in (1). Also explainable is some variance in (2) by inclusion of trace as a marked (non-core) generalization of (3).

REV A. W. ROGERS, Bucknell University

Northern German and Subjacency

We exploit Chomsky's (1981, 307) contextualized definition of binding nouns (Ns) to solve a paradox for the Subjacency Condition posed by extraction facts from Northern German (NG). If both S and N are Ns in NG, it follows correctly from Subjacency that the wh-Adverb Condition holds and extraction from dclauses is impossible (Group A).

However, the following extraction types (Group B) are possible in NG, although under similar conditions (see Dem B Positive 1982) each involves creating at least 3 and S' in a single movement application: free positions within matrix S (1) free object position of the complement of a control verb (2) free positions within the embedded clause in (3).

1. *S saw *T宋 klaus
ganz *S (3) that *klaus *s ganz
gesehen

We show that this paradox does not arise if only those sentential nodes associated with a [wh/wh] CONP are potentially relevant as Ns. We propose a typology of German CONP types in which [wh/wh] CONPs are相互 exclusive and mutually exhaustive CONP structures. In Group A the relevant CONP is specified for the feature [wh/wh], while in Group B it is specified for the feature [wh].
SUSAN STEELE, University of Arizona (SAT AFT: 2)

Disagreeing About Agreement

The investigation of languages like Warlpiri (e.g., Hale 1981) has made explicit an assumption about their agreement: Agreement plays no role in syntactic composition of Warlpiri; two (or more) elements which agree in various formal properties and are (intuitively) part of a single expression, need not be adjacent to one another. Hale treats such expressions as separate, non-adjacent, constituent elements. That is, the syntactic constituency of Warlpiri agreement similarly has no syntactic consequences. This paper challenges this view of agreement.

Assuming the basic tenet of categorial grammar that linguistic composition depends on functional categories, this paper presents a theory of functions by which these giving rise to syntactic constituents (and, thus, such constituents themselves) can be identified. Funcos are classified according to the intersection of three simple criteria. Some belong to open classes; others, to closed classes. Some are optional to the domain of analysis; some are not. Some occur in a fixed position in their domain; others do not. Any function which both belongs to a closed class and is obligatory to its domain defines a syntactic constituent. In languages like Warlpiri, agreement conditions can be treated as a functor of this type.

MARK J. STEIN, Robert Morris College (MON MIR: 2)

The Semantics of Predication in Thai

Model theoretic semantics can do more than simply spell out truth conditions. Recently, Chierchia (1985) has proposed a nonstandard second-order logic that has true explanatory power, providing a semantic account of the behavior of nominal and verbal predicative structures. A major theory of predication distinguishes individuals and propositional functions. In this sense it is a variant of Frege's notion of saturated vs. unsaturated expressions. If such theories are to be of use, they must account for languages that have regular parametric distinctions such as Thai language. It lacks a clear example of syntactic common noun. For example, the question of a distinction between the noun /p/ and the verb /k/ is probably not a deep one.

As such the imposition of a second-order logic has considerable strength. The traditional standard in [N-Adj, N-Rel] and other modal situations. In this matter dealing with the control behavior of predicates normalized by the nominal case. In structures with no overt nominalizing element, control properties are evidenced. Without a proper control construction this behavior is evaluated in light of the widespread deletion of argument positions one finds in Thai. How does a grammar of predicate constructions get by without the individual/propositional function distinction? We consider the behavior of 1, participle clauses, which scarcely in the discussion of the saturated/unsaturated distinction Frege and Chierchia locate in the semantics.

ROBERT M. VAGO, Queens College & The Graduate Center, City University (SAT MIR: 1) of New York

The Autosegmental Analysis of Neutral Segments in Harmony Systems

The patterning of neutral segments (N) in word harmony systems is well-established: they do not alternate and neither initiate nor block harmonic spans. In the literature of autosegmental phonology, N has been analyzed in three ways: 1, N is P-bearing and undergoes late metathesis (e.g., Clements 1976, McCarthy 1984) 2, N is not P-bearing and undergoes late metathesis (e.g., van der Hulst 1984) 3, N is not P-bearing and is unspecified on a tier which is independent of the harmonic tier (e.g., Hall and Vergnaud 1981, van der Hulst and Smith 1982). This paper discusses the most interesting cases of neutral segments, including those of Hungarian, Montanés Spanish, and Bari, and argues that only analysis 3 is tenable.

I argue for the following universal convention: the unmarked category for a skeletal element associated with a [-yll] melodic plane in V, with a [-yll] melodic plane in C. Following Oehrly and Ralke (68), an element, changes to its unmarked state after a rule has changed the value of another element which depends on markings specificity. So, if a rule changes the melodic value on a melodic plane, the skeletal element associated with that plane will change according to the marking convention above. Now, we can constrain underlying surface structures to allow only C-elements to be associated with [-yll] melodic planes and -elements with [-yll] melodic planes. That is, whatever possible structures as in (1), which do not occur in natural languages, can be excluded.

(1) (a) C

(1b) V

I give examples for the skeletal marking convention based on data from English and Turkish. E.g., in English, the final accent in /wəbl/, e.g., becomes [-yll] (Oehrly and Ralke (68)). If the final element on the right is [-yll], the final element on the right is [-yll] melodic plane is unmarked. If the final melodic plane is [-yll] and the final element on the right is [-yll], the final element on the right is [-yll].

In the marking convention linked to the next rule, the skeletal element is changed to [-yll] and the syllable structure is acceptable. I also demonstrate the need for some of the skeletal marking and linking conventions if X-rotation is used. I conclude that the autosegmental analysis of neutral segments allows accounts of otherwise unsegmentable data and constraints on the theory to exclude structures that do not occur in natural languages.
KASHI WALI, Cornell University & Syracuse University

In-Situ Questions in Kashmiri and Marathi

Currently the scope of Questions-in-situ (Qia) is simulated as a movement in LF subject perhaps to ECP (Huang). This paper presents evidence from Kannada, for Qia scope in these languages. We argue that the scope of Qia is triggered by (a) semantic features such as factive, propositionally branching, non-branching, and (b) dependency, subject, deep scope. (c) The specific conditions under which the scope of Qia is triggered in Kannada and Marathi are investigated.

GEORGY L. WARD, San Diego State University

A Pragmatic Analysis of Propositional Affirmation

Previous analyses of VP Preposing (e.g., We beg you not to resign, but resign she did) have attributed to this construction the function of increased emphasis (Hooper & Thompson 1978) or prominence (Langacker 1974). An analysis of naturally occurring data, however, reveals that VP Preposing serves to trigger a subject proposition which has been evoked in the discourse but to whose truth the speaker has not explicitly committed himself. This function is termed here Propositional Affirmation (PA). The evoked proposition of PA may be one of two types: one which is situationally equivalent to that of the preceding text, or one which the speaker believes is situationally distinct. In addition, VP Preposing may be interpreted as the reverse of VP preposing constructions (cf. Prince 1981) and is shown to be a salient open propositional rule.

GREGORY L. WHITTEMORE, University of Texas-Austin & MCC

Computer Parsing of Unbounded Dependencies in Categorial Grammar

It has been argued that categorial grammar (CG) is an improvement over phrase structure grammar since CG allows for incremental semantic interpretation, which seems necessary in order to handle what is found in human parsing. However, not until the recent research on more complex structures by linguists like Steedman and others, did it appear possible that the theory would be robust enough for adequate computer parsing. Steedman (Lang. Syst. 1981) and Andre and Steedman (L&L, 84 (1981) explain a CG theory of low distance dependencies. For instance, repeated use of the functional constituency rule F/1 /V Y 1/2 /V Y 1/2 is used to give an explanation of the "am abuncture" construction in a CG system which a CG theory of long distance dependencies. This fact is used to show that the subject proposition is not a single proposition.

JOHN B. WILBUR, Purdue University

The Role of Contact in ASL Phonology

Contact between the articulating hand and the non-moving hand, head, chest, or arm has been variously treated in the ASL literature. Stokoe (1960) treated contact explicitly as a type of movement, while also treating it implicitly as a place of formation. Friesman (1974) highlighted the role that contact plays in the modification of signs. Those signs containing some contact lack the deletion of contact from signs containing it in various registers. Kredo (1991) described the redundancy rules which are associated with contact in the production of the non-moving hand in signs containing contact between the two hands. Wilbur (1978) wrote phonological rules of handshape alternation in which the determining environment was the location of the contact. It will be argued here that contact is not a feature of location but rather a feature of formation and as a type of movement segment. Contact will be shown to be a bridge between the major static sign descriptions (handshape, location) and their counterpart dynamic descriptions (change of handshape = local movement, change of location = path movement). Certain non-moving (Hold only) signs have contacts which are ambiguously treated by signing as either place of formation or movement, leading to variants of forms being produced under stress.

KARINA WILKINS, University of Massachusetts

Generic Infinites and the Scope of Generic Operators

Carson (1977) treats generic infinites and bare plurals as names of the kind to account for contrasts such as Ours are common vs. *Our are common. He builds a predicate restriction into the translation of the generic infinitive, which prevents third-level predicates from applying to infinitive generic VPs unless the predicate is formed from the scope object-level: predicate by generalisation. Since his translation language, like his, allows VP conjunction, Carson predicts that A donkey and a mule are stubborn can be true, since stubbornness applies to that of donkeys and mules are stubborn, which is incorrect. It can be shown that the generic reading of an infinitive results from a sentential generic operator rather than a VP operator. The distribution of VP-infinitive constructions is like the distribution of the VP-level generic operator affects truth conditions, e.g., persons' dogs are male or female, it is true on one reading and false on another, so a generic operator with scope over a conjoined VP is felicitous only when the generic operator has scope over the end.

KENN WITTENBERG, University of Texas-Austin & Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation

Parsing with Categorial Grammar

Recent extensions to Categorial Grammar involving functional composition and type-raising lead to serious problems for the most widely known formal parsing algorithms, one of the Earley's (1970). Nontermination of the algorithm and spurious ambiguity are the problems introduced. The solution presented here is inspired by A* algorithm of Hart, Nilsson, and Raphael (1968). It makes use of a chart data structure (May 1976, Albert & Blum) and an agenda to ensure that the entire search space will be explored if necessary, but uses a heuristic function in order to determine the optimum path to a solution. The algorithm is provably complete and fails to be in the best case provides an attractive alternative to the more popular breadth-first parsing algorithms. The problem of spurious ambiguity introduced by functional composition and type-raising is handled by a heuristic function that avoids trying alternative analyses unless the most favored ones fail to achieve a solution. Similarly, the problem of infinite analyses introduced by type raising can be avoided by the number of parsing attempts but increases the amount of feature passing to accomplish the task. To which end the work not only fits our parsing, but can be used as the basis for human parsing as well, the algorithm's advantages, and disadvantages of the two grammar approaches will be compared.

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intonation without movable stress in central alaskan Yupik Eskimo

Movable main phrasal stress is a major feature of prosody in English (Bresnan 1971), Serano and Siemssen 1972, Bollinger 1972) and perhaps most languages (Bollinger 1978). Yielding focus contrasts such as Sam DROVE vs. Sam drove. In Liberman 1973 and Pierrehumert 1988's terms, the intonational consequence is that the last pitch accent within a given phrasal tone is always aligned with the main phrasal stress in the associated text. Based on elicitation and on instrumentally-aided study of fundamental frequency in connected discourse taped during fieldwork, I argue that Central Alaskan Yupik Eskimo has a typologically interesting, simpler system: (i) A set of initial and final boundary tones clearly devalues intonational phrases. (ii) Within those phrases, speakers reject English-type minimal focus pairs. Instead, the final stressed syllable in the phrase is aligned automatically with the principle pitch accent in the phrasal tone, as shown below (17 = phrase boundary; # = stress; Hi and Le = principle pitch accents):

\[ \text{p jaklu}	ext{gaspug # nuna liqna # nutalqam qina) \} \\
\text{Oliver jr was sold she went out she there the hunter's daughter} \]

(iii) Focus is achieved instead by modifying phrasing and word order. For example, the main predication 'she went out' (above) is strongly focussed by being isolated in its own intonational phrase and by the posposing of the NP subject, the hunter's daughter.

Arnold M. Black, The Ohio State University

immediate precedence in gpss

A linear precedence (LP) rule X < Y in GPSS merely requires that category X precede category Y whenever the two are sisters. Precedence in this sense need not be immediate, though in a language with considerable hierarchical (rather than flat) constituent structure, mere precedence (C) and immediate precedence (CC) will often amount to the same thing, as we illustrate with examples from English. In a language with flatter constituent structures and freer word order there typically are elements whose location is quite rigidly determined with respect to other words; there is, for instance, the Finnish sentential adverb syste, which must immediately follow V - wherever V happens to be located in its S.

We argue that such ordering principles should be expressed directly in terms of CC rather than indirectly in terms of C. Indirect accounts either incorrectly require that one of the constituents involved is the first or last within its constituent, or they introduce the meta-theoretically undesirable device of quantification over categories in LP rules. The undesirability of indirect accounts can even be illustrated in English, in the ordering of V, object NP, and Adv within VP.

ABSTRACTS

of the Linguistic Society of America

symposia
Much work in current theoretical syntax recognizes the importance of examining the semantic relations involved in interpreting the NP arguments of verbs. This symposium will bring together a number of ongoing research programs that focus on the nature of these thematic relations. The papers and comments will address the interrelated issues of the exact formal representation of thematic relations and the syntactic and morphological configurations and constraints on the assignment of particular thematic roles.

The format for the program is as follows:

Moderator: Edward Keenan. Keenan will give a general statement of the research problem, with emphasis on the issues he considers important, and relate these issues to the papers to be presented and discussed in the symposium.

Presentation 1: Ray Jackendoff. Jackendoff will argue 1) that syntactic and semantic structures are autonomous systems and that semantic structure is not derived from syntactic structure, and 2) that thematic relations are structural relations defined over semantic structures, and not simply discursive appended to logical form. Comments on the presentation: Peter Culicover.

Presentation 2: Wendy Wilkins. Wilkins will argue 1) that well-formed predication and control structures are determined by conditions on thematic relations, 2) that the relevant thematic relations are to be represented at R-structure, which is an aspect of semantic representation distinct from any level of syntactic representation, 3) that the distribution of the English reflexive is to be explained with reference to the domain within which it is assigned a thematic role, and 4) that there is a unified account of Spanish pronominals in terms of R-structure. Comments on the presentation: Joan Bresnan.

Presentation 3: Paul Kiparsky. Kiparsky will argue 1) that grammatical relations are based on thematic roles, 2) that the linking of arguments at lexical structure is in accord with a hierarchical thematic role schema, 3) that “relation-changing” processes change the linking potential of predicates, and 4) that there is a universal definition of grammatical relations via the hierarchy of arguments and their linking. The theory will provide for an account of ergativity and “inversion” constructions, is supported by the control and anaphora facts, and explains the distinction between “bi-clausal” (Chinwini) and “monoclusal” (Malayalam) causatives within strictly lexicalist constraints. Comments on the presentation: Beth Levin.

Presentation 4: Hagit Borer. Borer will argue 1) that morphological operations that affect theta roles operate either in the lexicon or in the syntax, subject to well-formedness conditions such as the Projection Principle, and 2) that there are, given rules of morphology in the syntax, two possible outputs for every affixation: a lexical one which may violate the PP and a syntactic one which may not. The approach is applied to causative, reflexive, and passive versus middle constructions, where in each case there are homophonous morphological forms, one
of which is characterized in terms of the syntactic operation and the other in terms of the lexical operation. Comments on the presentation: Stephen Anderson.

Presentation 5: Hanna Walinska de Hackbeil. Walinska de Hackbeil will argue 1) that the true theta roles (Theme, Goal, etc.) are assigned in a syntactic Root Component by a privileged set of Roots, prior to NP Structure, 2) that the category of the arguments of the Roots is derived from their theta role, but other verbs must carry subcategorization frames, and 3) that English Zero Derivation is restricted by a thematically defined argument domain and a prohibition on extraction from a position which is assigned a theta role structurally. Comments on the presentation: Janet Randall.

Presentation 6: Leonard Talmy. Talmy will argue 1) that the semantic roles Figure and Ground and their basic correlations with grammatical relations explain a significant range of (cross-linguistic) data, 2) that the recognition of these roles allows certain semantic roles (e.g. Instrument) to be treated as derivational, and 3) that these roles allow for a generalization over certain other roles (e.g. Source, Goal, Path, and Location). Comments on the presentation: Joseph Emonds.

After each intervention by a commentator there will be time for floor discussion and at the end of the symposium there will be a summary statement by the moderator.

HANNA WALINSKA DE HACKBEIL, University of Washington

The Theory of Thematic Relations and Restrictions on Morphological Rules

This paper argues that only a privileged set of verbal Roots assign true theta roles such as Theme, Goal, etc. These rules are assigned in a Root Component, which is a syntactic component prior to d-structure. All rules of this component (e.g. Dative, Zero Derivation) mention terms defined within the theory of thematic roles and are lexically restricted to the Roots. The syntactic category of the arguments of the Roots is derived from these theta roles, but other verbal heads, which are inserted at d-structure, must carry subcategorization frames, and their arguments are assigned theta by default. Zero Derivation, which generates forms such as the milk of the cat, is a local rule in the sense of Horndeski. Because local rules are restricted by the argument domain (Lobeck 1984), it follows that Zero Derivation may not extract adjuncts, subject-controlled A's and transitive arguments. Hence, Zero Derivation may not move arguments which are assigned theta roles structurally (i.e. Inalienable Possessor or 0-Subject). The paper concludes that the theory of thematic roles must involve sublexical structures and argues for a non-lexicalist morphological framework.

BARI JACOBSOFF, Brandeis University

The Role of Thematic Relations in Linguistic Theory

Many contemporary uses of thematic relations treat them as "annotations" to logical form, part of the syntax. However, the original semantic motivation for thematic relations (e.g. Gruber 1965) can be maintained only by placing them within the theory of semantic structure. In the theory of Conceptual Semantics of Jackendoff (1983), thematic relations are relational notions in semantic structure, parallel in status to subject and object in syntactic structure. For instance, Theme, "the entity whose motion or location is described," is the first argument of the semantic function GO or HE; Goal, "the entity to which the action moves," is the argument of the Path-function TO; and so forth.

Under this view, the O-criterion emerges as a principle of well-formedness on the correspondence of syntactic structure to semantic structure. While a one-to-one relationship like the O-criterion has been widely assumed, a semantically motivated treatment of thematic relations reveals a somewhat looser correspondence. In particular, subcategorised A's that express multiple thematic relations are common. Some examples will be discussed and a proper way of formalizing the correspondence will be worked out.
PAUL KITAMORI, Stanford University

Thematic Roles and Grammatical Relations

This paper develops an account of grammatical relations based on thematic roles, and shows that it allows the problematic morphology-syntactic interaction or so-called causative verb to be explained within strictly lexicalist constraints. It is proposed that the linking of arguments at lexical structure is in accord with a hierarchical thematic role schema (essentially the hierarchy proposed by Jackendoff) and that arguments may be linked in lexical structure (either grammatically or semantically). "Relation-checking" processes then are interpreted as affix-triggered changes in the linking potential of predicates, and the class of NP-movement rules is eliminated from the syntax. In this approach there is a universal definition of grammatical relations in terms of the hierarchy of arguments and their linking; "deep" relations derivable in the syntax of arguments of a predicate; "surface" relations derivable on the grammatically linked subset. The theory provides for an account of ergativity and inversion constructions, is supported by the control and snapshot facts, and explains the distinction between "biclausal" (Chumash) and "monoclausal" (Malayalam) causatives.

LEONARD TALMY, University of California-Berkeley

Figure and Ground as Thematic Roles

Two semantic roles that can account for a wide range of linguistic behavior are "figure" and "ground". Their adoption has several advantages: 1) They capture two pervasive semantic notions that call for recognition. 2) They apply not only to different nominals within a clause, but also to different clauses within a complex sentence. The latter application reveals an apparent universal: certain inter-clause relations are expressed in one direction--Figure/Ground--and only one kind of Figure/Ground assignment. Thus, while languages generally can express an 'although' notion as in he went out although it was raining, seemingly none has a conjunctive to express the reverse relation: it rained although we went out. 3) They can apply not only to overt nominals, but also to nominal notions that are incorporated within verbs. 4) With them, certain other commonly posited semantic roles can be dispensed with as being derivative. Thus, what is considered the "instrument" of a causative sentence--i.e., one expressing causing event + resulting event--is here simply the Figure of the causing event. 5) They exhibit advantages over Fillmore's analyses in terms of "source", "goal", "path", and "location". These Fillmorean cases fail to capture the factor that is common to them and distinguishes them from, say, Patient or Agent: their designation of a reference object, i.e., the essence of my "ground" role.

MINDY WATTING, University of Washington

On the Linguistic Function of Thematic Relations

This paper will exemplify the usefulness of the level of Role-Structure. Role-Structure, a non-syntactic representation, is characterized as an aspect of semantic interpretation expressed by a 2-way relation comprised of the referential index of an NP, the set of thematic roles assigned to that index, and the domain on which that set is defined. The coindexing of antecedent-predicate pairs and antecedent-infinite pairs is determined at Role-Structure because it depends on the nature of the thematic relation between the predicate or infinitive and the matrix verb, even where the antecedent is not syntactically represented. Reduplications is also accounted for in terms of the assignment of thematic relations (that is, at Role-Structure), thus explaining certain historically re-occurring examples where reflexives and pronouns would seem to alternate within the same syntactic domain. Additionally, the various constructions involving N in Spanish are unified, e.g. is shown to license Role-Structure well-formedness violations, allowing the thematic relation to be suppressed, or allowing two roles to be assigned to the same individual.
PETER AVERY, University of Toronto

The Theory of the Lexicon and Acquisition of Inflectional and Derivational Morphology

Recent work in generative grammar has emphasized the importance of the lexicon in the overall organization of the grammar. This provides an opportunity to test the extent to which derivational and inflectional morphology can be explained. In this paper we will demonstrate, using a formalism recently developed by Kiparsky (1982), that the lexicon can be understood within a framework that can account for the wide range of phenomena observed in the acquisition of L2. The lexicon for each of these languages differs radically from the Lexicon for each of these languages differs significantly. Polish speakers attempt to exploit the lexical phonological properties of English and speakers of English attempt to make use of the word formation properties of Polish. Thus, features of the organization of the L1 lexicon are shown to significantly influence the development of the L2 lexicon. A theory of lexical phonology provides the explanatory framework.

ELLEN BROSELMAN, State University of New York-Stony Brook

Metrical Phonology and the Acquisition of English by Arabic Speakers

This paper examines various errors made by foreign language learners, and accounts for these errors as a function of the differences in phonological structure between the native and the foreign language. It is argued that while a linear model of phonological structure does not provide a ready account of these errors, the errors are consistent with a model which allows for a more natural representation of syllables and rhythmic structure in words, and which can be accounted for as interpretation of the lexicon. The errors involve the misapplication of foreign language stringing rules in accord with native language principles governing the organization of segments into larger metrical units.

SUSANNE FLYNN, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Head-Initial/Head-Final Parameter and the Acquisition of Phrase Structure in English Relative Clauses by Adult Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese Speakers

The challenge of an explanatory theory of adult L2 acquisition is to account both for the role of the L1 experience and for development independent of this in L2 learning. Flynn (1983, 1984, 1985) has proposed a parameter-setting (p-s) model of L2 acquisition in order to account for these two aspects. Original support for this model derived from an investigation of the head-initial/head-final parameter (Stowell, 1981) in adult L2 acquisition work on an investigation of the acquisition of head-initial pro-drop properties of English. This paper extends this investigation by adult speakers of Spanish, Japanese and Chinese. Results of a elicited production task confirm earlier reported findings by satisfying predictions made by the proposed p-s model with respect to patterns of development for the 3 groups tested. Specifically, results of analysis of errors made for each of 2 cases indicate structural sensitivities to the head-initial property of English. Importantly, in the cases in which the L1 and the L2 differ in headedness (Chinese and Japanese), results of structure and pattern of errors suggest that these learners reconstruct the L1 around the new parametric value suggesting that they calibrate L1 values to match the L2. These findings are used to argue for the role of Universal Grammar in L2 acquisition and that UC can account for both contrast and construction in L2 learning.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, University of Southern California

Overview: Second Language Acquisition

In this paper I propose mainly to update the "state of the art" in IL research existing at the time I presented my TESOL Toronto paper in 1983 (Rutherford 1984a) and then to suggest the kinds of further research that would now be called for. It seems to me that the major developments since 1983 are (1) the serious attempts at explanation of IL characteristics within the framework of a parameterized UC (work of White, Flynn, Talia), (2) the refinement and sophistication, through attention to e.g. functionally motivated parsing routines, of what had thus far been a rather simplistic notion of L1/L2 typological interaction (work of Johnt), and (3) the kinds of claims being made for ability to predict consistency in L1 through recourse to implicational universals and cross-categorial word-order occurrence (work of Hamilton).

An extension of (1), we may note that from the question most frequently addressed previously in research on universals and L2 acquisition—viz. Does IL violate UC?—we have moved to questions seeking explanation in terms of UC and whether or not IL implies knowledge that must be attributed to UG. The discussion of (2) will include the notion that an extension of the typological nature of L1 typological specification has to rely upon more complex evidence than thus far noted—a possible major difference between L1 and L2. The amplification of (3) will include, among other things, L2 acquisition predictability claims in terms of entire frequency hierarchies.
This symposium will demonstrate the structure and the use of PLNLP (Programming Language for Natural Language Processing), PLNLP is a high-level tool for linguists who want to account for data and theories for writing computational grammars.

Interest in computational linguistics -- the use of computers for linguistic research and applications -- is growing, both as a result of practical applications which have been made over the past few years, and as evidence of the growing interest in the field. PLNLP was developed and used in research projects at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center. It has also been taught in a graduate course at Cornell. This symposium will give the opportunity to both theory and practice of linguistics.

The participants will discuss the structure of PLNLP and show how it can be used for analyses of language at all levels: syntactic, semantic, building of knowledge-based and "expert" systems. They will demonstrate how such grammars can be built to incorporate the claims of various theoretical viewpoints.

BROAD-COVERAGE GRAMMAR AND ITS APPLICATIONS

The first large-scale real-world use of PLNLP was in the broad-coverage English parsing grammar which was begun in 1980 at IBM Research. This grammar was initially intended to serve as the parsing backbone for a text-critiquing system then called EPISTLE, and now known as CRITIQUE. In addition, this grammar has been used to provide structural analyses for a machine translation system (IBM Japan Science Institute). We will discuss the structure of the grammar both at a low level (number of rules, features, etc.) and at a higher level (overall strategy considerations). We will also discuss the current limits of the grammar and plans for its future development.
D. TERENCE LANGENDOEN, Brooklyn College and City University of New York Graduate Center

Elementary Program Writing for Formalizing and Testing Linguistic Analyses

Elementary grammars have been written (and tested on data) which address interesting problems in the syntax and semantics of English. These grammars constitute formalized analyses of these problems. A description will be made of each case, the approach taken, and its computational solution. The problems to be taken up include:

1. English tag questions;
2. A question-answering system for kinship terms;
3. Language acquisition;

ABSTRACTS

of the American Association for Applied Linguistics

regular papers
TIRI K. BHATTIA, Syracuse University

Toward a Religious-Colonial Model of Early Hindi Grammar

The aim of this paper is three-fold: to call for a reexamination of the early Hindi grammars; two: to demonstrate that the grammars in question follow a unique model of language which can best be characterized as the religious-colonial model; and three: to argue that the existing criteria used to evaluate the traditional grammars cannot be indiscriminately applied to the grammars in question and, therefore, a set of new evaluationary criteria is required to arrive at the satisfactory perception of the grammars.

The grammars depart from the perception of language embodied in the traditional prescriptive grammars. Compromising between the sociological and a purely linguistic view of language, the grammars are sometimes delinquent in presenting an accurate description of the language. However, treated as socio-historical data, they constitute a rich storage of sociolinguistic information which awaits exploitation by linguists working in the area of socio- and psycholinguistics in general, and Hindi linguistics in particular. The claims made in the paper are supported by the analysis of the data from the three oldest grammars, primarily, from the oldest grammar Ketala (1668) and secondarily, from Schulte (1744) and Beligatti (1781).

COURTNEY B. CAILLETH, Harvard University
JAMES GIE, Boston University
GRADUATE STUDENT, Harvard University

Narrative Style Shifting—Evidence for the Existence of a Privileged Vernacular

As one part of a follow-up study of children's sharing time narrative styles, we elicited a range of narrative accounts from a black fifth grader who, in second grade, consistently used a topic-associating style. Among the narratives elicited were two versions of the same "danger of death" account: one told to a white male interviewer, the other told to two black classmates without the interviewer present. The account to peers uses a wider range of narrative devices and is more coherently structured. These differences are discussed in light of Labov's claim that all speakers have in their repertoires a vernacular style, which represents their most natural and skillful language use.

BRUCE T. DOWNING, University of Minnesota
JAY TANG, University of Minnesota

Bilingualism in Thirty Hmong Families

Last fall parents of school-aged children in thirty American households were interviewed in Hmong concerning their learning of English and their use of and attitudes toward the English, Lao, and Hmong languages. These families are representative of the Hmong refugee population: the average male parent had two years of Lao schooling; 83% of the female parents had no formal education. A fourth of the men and over a third of the women are not literate in Hmong; the same proportion have not learned to read English. These families had been in the U.S. from three to eight years at the time of the study. Most of the parents report that they can communicate in English poorly or not at all in dealings with Americans in a variety of settings. Hmong is the language of the home and the Hmong community, but younger children may know English better than Hmong. Topics included in the survey are experience with ESL programs; extent and nature of contacts with English speakers; English literacy and TV-viewing: the use of audio recordings (cassettes) for personal correspondence; English loanwords and code-switching; attitudes toward Hmong and English and toward life in America. These results, compared with the findings of Downing and Dwyer (1981), Kershaw (1982), Reeder (1982), Downing et al. (1984), Heine (1985) and Green & Reeder (1985), provide a detailed view of stages in the adaptation of an immigrant group to life in an English-dominant Western society.
The Dynamics of Language Policy in Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia, being a multi-ethnic and a multi-lingual country, has experienced more competition for political, economic, and cultural dominance. One such area is the republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina with its three nationalities (Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian). There are two languages: the standard Serbo-Croatian and a local dialect. Since 1970, educational developments have focused on the standardization of language, which has led to the creation of a single educational system.

This report will discuss the current state of the language policy in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Special attention will be paid to the usage of the ethnically-marked lexical doublets, variants of the standard Serbo-Croatian language. The report is based on an investigation of the language that has occurred since 1970.

MIRIAM EISENSTEIN, New York University

Studying the Acquisition and Use of Speech Acts: Research Alternatives

This paper will review alternative approaches to data gathering and analysis in the area of speech act research. Hymes (1971) emphasizes on communicative competence and the realization that language functions are a crucial aspect of communication. Various speech acts are expressed by native and non-native speakers. Alternative approaches to data gathering have included the use of native informants, questionnaires, role plays, and the observation of natural language events. Analytic techniques have been descriptive, experimental, and ethnographic. The study of speech acts has moved toward the analysis of what can be revealed and what limitations the speech act set (Olstein and Cohen, 1983) and sociolinguistic factors (Thompson, 1983) will also be considered.

The discussion will highlight research alternatives as they are exemplified in the recent literature, e.g., Wolfson (1981, 1986), Beebe (1985), and Blum-Kulka (1985), Einfeldt (1985), and Blum-Kulka (1986).

JUDITH A. GIERUT, Indiana University

On Predicting Generalization in Phonological Learning

Fundamental to second language acquisition and the remediation of functional (non-organic) speech disorders is (1) the assessment of what the learner knows and has selection of some aspect of grammar (phonology) to be taught or treated that will result in the greatest generalization. The purpose of this research is to report the results of an experiment (single-subject multiple probe, multiple baseline design) that analyzed and treated the phonological systems of six functional disarticulators in their knowledge of the target sound system (2) errors associated with phonologically correct target uttering representations are easier to overcome (3) instruction on those aspects of the child's phonology that are most unlike the target sound system result in the greatest generalization.

RASALI DUNAV, University of Illinois

REFERENCES IN CHILD LANGUAGE: THE SPANISH PRO-NOUN SYSTEM

The purpose of this study is to examine the use of the Spanish pronoun system by children acquiring Spanish as their first language. The pronoun system is composed of the direct/accusative (lo/lo) and the reflexive (se). Three Spanish-speaking children, ages 2;6-3;0, 3;0-3;6, and 4;0-4;6, were acquiring language normally were tape-recorded once per month over a period of six months. Natural communicative situations occurring in each child's home became the corpus subjected to analysis. Data analysis was based on Garcia's (1975) framework. In this framework the Spanish pronouns combine with the discourses to define the roles of the participants (agents, patients, benefactors, etc.) within events (transitive, intransitive). Results will be discussed in terms of the types of pronouns used by each child over time, the types of verbs with which the pronouns combine, and the participant roles conveyed by the children's use of pronouns. Implications for language evaluation of the Spanish-speaking child will also be discussed.

BARBARA GOMES, San Diego State University

A STUDY OF NATIVE AMERICAN NARRATIVES

This research investigates Native American learners' strategies for constructing stories based on powerful pictorial representations. The story material has been used in previous studies of narrative recall where cultural elements were highlighted by Indian children drawn from different communities. In this study, students' own narrative styles are examined and compared with a large body of retold narrative styles collected from Sioux, Navajo, and Pueblo children.

JESS JOHN-SKINNER, University of New Mexico

MARTIN LEONARD. University of New Mexico

CAROLYN PANOFSKY, University of New Mexico

A Study of Native American Narratives

JUDITH A. GIERUT, Indiana University

On Predicting Generalization in Phonological Learning

Peter W. KELPATRICK. University of Puerto Rico

Conversation Turn-Taking Strategies in Puerto Rican Spanish

Conversational turn-taking strategies in English (Sacks, et al., 1974, Schegloff, et al., 1977, Goodwin, '81, etc.) have attempted definitions of turn and the factors involved in turn-taking, maintaining simultaneous speech, and de-emphasizing a conversational turn. This is appropriate in English because "overwhelmingly, one party talks at a time" (Sacks et al., 1974, p. 706), "Turn" as defined in English conversation, however, seems less important to Puerto Rican Spanish. This paper introduces the notion of "control" as interactive with "turn" in determining the progress of the conversation. Even when not speaking, "control" may be established and maintained by a variety of factors. Age, experience, previous reliability, and verbal facility can establish conversational control which will supersede other turn-taking factors mentioned in studies of English.
DENISE R. MURRAY, JMD, Los Angeles Scientific Center, Stanford University

Literate at Work: Medium of Communication as Choice

Since Aristotle, scholars have discussed the nature and effect of literacy. Tradition views proposed a dichotomy between orality and literacy, with orality acceding charity in the way people think. More recently, researchers have suggested an oral/lessen continuum, not necessarily resulting from (but continuum also oversimplifies the phenomena of orality and literacy (e.g., splitting, face-to-face, telephone, or computer characteristics). The argue that mediums are not themselves the context of discourse and the in the performance of between speaker/writer and between writer and listener. Within this view, I will demonstrate how interlocutors might view the context of situation. I will then the teaching of literacy.

FREDERICK J. HENNEBERGER, University of Washington

LINGUISTIC THEORY AND SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING

Any observer of the relationship between the fields of second language learning and linguistics is confronted by two very obvious facts. First, throughout history, the research field has been the subject of many specialists in the latter in a direct -- and sometimes even mechanical -- way. Linguistics to the question of second language learning. The most important developments in the field of second-language learning accompanied the Chomskyan revolution of the 1960's, when we, in the field, observed, and at times, aided, the noticeable change of attitude among the practitioners of second language learning. The subject of this paper is the study of the relationship between second language theories and the theoretical language of the teaching and learning of a second language. This paper will place the relations between the fields of second language learning and linguistics in historical perspective and, in doing so, attempt to explain these facts. We will furthermore investigate the particular theories of language and particular teaching methodologies and the issues that bear on the possibility of the pedagogy implementing the results of the theoretical linguist.

SANDRA R. SCHNEIDER, Stanford University

Discourse Processes in Pre-Threshold Anglais Langue Second Language

This paper is based on the findings of an ethnographic study in which six sixth grade Anglais langue seconde classes in semi-rural Queen's data from the instructional settings are examined by focusing on the role of the object-oriented communication, or discourse related to the formal instructional agenda of lessons, is explored through analysis of the data associated with learning activities that take place in each class. The role of intermediary-oriented communication, or discourse related to the social context of discourse, is explored through an analysis of the data with which the material and target varieties of learners are put.

The paper deals with several theoretical questions related to: 1) the description of the communicative competencies of interlocutors in settings where speaker fluency does not obtain; and 2) a description of second language pedagogy as conversational genre.

ANDREW TYLER, University of Iowa

WILLIAM NAVY, Center for the Study of Reading, University of Illinois

USE OF THE SYNTACTIC PROPERTIES OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES DURING READING

Few experimental studies have investigated how derivational morphology is used in language learning and processing (Conry, 1987; Fredy and Benay, 1982, Tift, 1981, Sternberg and colleagues, 1983). Most of these allow references between the language and the world in general reading (Chomsky and Balota, 1984). This paper examines high school readers' use of the syntactic information of common English derivational suffixes while reading for comprehension. The two main sections of the paper discuss the syntactic properties of derivational suffixes, they do not exploit that knowledge while reading. (40 high school students read syntactically complex sentences in which the syntactic category and morphological complexity of a target word were manipulated. One might expect that since suffixes words are correctly marked for part of speech, they would provide readers additional help in determining the syntactic structure of sentences. However, the subjects made significantly more suffix errors if the target word was suffixless. Moreover, they made significantly more suffix errors if the suffix was a transparent, well-known Level II suffix (e.g., -eae, -en) than if it was a more opaque suffix (e.g., -tion, -try). We hypothesise that the additional syntactic aid potentially provided by suffixes is outweighed by the increased potential for dissociation of morphologically related forms.

ALAN K. VAIDNOS, Indiana University

CONTROLLING NORMS AND DECODORIZATION IN HAITIAN CREOLE

Haitian Creole (HC) has been undergoing a process of standardisation as a direct consequence of the extension of its domains of use. Two norms are developing: a basilectal one targeted on the speech of rural monolinguals and an acrolectal one, distinguished by lenitified features, oriented toward the speech of urban bilinguals. The acrolectal norm dominates in materials in the classroom. In our standardisation use of HC as classroom vehicle at the primary level and in periodical publications destined for monolinguals produced by religious groups. The lenitification norm is faster spreading, each of them requiring distinct as well as visual interactions between the very promoters of the basilectal norm. It is our claim that ambivalent attitudes toward HC on the part of all groups and the fact that many of the variants of HC are rural in origin involve alternation between forms located on a continuum HC-French makes it probable that the acrolectal lenitification will emerge as the dominant one. Paradoxically, the valorisation of HC and the semi-official status it has attained demands it to decentralise and to merge with its lexical base language.

TAMARA VALENTINE, University of Illinois

VARIETIES OF ENGLISH AND WOMEN'S LANGUAGE: CULTURE AND CREATIVE

This paper has three aims: First to provide a framework for the understanding and description of "transcategorisation" of a context in an institutionalised non-native variety of English. Second, to describe the use of language for representing underlying cultural categories of social behavior toward females in Indian English texts. And, Third, to provide comparative statements of such Indian English texts with selected American English. The analysis is based on literary texts (e.g., Malk Bi Anand, Anita Nand, Kushwant Singh) and focuses on the familial categories (wife, mother, widow) and the cultural themes (pollution/purity, preserve of traditions, etc.) which are solely significant in the English texts. These native cultural patterns and participant structures are explored through an analysis of the data with which the frame of reference varies in the varieties of learners are put.
EVANGELINE MARIS VARONIS, University of Michigan
SUSAN H. GASS, University of Michigan

Corrective Feedback in Non-Native/Non-Native Discourse

Conversations in a second language have been studied from a variety of perspectives. A recent controversy centers around the role of native speaker (NS) feedback in non-native (NN) discourse. That is, does correction in the course of a conversation affect acquisition, eventually resulting in the restructuring of some aspect of a learner's grammatical system? Evidence for and against the importance of feedback has been presented. Within this framework, Chou, Dey, Chevoveth and Luppescu (1982) and Brook, Coakes, May and Long (1984) have shown that NS correction in L2 conversations has little effect on learners' grammatical development. On the other hand, Crookes and Ruben (1985) examined the issue of incorporation of corrective feedback in both free conversation and two communicative tasks, finding a greater effect of feedback in communication activities as opposed to free conversation. In this paper we consider the role of feedback as it relates to NN/NN conversations. We examine 10 dyads of NS's of Japanese studying English. In our analysis we consider differences between self and other repair as well as task types, arguing that NS repairs do affect the restructuring of learners' grammatical systems. Differences in the way repairs are accepted vis a vis grammatical point to differences in the way learners internalize L2 knowledge and in the control they have over that knowledge.

HERBERT ZIMMEL, University of Michigan

A Developmental Study of Narrative Recall

A notable advance in the study of memory has been a shift to regard the human learner as actively engaged in constructing reality and processing sensory input and to the beginning of an interest in the developmental analysis of cognitive processes. However, such studies are typically limited to gross comparisons among children at various age-levels. And, while most memory is concerned with meaningful events, many studies still employ nonsense stimulus material to control for variations in subjects' experiential backgrounds. Also, most experimental studies investigate only intentional memory, even though a great deal of memory phenomena have little to do with intentional remembering and are likely to be mediated by different factors.

This paper will report findings of a developmental study of narrative material in which the time interval between original learning and subsequent recall. The opportunity to retell the story immediately upon hearing it, and the equivalence in gender between the subject and the main character of the story were systematically varied. It examines unintentional memory of meaningful material among children of different but contiguous age groupings—age 5, 6, 7, 8.

JANE SUEONGLER, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Identity Markers and L2 Pronunciation

A learner's pronunciation of L2 is influenced, in part, by social and psychological factors. We have evidence, for example, that attained pronunciation proficiency in L2, as well as L2 pronunciation at any given time, can vary according to the learner's feelings of ethnic or social identity (see Beebe, 1981; Beebe & Sueongler, 1982). However, we know very little about which sounds L2 speakers use as IL or VL identity markers, and why. Trudgill (1984) referring to IL speech, suggests that the sounds most likely to become socially marked are those which are stereotypes. We need to determine whether this may also be true of L2 speech.

A study will be reported on which was designed to meet this need. These questions were addressed: Do L2 English speakers identify particular sounds as stereotypical of American English? If so, do different IL groups report the same IL stereotypes? What sounds do subjects report as stereotypical of their own IL? Do any of these sounds become markers in the subjects' actual speech? Interviews were conducted, with subjects from different IL backgrounds, by means of two different approaches: first, a series of indirect imitation tasks (following Flege & Denny, 1983 and Preston, in press), and then, a set of direct questions regarding stereotypes.

Results will be discussed, along with implications for theories of L2 social marking.
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Friday Evening, 27 December
7:00-10:00 PM
Grand Ballroom A

Organized by M. Dale Kinkade,
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Issues in Making Programs Work in Schools

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Unphonized Salish

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The Makah Language Program

CHAD THOMPSON, Alaska Native Language Center
Alaska Athabaskan Languages and the Linguist
ABSTRACTS

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regular papers
WORD CHOICE IN TWO CANADIAN URBAN SURVEYS AND SYNTACTIC VARIABLE CHOICE IN SPONTANEOUS SPEECH

This paper (de Wolf) will discuss the choice of lexical item, with the requirement of semantic sameness, as it relates to socioeconomic status, age, and sex and compare the effect of geographic distance relating to this word selection in urban surveys in two Canadian cities several thousand kilometers apart. We hope thereby illustrate cross-Canadian sociocultural and sociolinguistic similarities in lexical choice.

This paper (Hasse-Ludt) is based on research conducted during a major Canadian urban dialect survey. It deals with syntactic items of spontaneous speech and compares these variables with the answers to the survey's formal syntactic questioning in respect to age, sex, and socioeconomic status. The focus of the discussion is the discrepancy between the actual variable of uncontrolled speech and the chosen value of formal prompting based on notions of grammatical correctness.

JOHN ESLING, University of Victoria

VANCOUVER VOWEL SYSTEMS: THE EFFECT OF LONG-TERM SETTING

Acoustic analysis procedures are used to identify vowel values across four social groups for both male and female speakers in the Survey of Vancouver English (Gregg, et al., 1981, 1984). The hypothesis that a tongue-retracted setting characterizes working-class social groups and that a tongue-advanced setting characterizes middle-class social groups of the Survey is tested and evaluated. Long-term spectral averages are obtained for each of the eight cells in the 16-35 year-old age group of the Survey, and are compared with data for known voice quality settings. Vowel clusters are also compared individually with vowel cluster data of predicted models of tongue settings to identify patterns of shifts across the vowel systems of the eight cells. This description represents an elaboration and broadened application of the technique developed to identify the presence of habitual secondary vowelisation in the accent of an urban dialect of Houston, Texas (Esling and Dickman, 1988).

CRAWFORD FEAGIN, University of Virginia-Falls Church

A NEW APPROACH TO VARIATION IN THE SOUTHERN DRAWW: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ALABAMA TALK

Various attempts to analyze the Southern drawl have resulted in disagreement among native-speaker linguists. While the first problem in dealing with the drawl is defining it, an equally serious problem is coping with its variability, the actual source of disagreement. For these two reasons the drawl has proved peculiarly resistant to analysis.

Using Hablick's (1996) definition of the drawl, a careful examination of tape-recorded informal interviews from one Alabama community, observation of native speakers, and examination of native speaker intuitions have shown that, in addition to its many linguistic constraints, both segmental and suprasegmental, the drawl is subject to a number of different types of sociolinguistic constraints: 1) geographical differences—that is, both regional variation and urban-rural differences; 2) differences depending on demography—age, sex, and social class; 3) differences in language use—intimacy and solidarity versus formality and distancing; 4) differences according to topic; and 5) the psychosocial constraint of self-identification.
Recurrent Alternations in Portuguese and Their Social Dimensions

Certain patterns of variation with regard to inflection, position of stress, and the nature of consonant clusters are found in many forms of Brazilian Portuguese and other varieties of Portuguese. The present study describes these features in a well-documented but scarcely studied form of Brazilian Portuguese and examines some hypotheses to explain the wide-spread occurrences of the observed variation. The social basis of certain alternants is shown to be a long-term, constant feature.

Phonetically-based misunderstandings are common in every-day life. In some cases these events represent minor breakdowns in the balance of redundancy and economy which is an ever-present factor in language variation; in other cases phonetic and phonological differences among social dialects are primarily responsible for misunderstandings. Earlier experiments (Seitz & Labov 1985) assessed the accuracy of people's recognition of phonemes in naturally spoken, connected American English under optimal listening conditions. These experiments supported the description of normative behavior which serves as a background for research on cross-dialectal communication. The present experiments use talkers representing different dialect areas to focus upon the effect of social dialects in contrast with phonetic factors in phoneme recognition. The stimuli are fictitious place and family names, surveyed in advance to control for cognitive effects. The stimuli are presented to listeners in a syntactic frame, e.g., "Edit the Cowansburg file." While there is a constant, low-level error rate of about 10% for error-prone phonological types which are phonetically practically equivalent across dialects (e.g. final weak fricatives), there is significant interaction between talker's and listener's dialects in the case of phonetically and/or phonologically different dialects; for example, "Cowansburg" spoken by a Philadelphian as /kou-ahnz-bar/ is nearly always heard as "Kallemberg" by outsiders.
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