INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, the 11th 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 (Sandra Chung, Chair; Byron Bender; David Bowry; Georgette Ioup; John McCarthy; Donca Steriade; and Deborah Tannen) and the AAAL Program Committee (Lyle Bachman, Chair; Susan Gass; Jacquelyn Schachter; and Bill VanPatten). 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 New Orleans Local Arrangements Committee (Georgette Ioup, Chair; Mackie Blanton; Judith Maxwell; Gail Nolan; and Mary Reuten).

We hope this Meeting Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of the 1988 Annual Meeting in New Orleans.

November 1988
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GENERAL MEETING INFORMATION

EXHIBIT HALL

Sponsors of Coffee in the Exhibit Hall

28 December 10:00 AM - 12 noon  John Benjamins North America, Inc.
29 December 10:00 AM - 12 noon  1989 Linguistic Institute
30 December 8:30 AM - 11:30 AM  Linguistic Society of America

Exhibitors
Booth 303  Academic Press, Inc.
Booth 206  Association of American University Presses
Booth 100  Basil Blackwell, Inc.
Booth 101-103  Cambridge University Press
Booth 106  University of Chicago Press
Booth 302  Fortis Publications, Inc.
Booth 205-209  John Benjamins North America, Inc.
Booth 103-107  Joint Book Exhibit
Booth 301  Kluwer Academic Publishers
Booth 105-107  Linguistic Society of America
Booth 303  Longman, Inc.
Booth 204  MIT Press
Booth 307  Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, Inc.
Booth 300  Mouton de Gruyter
Booth 102  Oxford University Press
Booth 304  Prentice Hall Regents
Booth 104  Routledge, Chapman and Hall, Inc.
Booth 306  Taylor & Francis
Booth 300  Walter de Gruyter

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

Wed, 28 December 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
Thurs, 29 December 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
Fri, 30 December 8:30 AM - 11:30 AM

The display copies in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit will be sold beginning at 8:30 AM on 30 December, the proceeds to be donated to 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 5% greater than that given by the publisher, will be taken prior to 30 December at the Linguistic Institute. All orders must be received by 3:00 PM on 30 December. Unclaimed copies will be resold and the advance payment donated to the Linguistic Institute.

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The Loyola Room on the second floor has been set aside for the use of students attending the meeting. Designated as Student Room, it will be open on 28 and 29 December, 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM and in the morning on 30 December until 11:30 AM.

Language Editor
Sarah Thomason, Editor of LANGUAGE, will meet with interested students in the Loyola Room at the following times:

Wed, 28 December 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM
Thurs, 29 December 9:00 AM - 10:00 AM

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

Wed, 28 December 10:00 - 11:00 AM
Thurs, 29 December 10:00 - 11:00 AM
Fri, 30 December 10:00 - 11:00 AM

American Association for Applied Linguistics
The 11th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Applied Linguistics will be held 27-29 December. For these sessions, see pp. xi-xix.

American Dialect Society
Part of the Annual Meeting of the American Dialect Society will be held on Thursday, 29 December, from 3:30 - 5:00 PM in the Wildcatter Room. For information, see pp. x-xii.
HIGHLIGHTS

Tuesday, 27 December

• LSA Executive Committee Meeting

  The Officers and Executive Committee (Calvert Watkins, President; William Bright, Vice President; President-Elect: Elizabeth C. Traugott, Past President; D. Terence Langendoen, Secretary-Treasurer; Sarah Thomason, Editor; Dawn Bates; A.L. Becker; Byron Bender; Wallace Chafe; Ann Farmer; John Goldsmith; Kenneth Hale; G. Richard Tucker; and Arnold Zwicky) will meet beginning at 9:00 AM.

• LSA/MLA Presidential Forum

  This joint forum is titled "Federal Support for Foreign Language Study: Questions and Issues." The session is scheduled for 7:00-8:15 PM in the International Ballroom of the Hyatt Regency. Winfred P. Lehmann (U TX-Austin), an LSA and MLA Past President, will preside. Papers to be presented are: "An Internationally Literate Nation by the Year 2000: What Will It Take?" by Lilian Fubilones (CFLIS); "National Policies, Priorities, and Problems" by J. David Edwards (JCL); and "On Support for Foreign Languages at the NEH" by John Hammer (NAA).

Wednesday, 28 December

• Presidents’ Meeting with Linguistics Students

  Past President Elizabeth Traugott; 1988 LSA President Calvert Watkins; and William Bright, Vice President and President-Elect, will meet with linguistics students from 12:30-2:00 PM in the Loyola Room.

• LSA Business Meeting

  This year the Business Meeting has been scheduled in the International Ballroom, 5:00-7:00 PM. This meeting will be chaired by Calvert Watkins, LSA President. The agenda for this year's Business Meeting includes discussion of the time and place of the Society's annual meetings. A report on the member responses to the survey mailed with the dues invoice will also be presented. Sign interpreting service will be provided. The members of the Resolution Committee are Judith Maxwel, Chair; Ann Farmer; and John Goldsmith. The rules for motions and resolutions appear on page XV.

Thursday, 29 December

• Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics

  The Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics will sponsor a panel discussion on "Getting Tenure" from 12:30-2:00 PM in the University Room. Panel members are: Paul J. Hopper (SUNY-Binghamton); Catherine G. Ringer (U IA); and Elizabeth C. Traugott (Stanford U). All members are invited to attend and are encouraged to participate in the discussion.

• 1988 Presidential Address

  Calvert Watkins, the 1988 LSA President, will deliver his Presidential Address at 2:00 PM in the International Ballroom. The address is entitled, "New Parameters in Historical Linguistics, Philology and Cultural History." Sign interpreting service will be provided.

• Committee on Social and Political Concerns

  As a follow-up to the resolution in opposition to the "English-only" movement adopted by the LSA at the New York Annual Meeting in 1986, the Committee on Social and Political Concerns will sponsor an informal meeting in the Gold-Rex Room, 6:00-7:00 PM. The Committee hopes this meeting will bring interested members up to date on recent developments.

PROGRAM

Tuesday, 27 December

EVENING

ROOM: International Ballroom

LSA/MLA PRESIDENTIAL FORUM: FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDY: QUESTIONS AND ISSUES 7:00-8:15 PM

Chair: Winfred P. Lehmann (U TX-Austin)

Lilian Fubilones (CFLIS): An Internationally Literate Nation by the Year 2000: What Will It Take?


John Hammer (NAA): On Support for Foreign Languages at the NEH

ROOM: University Room

LSA SYMPOSIUM: WRITING SYSTEMS AS OBJECTS OF LINGUISTIC INQUIRY 8:00-11:00 PM

Organizer: W.C. Watt (U Ca-Irvine)

WRITTEN LANGUAGE AS A REPRESENTATION OF SPOKEN LANGUAGE

James D. McCawley (U Chicago): Some Graphological Considerations

John S. Justeson (Stanford U) & Laurence D. Stephens (U NC-Chapel Hill): Representational Variation and Analogical Change in Electron Spelling

Victor R. Mair (U Pa): The Tetragraphs and Spoken Chinese: An Historical Overview

WRITTEN LANGUAGE AS A THING-IN-ITSELF

Dennis Schmandt-Besserat (U TX-Austin): The Origin of Written Language in the Middle East

W.C. Watt (U Ca-Irvine): Cuneiformization and Hieroglyphs in the Orient

Emeritus Jameson (U Ca-Irvine): Psycholinguistic Testing of Grammars for Writing Systems

ROOM: Emerald Ballroom

LSA SYMPOSIUM: CROSS-LINGUISTIC QUANTIFICATION (PART I) 8:00-11:00 PM

Moderator: Barbara Partee (U Ma-Asher)

Martha B. Butterfield (U Georgia): The Antipassive Construction and Distributivity

Commentator: Jerry Sadock (U Chicago)

Elaine Zeitchik (U Pa): Quantifiers without Ranges in Strict Selection

Commentator: Ken Hale (MIT)

Leonard Katz (U Sa): Quantifiers and the Non-universality of Much Phrasing

Commentator: Simon Baker (U Ma-Asher)

ROOM: Gold-Rex Room

AAAL SPECIAL SESSION: AAAL: THE PAST, THE PRESENT, THE FUTURE 9:00-11:00 AM

Moderator: Susan Case (D U)

Presiders/Conductors:

Bernard Spolsky (Harvard U)

Albert Valdman (Indiana U)

Paul Angelis (U Ca-Irvine)

9:00 AM: Social Hour
PHONOLOGY: TONE, ACCENT, AND STRESS
Chair: Robert Yeo (Queens U/Inhun Grad Corr)
Room: International Ballroom

9:00 Laura J. Dunnell (U L2): Local and Vertical Tone Shift in Zulu and Shona
9:20 Pachafa Chirerera (U Ca-Santa Cruz): In Defense of Accent
9:40 Leah M. Bailey (U GE/Stockholm U): Representing Pitch Accent in Swedish
10:00 Elissa Valmair (U BU): A Pitch-Accent Analysis of Finnish Intonation
10:20 Yojo Nagawa (U Ca-Berkeley) & Ke ave Hata (Speech Tech Lab): Delayed Pitch Fall as a Seed of Historical Accent Change in Japanese
10:40 Karl A. Swingle (U ME-Minneapolis): A Metrical Analysis of Munster Irish Stress
11:00 Curtis Blake (U II-Austin): An Ant-Sequential Account of Secondary Stress in Chuxiong Ai-Tui-Li
11:20 Michael Hammond (U CA): Stress Shifts and Extravesatility
11:40 Mary L. Berlin (U BU): The Articulation of Stress Clash in English

DISORDER ANAYLISIS/PATRAGNOSIS
Chair: Karl W. Martin (U CA)
Room: University Room

9:00 William Frawley (U DE): Negation in Hawaiian Discourse
9:20 Takao Hattori (Kyoto U) & Ken Yoshimoto (ATS Interpreting Telephonic Aka Lahi): Disambiguating Japanese Negative Sentences
9:40 Ellen F. Prince (U PA): The Discourse Function of Clinical Sentence Frames in Swedish
10:00 Endic Vinnik (U PA): Canadian Focusing and Catalan Right-Dislocation
10:20 Julia Wetherbee (ATS Bell Labs) & Gregory Ward (Northwestern U): ‘Is this true?’ vs. ‘Is this true?’ in English
10:40 Nancy R. Reddy (U MN-Minneapolis): The Discourse Function of Clitic Sentences in Spoken English
11:00 Catherine B. Hall (CONS CORP/PA): Pragmatic Change and the Development of the NPU Corr Graft
11:20 Yongjae Heo (U BU): A Centered Approach to the MC/Coaar/Topia Reorganization in Korean
11:40 Elke Makarov (U Ca-Berkeley): Concessive Conditionality in Modern Greek: Grammar or Fragments

FIRST LANGUAGE ACQUISITION
Chair: Ann Peters (U HI-Honolulu) Room: Explorers Room

9:00 *David Ingram (U BC): Phonological Acquisition and Radical Universalization
9:45 Judith G. Roachberg (Northwestern U): Learning the English Vowel Lengthening Rule
10:05 Judith & L. (J. E.) (U): Articulatory Variability in Children’s Production of Liquids and Glides
10:25 Michael P. Lynch (U Maim): Development of Speech-like Vocalizations Without Audition
10:40 Judith A. Asendorf (U Ill) & Steven B. Chin (U): Linguistic and Clinical Aspects of Articulatory Speech Disorders
11:05 Bepheke Saper (U PA): The Comprehension of Metaphor by Preschool Children

1:15 Mihula Fischer (Touquet U): Tutorial Responses in Caregiver-Child Interaction

THE ASSESSMENT OF BILINGUAL PROFICIENCY
Chair: Eugene Brekle (USC) Room: Gold Room

9:00 Peter R. Lowenberg (George-town U): Non-Native Varieties of English and Assessment of English Proficiency
9:30 David Barmwell (Columbia U): Some Limitations of the ACTFL/CEFR Oral Proficiency Inventory
10:00 Albert Yablon (U IL): Testing for the Use of a Foreign Language in a Dialectic Situation
10:30 Csilla Barbach (U Ill): Test Methods: The Context of Performance in Language Tests
11:00 Elke Gilain (U IL): The Computerized National Disourse Clock

LITERARY LINGUISTICS 1
Chair: Karla Talmage (U NC-Chapel Hill) Room: Emerald Ballroom

9:00 Judith Assen (U Ca-Santa Cruz): Constitutive Agreement in Tontial (Mayan)
9:20 Louise Mountjoy (U Ca-Santa Cruz): Constitutive Coordination in Russian
9:40 William A. Leidig (U Ca-Santa Cruz): Group Reference and the Plural Pronom Pronom Conflation
10:00 Mary Teit (Edinburgh U): Agreement and Null Arguments in Lakota
10:20 Margaret Spence (U MI-Madison): Agreement and Incorporation Pronouns in Maya
10:40 Jack Martin (U Ca-Long Beach): On the Interaction of Agreement and Verb Incorporation in Crow Syntax
11:00 Matthew X. Alexander (MIT): Three Minimalism
11:20 George A. Broadwell (U Ca-Long Beach): Reflective Agreement
11:40 Stephen B. Anderson (Johns Hopkins U): Lexical Load and the Distribution of Reflexives with Causatives

LITERARY LINGUISTICS 2
Chair: Karla Talmage (U NC-Chapel Hill) Room: Emerald Ballroom

9:00 Deidre C. Lee (U CA): Hebrew-Arabic Comparative Depictive Diphthongs in Yiddish: Syllable Structure and Chronology
9:30 Martin D. Beschor (U PA): The Generalization of the Verb-Second Constraint in Yiddish
9:40 John E. Joseph (U PA): Adoptions and Affiliation
10:00 John A. Harkness (Bard U): The Metrical Behavior of the Verbs in Old English Poetry
10:20 Susan Pinker (U PA): Verb Movements in Old English
10:40 Dushanke Feng (Wang Lyna): A Diachronic Study of the English Past Tense
11:00 M.R. Paill (Queens U/Canada Grad Corr): Memory-Driven Verb/COP/END Tense Before Sonorant-Occlusive Clusters
11:20 W. Larry Shanklin: The Grammar of Negation in Middle English

OUTLINES OF BILINGUALISM
Chair: Brian Craik (CAL) Room: Milliker Room

9:00 Elizabeth Lane (U Belo-Ouagadougou): Conventions with Bilingual Two-Year-Olds
9:30 Neal R. Huflick (U IL): Repair in a Bilingual Family: The Preference for Other-Correction
10:00 Mary Ellen Garcia (U IL-Japan): "tsuru Roe": Hispanic Children's Requests
10:30 Fred Genesee (McGill U): Bilingual Acquisition in Infancy: Confusion of Competence?
11:00 Sobehra Haas (U TX): The Development of Subject-Warrenchange Behavior in Bilingual Children

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11:00 Elke Gilain (U IL): The Computerized National Disourse Clock
WEDNESDAY, 28 DECEMBER

AFTERNOON

12:00-1:00 PM: BUSINESS MEETING

International Ballroom

Chair: Calvert Watkins

Executive Committee: Judith Maxwell, Chair; Ann Farmer; and John Goldsmith

Rules for Motions and Resolutions

1. DEFINITIONS.

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

PROCEDURE REGARDING MOTIONS.

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

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

2c. Motions initiated from the floor, if they receive affirmative vote of a majority of members voting at the meeting, are then to be submitted to the Executive Committee to a mail ballot of the membership of the Society in the next issue of the LSA Bulletin. Passage requires: a) a majority of those voting, and b) that the total of those voting in favor must be at least 2/3 of the personal membership.

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

PROCEDURE REGARDING RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

3d. If at least ten members present at the meeting so desire, a resolution may be broadened to express 'the sense of the majority of the membership,' regardles of whether or not it has passed the procedure in 3c above, by the following steps: the resolution is forwarded to the Executive Committee for submission to the membership by mail ballot (in the next issue of the LSA Bulletin). Passage of such a 'sense of the majority of the membership' resolution requires the affirmative vote (more than 50%) of the membership responding.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session 1</th>
<th>Session 2</th>
<th>Session 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Room: Gold Room 1</td>
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<td>Room: Gold Room 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>&quot;Alien Gender (v) (L) 1.5.3.1: Linguistic Representation of Gender&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Japanese Gengo: Inflectional Gender, &quot;Gender&quot; and &quot;Genderless&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Subjective Gender and Genderless (from the perspective of the speaker)&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>&quot;Tutte's Proof (v) (L) 1.5.3.1: The Mathematical Proof&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;An Analysis of the Structure of Complex Rules&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;A Minimalist Account of the Analysis of XP in a Three-Element Rule as a Three-Element Rule&quot;</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Room: Gold Room 1</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>&quot;Salient Inference (v) (L) 1.5.3.1: The Inference&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;A Minimalist Account of the Analysis of XP in a Three-Element Rule as a Three-Element Rule&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;The Semantics of g-Profiling in Urdu Narratives&quot;</td>
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**SESSION 1**

**CHAIR:** Laura Lee Field (Wayne State U)

**ROOM:** Wildcat Room

**PRESENTATION:**

- **9:00** - **9:30**
  - "Franklin W. Gisela (Fed U Minea, Brazil): Language Acquisition Among South American Refugees"

**SESSION 2**

**CHAIR:** Michael Harrington (U. Cal-Santa Cruz)

**ROOM:** Explorers Room

**PRESENTATION:**

- **9:30** - **10:00**
  - "An Analysis of the Structure of Complex Rules" by John M. (U. PA): "The Inference of the Same" in Complex Rule as a Three-Element Rule

**SESSION 3**

**CHAIR:** Keiko Kuroda (U Cal-Santa Cruz)

**ROOM:** Room 1

**PRESENTATION:**

- **10:00** - **10:30**
  - "The Semantics of g-Profiling in Urdu Narratives" by Elizabeth S. (U Wash): "The Semantics of g-Profiling in Urdu Narratives"
### Linguistics Conference Program

**Session 1: Phonology: Features**

**Chair:** Catherine Ligenza (U of IA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>David Eddish (OH SU)</td>
<td>Dorsal Geometry</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:50</td>
<td>Gregory K. Iverson (U of IA)</td>
<td>On the Category Supralaryngeal</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:10</td>
<td>Patricia A. Shaw (U BC)</td>
<td>The dorsum of Laterals within the Feature Hierarchy</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>James Parkhurst (U MA-Amherst)</td>
<td>On the Representation of Kasubian Consonant Clusters</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:50</td>
<td>Elizabeth Balkirik (U MA-Amherst)</td>
<td>Adjacency and Secondary Articulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Dan Maddison &amp; Peter Endeepoo (U CA-Los Angeles)</td>
<td>Multiple Articulated Segments and the Feature Hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:55</td>
<td>Brian D. Joseph &amp; Gina M. Lee (OH SU)</td>
<td>Greek Ε/Γ as Internally Complex Segment: Phonological and Phonetic Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:15</td>
<td>Juliette Levin (U TX-Austin) &amp; James Electric (U MA-Amherst)</td>
<td>Relations in Antigeminal Representations</td>
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**Session 2: Neuro Linguistics**

**Chair:** Greg Carlinen (U Rochester)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Greg Carlinen (U Rochester)</td>
<td>Genes: A Progress Report</td>
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<td>4:00</td>
<td>Jeff Felicit (U Alberta)</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td>Scott MacNeil (U WA)</td>
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<td>5:00</td>
<td>James M. Morley (U MA-Amherst)</td>
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<td>5:30</td>
<td>Angela Kratzer (U MA-Amherst)</td>
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<td>5:55</td>
<td>James MacNeil (U WA)</td>
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**Session 3: Chinese**

**Chair:** Joseph Ann (CSC)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:10</td>
<td>Grant Goodall (U TX-Dallas)</td>
<td>On the Directionality of Theta-Rule Assignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>James H. Toon (U Chicago)</td>
<td>Chinese Phrase Structure and the Analysis of RA Sentences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:10</td>
<td>Xiping Zhou (U IL)</td>
<td>On the Head Movement Constraint: Evidence from Mandarin Chinese</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td>David White (U IL)</td>
<td>A Barrier Account of the ECP in Chinese</td>
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<td>Simon Katju (U WA)</td>
<td>Personal and Chinese Word Order: A Restrictive ECP Interaction with a Discourse Condition</td>
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<td>5:10</td>
<td>Chui-Chieh Jang Teng (Cornell U)</td>
<td>Chinese Reflectives: Two Uses or Three Uses</td>
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<td>5:30</td>
<td>Shi Zheng (U AZ)</td>
<td>On the Relationship between Head and Preposition Stranding</td>
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<td>5:50</td>
<td>Bing-Yo Shao (OH SU)</td>
<td>Toward an Account of the Category Shifting Phenomenon in Chinese Syntax</td>
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**Session 4: Language Studies**

**Chair:** Gillian I. F. (CSC)

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<tr>
<td>3:45</td>
<td>Ophelia B. Rose (CSC)</td>
<td>Neocentric Features of a Lecture in American Sign Language</td>
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<td>4:15</td>
<td>Jeffrey E. Davis (CSC)</td>
<td>Linguistic Synergie in English as in ASL Interpretation</td>
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<td>4:45</td>
<td>Karen Emery (U Texas Inst)</td>
<td>Sign Recognition: Effects of Phonetic Structure, Morphology, and Age of Acquisition</td>
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<td>5:15</td>
<td>Megan van Noort (U CA-San Diego/U Texas Inst)</td>
<td>Mental Space and Sign Space</td>
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**Session 5: American Pali Society**

**Chair:** Richard W. Bolley (U MT)

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<td>Supplier of Pali into Literary Dialogue</td>
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<td>4:00</td>
<td>Ophelia B. Rose (CSC)</td>
<td>TKAMA: The Literary Speech Event</td>
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<td>William Labov (U PA)</td>
<td>The Short-Dixer Coliure</td>
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**Session 6: Business Meeting**

**Chair:** Jacques Schachter (ESC)

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**Session 7: American Pali Society**

**Chair:** Richard W. Bolley (U MT)

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**Session 8: Gold Room**

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<tr>
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<td>Pelayo Language Measurement at the Crossroads</td>
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## Linguistics

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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Jacob Hennessy (U PA)</td>
<td>Dutch Postposition Incorporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Iain M. McLeod (U California)</td>
<td>The Role of Negation in Negative Concord in English</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Ken A. Szymanski (U California)</td>
<td>Case Marking in Korean</td>
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<td>Case Marking and Case Spreading</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Donna B. Uff (Duke U)</td>
<td>Sino-Korea: A Historical Analysis</td>
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## Phonology

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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Shehban L. Chiellin (U Texas/IL)</td>
<td>An Acoustic-Analytic Study of the perception of voice quality in Hebrew</td>
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<td>9:40</td>
<td>Irene Vogel (U DE)</td>
<td>The Cyclic Group as a Constituent in Proodic Phonology</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Wenyu Ching (U DE)</td>
<td>The Phonological Word in Taiwanese</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>Deborah S. Danis (U California)</td>
<td>A Labial Source for the Mandarin Tone Sandhi Rule</td>
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<td>Martine Haesendonck (CMBC)</td>
<td>Berlin/DE: The Armational Study Against Tone Features</td>
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<td>Richard D. Janda (U PA)</td>
<td>The Phonological Mirror-Image Substitutes in Description</td>
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## Syntax

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<td>Allie Haddad (Vanderbilt U)</td>
<td>Syntactic Relations and the Lexicon</td>
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New from Advocate - Expanding our list in linguistics with

## ASPECTS OF AMERICAN ENGLISH

by Thomas E. Murray, The Ohio State University

1988 Revision

How do we talk in funeral parlors? Is there a specialized jargon used by singles bars patrons? Is there an empirically sound and foolproof formula for the writing of dialogue or serial graffiti?

These are just a few of the questions that have inspired Tom Murray’s linguistic research between the years of 1981 and 1986. In Aspects of American English, the results of his research are presented in a non-sequential series of essays, presented in four divisions: Language Variation, Language and Culture, Language and Folklore, and Language: Words and Phrases. In this very readable and versatile text, Murray explores facets of American English that will hold students’ interest while demonstrating methods of collection and analysis, principles of discovery, theories used, and conclusions reached.

Aspects of American English will be available for examination in January of 1988. Please write call or reserve your copy.

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ABSTRACTS
of the Linguistic Society of America
regular papers
ALIA ADEL MONEM, University of Connecticut

1st Element in Nominal Standard Arabic Clauses

In this paper, I will handle the structure of nominal clauses in Arabic, i.e., clauses that have no overt verb where there is only the subject and the verballess predicate as in (1) and (2):

(1) $\text{F-nom student + noml } F$ is a student

(2) $\text{F-nom in the house + dat } (F \text{ in the house })$

(however, certain nominal clauses must have an element (homophonous to a nonnominal pronoun) considered traditionally, and by some modern analyses as the subject of the sentence since it appears before the predicate and after an NP that agrees with it, and which is considered under these analyses as the topic of the clause as in (3):

(3a) $\text{F-nom he the student + nom } F$ is the student

(3b) $\text{F-nom in the house + dat } (F \text{ in the house })$

I will argue against this assumption and show how arbitrary it is to assume that we need to have an N in certain kinds of clauses like (3a) which have to agree with the subject and not any other element in the clause. I will argue that the initial N (e.g., $\text{F-nom in the house }$) is the subject and that that element (1st element from now on) is a realization of NPLP since it agrees with those NPs. I will relate their obligatory appearance in clauses like (3a) to the definiteness effect since they show up only when the predicate is + definite, i.e., in equitative clauses (unlike predicative clauses like (1)). My analysis will be within the framework of Government and Binding theory introduced by Chomsky in 1981.

ARTHUR S. ABRAMSON, University of Connecticut/Haskins Labs

DISTINCTIVE VOWEL LENGTH: DURATION VS. SPECTRUM IN THAI

In language with short and long vowels, the phonetic dimension is taken to be relative duration, but it is often observed that short and long counterparts have somewhat different vowel qualities. Previous work on the vowels of Central Thai has shown that relative duration is a sufficient acoustic cue for the length distinction. Since, however, long vowels in portions of the vowel space tend to be more open, we have sought to study how much of the perceptual burden is borne by relative duration, the major physical correlate of length, and how much by the spectrum (formant pattern), the major physical correlate of vowel quality. We have incrementally lengthened original short vowels and shortened original long vowels in minimal pairs of words embedded in sentences, thus preserving the spectral differences. In one of the series, we also introduced shifts in formant frequencies. The stimuli were played to native speakers for identification. The results show that the dominant cue is relative duration; however, for certain vowel pairs, the category boundary is influenced by spectral differences.

JUDITH AISEN, University of California-Santa Cruz

CONJUNCTIVE AGREEMENT IN Tzotzil (Mayan)

Many languages, e.g., Hugardian, Ypapre, Tzotzil, Turkish, Nahuay, have clauses where plural agreement appears to be partly controlled by a conjunctive adjunct, schematically: (i) [WENT-pl WITH JOHN] "We went with John." For a variety of these languages, analyses in derivational and multiplier frameworks have proposed that an initial conjunctive subject, [HE AND JOHN], controls agreement and is then dissolved, with one conjunct becoming subject and the other an oblique adjunct. Such cases are then exceptions to the generalization that agreement is determined by final grammatical relations. This paper argues against such an analysis for Tzotzil (Mayan) hence, against Aissen (1987), that a simpler "surface" analysis is possible once one recognizes the "plural pronoun construction" (Schwartz 1988). "The PPC is headed by a plural pronoun which is modified by a conjunctive, schematically (ii) [THEM WITH JOHN] "They went with John." Note the translation: (i) then derives from [WENT-pl THEY WITH JOHN] "We went with John," by a pro drop of the pronominal head. In addition to the fact that agreement is now controlled, as usual, by the final subject and the fact that this analysis relates the existence of (i) and (ii), two further arguments internal to Tzotzil given for the proposed analysis and against a conjunct dissolution analysis. One is based on extraction and the other on person hierarchy effects.
BARRY ALPERF, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (WEF 0FT- 3)

Size Adjectives as Quantifiers: When Can 'Big' Mean 'Much'? (This presentation addresses the problem of why 'big' extends to 'much' in some languages but not in others. The Yir-Yarong (YY) and various other Inland Australian languages use the adjectives 'big' and 'little' to mean 'large' and 'small' (respectively) amounts of mass substance; English big and small qualify (with a few exceptions) only on size terms; butter, inappropriate on size (unquantifiable) readings, phrases like 'big' and 'little' are used without some languages, there are other adjectives which do not mean 'big' in Yir-Yarong. In both English and English, adjectives like 'large' and 'small' imply some mass term, whereas 'big' and 'little' imply no such term. 2) Quantifiers: if an adjective means 'many' it is possible to quantify 'many' certain collections.

STEPHEN R. ANDERSON, Johns Hopkins University (WEF MRN- 2)

Lexicalism and the Distribution of Reflexives with Causatives A well-known problem for strongly lexicalist positions on the interaction of morphology and syntax, which follow the principle that syntax neither manipulates nor has access to the internal form of words, is the form feature causative verbs require an antecedent whose grammatical position is constrained by its relation to the surface structure caused be formed after the possibility of reflexives in causative is determined, and thus in the syntax, syntactic feature characterizations exist within non-causative, which can be subcategorized by verbs, in such a case. Though this analysis at first glance seems rather ad hoc, the present paper presents a test of causative reflexives in the present paper. Evidence from the full distribution of the the causative reflexives, and the -theorized version of object deletion (the surface structure is a form feature [ref] Syntax). A well-known problem for strongly lexicalist positions on the interaction of morphology and syntax, which follow the principle that syntax neither manipulates nor has access to the internal form of words, is the form feature causative verbs require an antecedent whose grammatical position is constrained by its relation to the surface structure caused be formed after the possibility of reflexives in causative is determined, and thus in the syntax, syntactic feature characterizations exist within non-causative, which can be subcategorized by verbs, in such a case. Though this analysis at first glance seems rather ad hoc, the present paper presents a test of causative reflexives in the present paper. Evidence from the full distribution of the the causative reflexives, and the -theorized version of object deletion (the surface structure is a form feature [ref] Syntax).
Traditional studies claim that, in Stockholm Swedish, a stressed syllable has one of the pitch types called "Accent 1" (A1) and "Accent 2" (A2). I will argue, instead, that the difference in pitch, as a fall in pitch, reflects the difference in the timing of the vowel as in Black English. Evidence is drawn from three sources. The first is spontaneous, semi-structured interviews, observations of hypocorrection during fieldwork, and direct solicitation. The second is a quantitative analysis of non-standard 'come', 'English', 'black', 'beem' and 'aspectual uses of 'steady' reinforce the importance of phonological variation and the accent/intonation distinction. The third is a qualitative analysis which demonstrates that the accent is a clear indicator of the nasal tone in most cases.

Catherine N. Ball, University of Pennsylvania (Field Note: 3)

Pragmatic Change and the Development of the NF-Focus Cleft

Little is known about the development of the NF-focus cleft; the brief discussion in Visser (1963) has remained unchallenged. In this paper we consider the development of the NF-focus cleft, using data from a survey of 24 Old English (OE) and Early Middle English (EME) texts. Two examples:

(1) he bet wae bi we swespe [Blackett 1981:97] he is who spoke to me
(2) [Peter] was Roger eorl 7 Raull eorl he was on the road. 
(Chaucer 1137)

It was eorl Roger and eorl Ralph who were the leaders of the campaign.

The NP-focus cleft is barely attested in The Canterbury Tales (c. 1250), which contains more tokens than the entire OE sample. Other examples have been described in relation to clefts and word order changes (Jespersen 1937, Traugott 1972), but the nature of the relationship has not been explored. Further, since there is no evidence that the NP-focus cleft has been used in the sample focus subjects, we argue specifically that the rise of the NP-focus cleft in EME is related to the loss of subject-postposing (3) as a focusing option.

(3) [Slog his brother swanwise Cain (Mauritius, c. 1010)] It was Cain who slew his own brother.

Curt Bat-El, University of California-Los Angeles (Field Note: 5)

A Non-Templatic Analysis of Modern Hebrew Verb Structure

Recent studies in Semitic morphology advocate some typology of morphological processes in the underlining representation. Verbs in Modern Hebrew (MH), as in many Semitic languages, consist of vocalic pattern and consonantal root. But contrary to the previous studies, in particular that of Classical Arabic and Peshit Hebrew, the analysis proposed here argues that underlying prosodic structure is redundant in MH. The theoretical conclusion is that the degree of underlying prosodic information is language-specific. The sequential order of vowels and consonants in MH stems reflects the following generalizations: (i) every vowel corresponds to a syllable (as there is no length distinction), (ii) the syllable structure must conform to the template C(VC)C, (iii) open syllables precede close syllables, and (iv) the last syllable of the stem must be closed. On the basis of this generalization, we propose a set of syllabification rules which derive the possible stems from a given set of prosodic types and the association convention (one-to-one left-to-right) is abandoned in favor of the Order Preservation Constraint (OPC) which states that underlying order must be preserved.

The account of connectivity in Jacobson (1984) distinguishes two types of connectivity: strong and weak. Strong connectivity is exhibited in MH and topological constructions, and in the default situation requires that the gap controller have exactly the same properties that it would in situ. Weak connectivity is exhibited in "tough" constructions, and permits certain types of feature mismatches and violations of surface constraints which are regarded as beyond the scope of flaccidability of strong connectivity. The conditions imposed on PSG in this account argue that a syntactic account of connectivity is extremely unlikely. I reconsider the assumptions underlying syntactic connectivity in "tough" constructions and address the problems that Jacobson presents, as well. I argue that an alternative account of syntactic connectivity is in fact possible in "tough" constructions, arguing in favor of a syntactic account.

John Baugh, University of Texas-Austin (Field Note: 5)

Weak Connectivity Revisited: A Syntactic Approach

The account of connectivity in Jacobson (1984) distinguishes two types of connectivity: strong and weak. Strong connectivity is exhibited in MH and topological constructions, and in the default situation requires that the gap controller have exactly the same properties that it would in situ. Weak connectivity is exhibited in "tough" constructions, and permits certain types of feature mismatches and violations of surface constraints which are regarded as beyond the scope of flaccidability of strong connectivity. The conditions imposed on PSG in this account argue that a syntactic account of connectivity is extremely unlikely. I reconsider the assumptions underlying syntactic connectivity in "tough" constructions and address the problems that Jacobson presents, as well. I argue that an alternative account of syntactic connectivity is in fact possible in "tough" constructions, arguing in favor of a syntactic account.
The Articulation of Stress Clash in English

Phonological characterizations of English stress patterns typically claim that when one stress syllable is followed immediately by another and stress shift does not occur, then the two syllables are treated as separate units. However, there is evidence that the phonetic separation between the adjacent stress syllables is not always perfect. Recent studies, however, consistently show that acoustic durations for the first vowel in such a stress clash are not substantially longer. In this study, we present evidence that the perception of stress clash is not due to a rhythmic effect on the syllable boundaries, but rather to the interaction of the tonal and segmental features that need not lengthen the vowel's measured duration. For example, Silverman and Pierrichaut (in press) report that a pitch accent associated with a syllable tends to be synchronized phonetically with the syllable boundary and not the vowel itself, which would also be expected to be lengthened if the adjacent stress syllables were treated as separate units. Therefore, it is possible that the perception of stress clash is not due to a rhythmic effect on the syllable boundaries, but rather to the interaction of the tonal and segmental features that need not lengthen the vowel's measured duration.

Integrating Gricean Maxims with Plans for Discourse

The conversational maxims of Grice (1975) served as a springboard for the study of pragmatic research (e.g., Stenger, 1985, Shieber and Wilson 1986). Yet, the maxims have always been implicitly understood, particularly the deontic for computability analysis of discourse. Thus, computational linguists working on discourse planning ignore Grice (e.g., Brown and Sprouse 1988, 1991), or in the case of McCarthy (1987), they do so because the subjects do not realize that the Gricean maxims are part of the computational analysis of discourse. However, it has been proposed that the Gricean maxims are part of the computational analysis of discourse, and this proposal is supported by our experimental results. In this study, we present evidence that the Gricean maxims are part of the computational analysis of discourse. The results of the experiments are consistent with the proposal that the Gricean maxims are part of the computational analysis of discourse.

Language and the Role of Foreign Language Experience

Interlingual Identification and the Role of Foreign Language Experience

There is very little information at present concerning the role of second language (L2) learners in the perception and production of L1 and L2 vowels. However, in the present study, we present evidence that the L2 learners are able to perceive and produce L1 and L2 vowels. Three adult subject groups participated in the perception and production experiments involving the English vowels [i, e, a, o, u, y] and the German vowels [i, e, a, o, u, y]. The subjects were divided into two groups: a monolingual German group and an interlingual L2 learners group. The interlingual L2 learners group was divided into two subgroups: a group of learners who had previously learned German from scratch, and a group of learners who had previously learned German from a native speaker. The results of the experiments indicate that the interlingual L2 learners group is able to perceive and produce the English vowels and the German vowels.

Underspecification and the Application of Complement Rules

In this paper, we argue that Andraghete and Pulleyblank's (1985) Underspecification Theory (UT) is too restrictive in allowing only one value of a feature to be present. Based on data from Guarani, we propose a reinterpretation of UT in which the feature values may be underspecified. We present evidence from Guarani, in which some stressed vowels trigger bi-directional spreading of nasality and Velarization. The results of the experiments indicate that the interlingual L2 learners group is able to perceive and produce the English vowels and the German vowels.
THOMAS C. BOURJESTS, University of Arizona

Understatement in Inuigaq

The Inupiaq phonetic vowels are [i, a, u]. The existence of an unpredictable alternation between [i] and [a] before back consonant surfaces, the apocope failure of [a] is a phonetic of the Eskimo Patsalikianization rule, and that [i] is the different form of [a] when surfaces as [i]. This approach is problematic and results in number of rule ordering questions.

I argue that "i" is in fact a vowel underrepresented for the features [high], [low], and [back] in the theory of indeterminate vowels receives its features from the set of standard features. An underrepresented degree of underrepresentation, creating the distinction between "i" and "a" is accounted for the observed alternations.

In this analysis, both case marking and spreading are results of the application of case/choice marking rules. This approach has the further advantage of eliminating the need for an extra rule of inversion or 3-to-1 Advancement for so-called "Daive Subject" clauses.

MARTY J. BRENN, Jr., Brown University

Case Marking and Case Spreading in Korean

Gerda and Youn (CLS-24) describe two case-marking phenomena in Korean they call case marking and case spreading. An example that contains both case marking and spreading is given in (1) (= Gerda and Youn 40): (1)

Suni-syey=ka Chelu-eyiyea chae=ka cu=oci-er=ta.b

'Sooni was given the book by Chelu.'

In (1), Suni carries both DAT and NOM "case" markers (hence "marking"), and the NOM marker occurs on two different NPs (hence "spreading").

Gerda and Youn's BG approach explains these phenomena in terms of distinct strata of grammatical relations and some Korean-specific spreading and spreading. I propose that the only grammatically relevant case marker is NOM (which marks the subject) and that all other "case" markers indicate thematic roles, except ACC, which is the default marking.

In this analysis, both case marking and spreading are results of the application of case/choice marking rules. This approach has the further advantage of eliminating the need for an extra rule of inversion or 3-to-1 Advancement for so-called "Daive Subject" clauses.

LAUREL J. BRUNTON, University of British Columbia

Non-Anaphoric Reflexives in Represented Speech and Thought

The linguistic markers of a narrative technique variously called 'style indirect' (e.g., 'inhabitant-Rede'), 'epistemic Redo', or 'external Redo' marks is the occurrence of the third-person pronoun and past tense characteristic of indirect discourse and the present time and place deixis characteristic of direct discourse. However, the use of non-anaphoric reflexives in this style has been passed over almost without comment (see Illion and Kirchhoff 1976:43; Backfield 1983; de Swaan 1984; Trice and Lavers 1986). In this analysis, we move away from the first-person narrative of indirect discourse and the self of direct discourse.

GEORGE A. BROOKWELL, University of California-Los Angeles

Reflexive Agreement

Reflexives cross-linguistically can be divided into two types: those that are realized as noun phrases, and those that are realized as verbal morphology. In many languages (e.g., English), a nominal reflexive agrees with its antecedent in person and number, and so forth. I claim that in non-Anaphoric Reflexives show no agreement with their antecedent. This universal can be explained if we assume that verbal reflexives are incorporated into the lines of Parker (1983), and that only that agreement can only show up on NPs, and not on RVs, it follows naturally within the incorporation analysis that the non-Anaphoric Reflexives are realized as verbal reflexives as a special type of agreement affix fail to capture this universal.

THEO J. BRENN, Jr., Brown University

The Role of Language Shift and Language Standardization in the Face of a Minority Cultural Revival

This paper addresses several important issues concerning the fate of a minority language, Cajun, and its domination by the majority language, English, in the multilingual environment of French Louisiana. The two languages exist varying degrees of pressure which affect the dynamics of the current linguistic picture. In past generations of bilingual speakers a shift is apparent in the linguistic use in the direction of the majority language. Situations such as this are not uncommon in societies today. Studies in language shift usually point toward a resulting consequence of language decay and extinction (Dorian 1981, Dressler 1988). Louisianese's situation is unique, however, in two ways which interact and language shift. First, the minority culture is experiencing a revival of research and analysis of the Cajun language.

Second, Cajun holds a "dual" minority position, i.e., low status in contrast to English as well as to other varieties of French, and thus, any institutional position of Cajun is set with language shift. This study defines the problem and suggests solutions based on the dynamics and identity of the Cajun informants. The study is conducted in a community where the Cajun language is still spoken and where the dynamics of the language shift are in progress. The results of this study show that the Cajun language is still spoken and that the Cajun language is still spoken in the community where the Cajun language is still spoken.
HUGH W. BUCKINGHAM, Louisiana State University

Double-Creating Errors and the Principle of Sonority

In 1979, Shattuck-Hufnagel proposed several mechanisms for speech production, one of which has the computational responsibility of eliminating from a short-term, operating buffer phonological segments that have been copied onto their respective utterance order syllable slots. That mechanism is referred to as the "checkoff monitor." The mechanism scans the underlying segments and copies them for production is referred to as the "scan-copy" or "checkoff." Occasionally, the scan-copy mechanism will add a segment, and the checkoff monitor will then mark the segment as used, thereby ensuring that the segment will be removed from the grammatical environment as well. Accordingly, a so-called "doubling" will arise. This type of double-barreled computational device is seen in normal speech as well as in speech disorders. However, the simultaneous misfiring does not always occur. Subsequent to many scan-copy disorders, the checkoff monitor will in fact erase the erroneously moved segment from its original slot. This is the "backfire" effect that becomes that of explaining why a misaligned segment is not found in cases and not in others. Close inspection of the data shows that syllable mark-erasure and the Principle of Sonority explain those cases where the checkoff monitor does not operate. In this paper, I will demonstrate that if the checkoff monitor's erasure would set up a highly marked sequence of segments, then the monitor will refrain from operating, and a doubling will result.

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION IN ASIAN NOUN PHRASES

Citrus which occur in second-position in a sentence are often well attested in many languages. Asean (Orogo, Harb) marks the subject with such a clitic ('it-').

(1) it-ay 'my' maa-za-a-za

It-ay 'my', the subject marker, is found in many languages.

(2) ty-ay, ch-ay

The subject marker is found in many languages.

(3) ty-ay, ch-ay

The subject marker is found in many languages.

(4) ty-ay, ch-ay

The subject marker is found in many languages.

(5) ty-ay, ch-ay

The subject marker is found in many languages.

(6) ty-ay, ch-ay

The subject marker is found in many languages.

(7) ty-ay, ch-ay

The subject marker is found in many languages.

(8) ty-ay, ch-ay

The subject marker is found in many languages.

(9) ty-ay, ch-ay

The subject marker is found in many languages.

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The subject marker is found in many languages.

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The subject marker is found in many languages.

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The subject marker is found in many languages.

(13) ty-ay, ch-ay

The subject marker is found in many languages.

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The subject marker is found in many languages.

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The subject marker is found in many languages.

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The subject marker is found in many languages.

(58) ty-ay, ch-ay

The subject marker is found in many languages.

(59) ty-ay, ch-ay

The subject marker is found in many languages.
GENARO CHERRUA, Cornell University

Uncausativity and Semantic Structure

It has been argued that semantic account of uncausativity (U's) forthcoming. However, there are many cases evidence to argue that the role of U's, e.g. (1) is clear. In general, there are two main arguments: the first is that the uncausativity form has a causative meaning (as in x x y x y x y); the second argument is that U's generally do not confer static events. From these two arguments, we can see that the semantic account of U's seems to be inadequate. For example, a (reorganizational) semantic of U's is that it can be derived from the consequence of a causative event in a simple way. This is how the semantic account of U's is handled when there is no inherent causative structure. The semantic account of U's is derived from the inherent causative structure of U's. The semantic account is an analysis of causative structure. U's are derived from U's via a form of reflexification (RFS). This form has several consequences. First, it explains why some U's are not affected by reflexification. Second, it explains why the form in (2)

(1) a. La boca de esta zorra (conoce las manzanas) esta boca de esta zorra (conoce las manzanas) 

b. La boca de esta zorra (conoce las manzanas)

is a valid rule. Second, it explains why some U's are not affected by reflexification. Third, it explains why the form in (2)

(2) a. La boca de esta zorra (conoce las manzanas) esta boca de esta zorra (conoce las manzanas)

b. La boca de esta zorra (conoce las manzanas)

is a valid rule.

YOUNG-MEE YU CHO, Stanford University

Phonological Evidence for the Lexical Treatment of Korean Suffixes

Much recent work on Korean morphology attempts to establish the exact morphological status of nominal case markers and verbal suffixes. Currently, there are three analyses of these morphemes: as inflectional suffixes (Kang 1997, Cho and Morgan 1998), as clitics (Kahn 1988) and as prefixal morphemes (Kim 1996, Kruell and Youn 1998). Thus far the arguments are based on such flexible factors as the phrasal distribution of the suffixes and the potential scope. In the midst of the current debate, this paper argues that close investigation of the morphology and phonology of these markers reveals that the relevant morphemes are attached lexically: i.e., they are not only lexemes, but also phonological words (as in cases of clitics and phrasal suffixes) but to a lexical word in the sense of Lexical Phonology. Thus, their rules whose domain is the phonological word (e.g. Tensing) are compatible with any of the above analyses. Phonological evidence for lexical attachment of morphemes PE is clearly lexical rule that applies only to derived environments (both in the derivational and inferential morphological model) and it obligatorily applies not only to case markers and verbal suffixes but also to nominal case markers and verbal suffixes. Thus, this analysis allows for the possibility that these morphemes do not have a separate morphological status.

PRAITHNA KRISHNA, University of California-Santa Cruz

In Defense of Accent

The controversy regarding the status of accent in phonological theory is due in part to its relevance to a restricted range of phonological phenomena. While evidence for accent-dependent tonal phenomena is well documented (Goldsmith 1982), accent has so far not been widely seen as relevant to non-tonal phenomena. This has led to the proposal that it be eliminated from phonological theory (Pollby 1986). This paper provides the necessary data in support of the relevance of accent to segmental phenomena. In Tamil, a Dravidian language which exhibits no accent stress nor tone, the environment for at least twelve segmental phonological rules can be stated only by referring to accent. Most of these are ‘weakening’ rules in that they reduce induction and voicing of stops, assimilation of consonants, reduction of vowels, deletion of segments and elision. All these diverse phenomena can be stated only by referring to the minus value of accent. There are in addition, few rules that refer to the presence of accent, thus suggesting that accent may not be a diacritic feature as is conventionally assumed, but a binary feature, such that rules refer to both values.

ABIGAIL C. CONN, University of California-Los Angeles

Phonetic vs. Phonological nasalization in Sundanese

One aspect of the study of the mapping from phonological representations to the phonetic output is the nature of phonological vs. phonetic rules. There is evidence that both rules types exist and that their properties differ: phonological rules are predicted to be categorical and operate on whole segments or parts of segments, whereas phonetic rules are expected to result in more gradual, transitional effects (Kingsley 1988). Nasalization in Sundanese (an Indonesian language) illustrates this difference. In this study, phonetic data were collected, where the nasalization was measured using oral and nasal airflow. Nasal spread was measured before and after morphological nasalization. This was observed by speakers' judgments and phonetic data that result in its application is categorical. In addition, there are gradient effects of nasalization, which are noted in partial nasalization, and segments which block Nasal Spread. The nasal spread of /g/ is blocked by /p/. The nasal spread of /k/ is blocked by /s/.

STEPHEN GRAY, University of Connecticut

KOSALIND TINDYAD, University of Connecticut

Acquisition of Wanta Contraction

From the standpoint of language learnability, we should expect the early emergence of sequences which appear universally and without decisive evidence in the output. One linguistic phenomenon that satisfies both these criteria is wanta contraction:

(a) Who do you want to help?
(b) Who do you wanna help?
(c) Who do you want to help?
(d) Who do you wanna help?

In theoretical terms, the inadmissibility of contraction is less than the set of "want" from the position between "want" and "to". It is also expected that a "trace" of the moved NP is left behind, and that this trace blocks contraction. In the absence of negative data, it is unlikely that this knowledge about the ungrammaticality of sentences like (b) could have been acquired through exposure to environmental input. To test for children's early adherence to the grammatical constraints on wanta contraction we designed an elicited production technique in which children were required to pose questions like those in the paradigm above. To summarize the main findings, we found that in producing object contraction questions, children gave contracted forms like (b) only 59% of the time, but their subject contraction questions contained contracted forms like (b) only 4% of the time. This provides strong presumptive evidence that children abide by innate principles of grammar early on in the course of language development.

CHENNY CROW, University of Texas-Austin

(MED: 8)

Speech and Bubbling Characteristics of a Language Shift in a Multilingual Child

The babbling and speech production of Bruno, a multilingual child, reveals a shift in dominant language from French to English between the age of 21 and 24 months. This shift is evident in Bruno's vocal and consonantal production, stress assignment, and his choice of novel lexical items. New features in Bruno's speech are first introduced in his babbling, and practice of new sounds is observed prior to and concurrent with their emergence in his lexicon. Eight forty-minute sessions of natural interaction with family members who use French, Portuguese, and English interchangeably were transcribed and analyzed for language-species facility in vocal and consonantal production, stress assignment, and lexical target choices to document the sequence and the elements of this language shift, which was characterized by an accretion of development of French, the primary language, and the emergence of English as a dominant linguistic system.
CHRISTOPHER D. CULLY, Stanford University

An Analysis of Dogon Internally Headed Relative Clauses Without Empty Categories

Internally-headed relative clauses (IHRCs) pose a number of interesting challenges for current syntactic theories. The syntactic representation must allow the modified noun to play its correct role in the structure in which the relative clause occurs. At the same time, the relative clause in which the head noun is embedded must function as a modifier of that noun. The following is an example from Dogon, a Gur language:

mi yaa annana po we go amo rə
1st sg yesterday man big see past-3sg def def-def-presentive

The large man I saw yesterday is the head (of a village).

Cole (1988) proposes a general account of IHRCs in which there is an external null head which is linked to the empty internal noun. His analysis predicts that languages which have IHRCs also have relative clauses with an external overt head. This prediction is incorrect for Dogon. Based on the distribution of other modifiers of the head noun, I will show that the empty category analysis of Dogon IHRCs is undesirable, and will give a unification-based analysis which does not use empty categories and which allows only internally headed relative clauses.

JEFFREY E. DAVIS, Califdona University

Linguistic Transference in English to ASL Interpretation

Research in bilingual communities suggests that code-switching, code-mixing, and lexical borrowing (i.e., linguistic transference) represent highly salient characteristics of productive and nonproductive linguistic systems, both structurally and in terms of modality, prolonged contact situations and phenomena unique to this situation. Signed language interpreters must determine the means for coding transference of signs and the relationship of these signs and phenomena to English. Hence, this study is designed to determine the interpreters' use of code-switching, mixing, and lexical borrowing. This study is based on video taped data from two interpreters simultaneously interpreting a spoken English lecture into ASL. These data were transcribed and subjected to content analysis.

A parallel study on ASL is being conducted (Koons et al, 1986). The data from this study is based on video taped data from three interpreters simultaneously interpreting a spoken Spanish lecture into ASL. These data were transcribed and subjected to content analysis.

STUART DAVIS, Indiana University

DONNA JO NAPOLE, Swarthmore College

A Phonological Factor in Conjugation Class Shift in Historical Romance

Latin second conjugation infinitives (SCI's) and third conjugation infinitives (TCI's) ended in *er* and *re*, respectively. The modern Romance languages (with the exception of Sicilian) maintain this distinction between the historical forms. The distinction is normally maintained, though, by a difference in the length of the main stress, and this distinction is lost. Interestingly, many original SCI's have switched conjugation class, so that presently, they no longer end in *er* but are *er* from SCI's and TCI's. While there have been many attempts to account for why so many 2nd conjugation verbs have switched conjugation classes, rarely have phonological factors been seriously considered. When phonological factors are considered, one striking generalization emerges: Original Latin prefixes and suffixes of Latin SCI's ending in two root consonants include *er* and *re* in the Romance languages. Some examples of Latin SCI's ending in two root consonants include *potere* (*poter*), *nutrire*, *nudrire*, *pudere*, and *tomdrire*. These Latin verbs are reflexes in the daughter which resemble historical TCI's instead of SCI's. This particular type of change in conjugation class can be explained by a shift of stress onto a closed (antepermittatu) syllable from the original open (permittatu) syllable.

ALICE DAVISON, University of Iowa

Linguistic Representation of WH-Scope

Some controversy exists over the interpretation of NPs whose semantic scope does not correspond to its surface syntactic position. Scope may be represented either by direct interpretation (e.g., Cooper (1983)) or via syntactic movement in Logical Form (e.g., Huang (1982)). In (1), the discourse sequence of sentences in (1) conveys a wide scope interpretation of 'who' equivalent to English (2).

1. I think that's the chief who leads the group to a final decision.
2. The police believe that's the chief who leads the group to a final decision.

Yet the structure containing the questioned NP in (3) is ill-formed.

3. I think that's the chief who leads the group to a final decision.

The scope of 'who' in (1) is correctly accounted for by discourse interpretation principles such as those proposed by Heim (1992) cross-referencing information across sentence boundaries. Yet direct semantic interpretation in itself is not enough to predict the syntactic ill-formedness of (3). The surface syntactic differences of (1) and (3) disappear in direct semantic interpretation, though they are preserved in the interpretation via the intermediate syntactic level of Logical Form. Such cases argue that the level of Logical Form is not redundant.

DEBORAH S. DAVISON, University of California Berkeley

A Lexical Source for the Mandarin Tone Sandhi Rule

[Historical and theoretical phonologists alike have offered different, but always tonal, explanations for the well-known Beijing Mandarin tone sandhi rule, e.g., tonal dissimilation (Mccawley), tonal timing (Hymam) etc. In this paper I will depart from this tradition to argue that the sandhi rule derived from the sandhi rule (by which a sequence of three tones produces a single tone) is one of glocal dissimilation. On the basis of comparative data from Northern Chinese dialects, and following Pulleyblank, I will establish that tone III syllables involved glottalization (still discernable in Beijing) since the tone III syllables involved glottalization of the following tone is dissipated when followed by another such glottalized syllable. Since the tones develop differentially according to the presence vs. absence of glottalization in Chinese, this produces the same sandhi rule. In addition, nearly all Mandarin Chinese is now understood to have undergone a comparable process to Sanskrit and Greek (Graumann's Law). More generally, this explanation opens a new area of inquiry into the study of Chinese, which too may appear to have been historical tone changes may instead be traceable to segmental and glottal features of an earlier stage. This would explain why in so many present-day dialects the tone sandhi appear to have no phonetic motivation at all.]

ELIZABETH DAYTON, University of Puerto Rico

Aspect in Vernacular Black English in Philadelphia

According to Pearson, "the possibility of co-occurrence between verbal and adverbial subcategorizations is the universal criterion of aspect (1974:64)." Imperfective aspect co-occurs with adverbs of indefinite frequency; perfective aspect co-occurs with adverbs of cardinal count (Armstrong 1981; Mithun 1981). In Vernacular Black English (VBE) in Philadelphia, Imperfective BE verb +ing (N=538) co-occurs with adverbs of indefinite frequency (1) while DONE Verb -ed (N=546) co-occurs with cardinal count adverbs (2).

1. (18) They always been jamin' down there.

2. (N=5) done gone get two times...

I propose that in (VBE) in Philadelphia Invariant BE and DONE form an aspectual system (3). Invariant BE signals imperfective and DONE perfective aspect.

(3) Invariant Black English (VBE) in Philadelphia, Invariant BE verb +ing (Pearson 1979; Christian et al., 1984). Moreover, both 

DONE and DONE were features of VBE in South Carolina in the 1930s (Rudich 1972). As there is no adverbial evidence (i.e., co-occurrence with cardinal count adverb), it is possible that DONE might be a feature of English in either VBE or VBE in South Carolina, the formation of a system of aspect in Philadelphia (VBE), bears upon the more general question of the relationship between (VBE) and (VBE) (American Speech 61,1 (1987) and suggests a divergence hypothesis (Labov 1985).
The Role of the Feature (Stative) in Black English Predicates

This study accounts for the behavior of the full range of structures that play the role of predicate in Black English in terms of a coherent Black English system and with minimal reference to the grammar of Standard English. All subject-predicate relations are instances of a single Predicate Construction, which includes two required subconstructions: a Finite Predicate Subconstruction and an Inclusive Verb Subconstruction.

The insensitivity and tenses in predicate constructions in the Finite Predicate Subconstruction are determined by their value for the feature [stative]. We follow Nehama (1983) in assigning the value [+stative] to active verbs and [+stative] to other predicates. The lexical status of his lexical Stative Parameter. When there are no contextual cues to the contrary, [+stative] verbs are by default [+creative] and [+tenseless] in sense, and [+stative] predicates (which include stative verbs, 'adjectives', locative verb-in and tense-verb constructions and noun phrases) are [+creative] and [+past].

Predicates in the Finite Verb Subconstruction are not subject to the lexical Stative Parameter and depend entirely on context for their aspectual and tense interpretation. These predicates are assigned the value [-stative] and play a key role in marking irrealis modality and the habitual aspect. This analysis allows such forms as 'habitual be' to be treated as regular expressions of the Black English tense-aspect system.

BRENT DEGENE, wasd University

Japanese 2 Eponymy and Inclusal Boundary Buffer-Segments

Japanese verbal inflection involves a set of suffixes that appear in a vowel-initial form after consonant-final stems and in a consonant-initial form after vowel-final stems: stem kak- 'write' ai- 'see' Hypothetical kak-eba, mi-reba, (e-ba ~ re-ba) (e-ba ~ re-ba) Taking the longer suffix alternative (kak-e, re-na) as basic in each case and deriving the shorter by the rule [ay] ~ [ayy] (Nuroda 1969, Chevron 1973, Shibatani 1987) will lead to the phonological predictability, and writers, however, have followed McCawley 1988 in assuming that vowel stem suffixes (e-ba, re-ba) are basic and that regular vowel-stem suffixes are derived by the eponymy rule v ~ /V/ y (cf. e-ba ~ re-ba). Vowel-stem suffixes other than those resulting from this rule are irregular. After reviewing the evidence for this analysis and showing how the (cyclic) eponymy rule fits into a level-ordered account of Japanese morphology, we will propose that Japanese *p-epenthesis is as example of a common rule type, namely insertion of an unmarked (and therefore partly or completely unproductive) 'buffered' inflectional boundary. Other examples of this rule type we will discuss are *p-epenthesis, e-epenthesis, and k-epenthesis.

WILLIAM J. DE REUSE, University of Iowa

Detecting Pidgin Influence on a Polysynthetic Language

Jacobson (1979) and Connors (1981) have suggested that the Siberian Yupik Ekmik (SY) system of conjunctival and delexical particles borrowed from Chukchi caused a reduction of the native Ekmik system of productive derivational suffixes (postbases), which are largely synchronous with the particles. My own data suggest that such a functional trade-off is applicable to a few cases only, and that in most cases the particles have not led to postbase loss. One can explain SY's richness in particles in external historical terms. There is anecdotal evidence for the existence until the end of the 19th century of a Chukchian-based language in the western Bering Straits. This pidgin had as its superstructure a particle-rich, morphologically simplified verb-saying structure, which speakers of the three SY languages would insert lexical items from their own Ekmik languages and from Chukchian and thus the particle superstructure came to be used in the SY languages themselves. This stable superstructure accounts for the fact that even though the three SY languages are mutually unintelligible, all three acquired virtually the same Chukchian particle system after dispersing from one another. From a typological point of view, these remain of a pidgin superstructure in Ekmik show what structural consequences the development of a trade pidgin can have on a polysynthetic language.

MARGARET DELEMAR, University of Sussex

Acquisition of Voicing in a Spanish-English Bilingual

This paper addresses the issue of the process by which two phonetically different systems of voicing are established in the bilingual acquisition of English and Spanish. The voicing contrast in stops is based on lead of English, but short versus long lag for English; see versus lag onset for Spanish, but short versus long lag for English. Studies by Macken and Barton 1975, 1980, 1981 report that by age two by learners of English, this was not the case for learners of Spanish. The results of the present study support Macken and Barton, and shows that the English of the bilingual child, but to a far lesser extent in the Spanish. Possible explanations for the apparent delay in Spanish are similar in nature, as the input as compared with that in the discussed, including the nature of the input and the role of lead voicing. pals at the same time.
LAURA J. DOWLING, University of Illinois

Local and Metrical Tone Shift in Zulu and Xhosa

In this paper I argue that tone and accent interact in Zulu and Xhosa, not only in the familiar sense that accent attracts high tones, but also in a more general rule which applies prior to metrical rules and determines accent placement. This approach is necessary to account for the fact that the highest tone in most words shifts to the antepenult. In Zulu, as in (1a), below, a high tone typically shifts to the antepenult. Underlyingly, however, as in (1b), below (underlyingly antepenult shifts to the penult, however, as in (1c), below (underlyingly antepenult shifts to the penult)-you laugh at them; (1b) u-va-ba-hlaka ‘you cause/me; (1c) siya-vu-namathelisi ‘we make them stick.

Early analyses account for antepenult tone shift (as in (1b,c)) either by an iterative local spread rule (Clark 1987; Hamaekers 1987) or by an iterative tone spreading rule (as in (1a)) in a non-ad hoc rule - with the local rule feeding rules of accent placement - as well as pitch tone shift may be straightforwardly accounted for.

BETHANY K. DAMAS, University of Tennessee

The Semantics of A-Prefacing in Zulu

Constraints on the distribution of A-prefixes in Zulu (A-ING) have been reported (Wolfram and Christian 1975; Fosin 1979; Wolfram 1980; Wolfram 1982; Christian 1980; Wolfram 1980; Christian, Wolfram, and Dube 1980). Earlier attempts at formalizing (Stewart 1967; Hakenberg 1972) have been refined (Wolfram and Christian 1975; Fosin 1979; Wolfram 1980; Christian, Wolfram, and Dube 1980). Recent work suggests a suggestive classification of Zulu verbs into various classes: (1) non-prefixed verbs (e.g., Zulu verbs), (2) prefixed verbs (e.g., [be], [be]), (3) prefixed verbs (e.g., [be]). I will report the results of an analysis of A-ING in Zulu narratives of personal experiences in the Arkansas Ozarks. Occurrences of A-DEU and non-prefixed prefixed A-ING are being classified with respect to factors: type of narrative clause, tense of main verb, adverbial complement, type of main verb (e.g., movement, perception). Preliminary analysis of 397 clauses suggests that Zulu narratives have more restricted environments for -ING and that A-ING may have a special function in narratives of personal experience. For instance, the analysis suggests that A-ING is more frequent among narratives of personal experiences...
On Licensing Subjects as Specifiers

THOMAS ERNST, University of Delaware

Subjects of sentences, of small clauses, and possessive NP's in English have all been called "v-objects" historically. The falling frequency of these subjects with respect to Predication, Case, and their structural relationships to heads and to other specifiers. For example, sentence-subjects have been a problem for the adjacency condition on Case assignment. In this paper I show that the missing of specifiers by features at the X\_<sub>1</sub> level (Fukui 1986, Ernst 1988) accounts for the lack of adjacency and the asymmetries among the three types of X\_<sub>1</sub>-level features, in particular P and +Spec rules.

Possessives follow adverb "pre-specifiers" (e.g. They wanted [pre-specifically just about 
(Will\_<sub>1</sub>'s whole fortune)]) but small clause subjects precede them (I consider 
[pre-specifically just about the man for the job]). The latter fact means that small
clause subjects must be sisters of X\_<sub>1</sub>. Hence adverbs and possessives are sister to each other. If the parallelism with sentence subjects is maintained (Stowell 1983) for a sentence
possessor, it must be due to a "case-feature" (Fukui 1986) under X\_<sub>1</sub> which can be assigned no matter what.

DOMINIQUE ESPOSITO, Wab Laboratories

A Diachronic Study of the English Passive

I will present the results of a quantitative study of the evolution of the
passive construction in English. Some of the syntactic environments studied include: e.g. presence of modifiers before the participle, passivization of non-covert objects, passive of "accusative object" verbs or of verbs with prepositional complements. These environments have been used as tests for the syntactic category of the passive participles (Masov 1977). The relative frequency of the different patterns provides evidence that the change in the grammar English sentences has taken place coherently and without the need for an additional passive rule. This conclusion is further supported by the fact that the passive rule is not triggered by the subject's case, as in the case of "case-feature" (Fukui 1986) under X\_<sub>1</sub>.

KATHLEEN FERRARA, Texas A&M University

Encoding Propositions Across Utterances: Implications for Discourse Theory

This paper provides a discourse-centered ethnographic perspective on another talk, the explicit or illocutionary force which result from one central sentence triggering a proposition and a second speaker's quick completion or correction in a syntactically and semantically consistent manner. Ochs, Schiefelin and Platt (1981) argue that there can be no conveyance of a proposition by a single speaker and conveyancy by the sequence of utterances from two or more speakers. The present paper does not purport to examine the interaction, but rather to provide a cohesive and global view of the interaction. The interaction is not necessarily bounded by the interaction between interlocutors and whether the strategy is a result of the interaction or the interaction itself. Based on this approach, we can conclude that the interaction is not necessarily bounded by the interaction between interlocutors and whether the strategy is a result of the interaction or the interaction itself. Based on this approach, we can conclude that the interaction is not necessarily bounded by the interaction between interlocutors and whether the strategy is a result of the interaction or the interaction itself.

NIGEL FARR, University of Strathclyde

Syntactic Exceptions to Right-Handedness in English Words

WILLIAMS' Right-Hand Rule (RHR) states that the rightmost morpheme in a complex word is the head, well-known exceptions are those English prefixes which determine the category monomorphic words: that is, RHR violations occur only in monomorphic structures. Furthermore, derivational suffixes which do not change category (version of -age, -an, -ation, etc.) can attach only to monomorphic words. Thus we would conclude that a rare evidence that words do not have their internal structure at each cycle of attestation, domain of rules, English compounds also show something like the "symmetry loophole": (a) the Fast ALS case only in a symmetric structural, this explains the otherwise unexpected
syntactic exceptions which violate RHR: always have structure. The language has compounds, (e.g. remove-able); but subject structure may be opaque to derivational
rules (independently shown by 'bouwer-het-ed'; -ee attaches typically to monomorphic).

JANET FLETCHER, Ohio State University

On Obligations

The topic of this paper is the account of the ungrammaticality of sentences like: "She was due in Paris. I want that I leave on time from the Fранцузский and Hungarian, it will be argued that no configurational analysis can predict the range of this phenomenon. A representation problem which is currently in use is the raise in the hierarch".

Mike Parker, Yale University

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On Conversational Involvement by Mail: The Use of Questions in Direct Sales Letters

Numerous studies have focused on written texts and/or spoken language, only to argue either for specific differences between these modalities (e.g., Chahe 82; Chahe and Danielewicz 87) or relatively formalized behavior (e.g., Tannen 82 & elsewhere). Fewer linguists have analyzed the language in contexts (e.g., Leech 66; Geis 82), but to similar end: how language works to induce voluntary changes in buying behavior remains dimensionally complex and interpersonal. In this paper I will argue that language patterns are sociolinguistic to describe the characteristic features of a previously uninvestigated form of persuasive discourse. A corpus consisting of 100,000 representational (actual) promotional sales letters will be examined to determine the kind of planned, impersonal (written) and spontaneous (oral) communication evidenced in promotional and personal letters (Biber 66). The paper will focus primarily on the use of question and declarative action (Breen and Levinson 61) which existing research (e.g., Tannen 79; Lakoff 81) has linked to activity and involvement (e.g., Tannen 82; Lakoff 79; Pedersen 81; Anzilloti 82). I will show how questions contribute to the conversationality of direct sales letters. Based on the data, I will argue for classifying this kind of marketing communication as "prototypical" in its blend of features (following Lakoff 82). Finally, I will discuss the potential for a cluster of distinguishing features, and provide preliminary conclusions regarding strategic employment of "conversational" features in direct mail copy.

Phonetic Word Associations

The responses of subjects asked to provide word associations are either semantically based or phonetically based. Adult associations are predominently determined by meaning, while elderly associations are predominantly determined by meaning. With the tendency decreasing with age (Entwistle 66), however, one’s ability to pay attention decreases. In addition, word association norms (Posman and Keppel 1970) and frequency of occurrence (Stevanović 1974), which existing research (Petty et al. 60, Anzilloti 82) has linked to activity and involvement (Tannen 82), have been used here to indicate the frequency of certain words. These studies demonstrate the appropriateness generalizations to word associations are phonetically based, but numerous associations do not meet low frequency criteria. The appropriate generalization seems to be that any word association is phonetically based in the presence of factors negatively related to consciousness—such as decreased attention, low frequency of occurrence, and category tasks. The word association may have been loaded with additional material, which may have been attributed to a single subject. One such example is "the spider," which may be related to the concept of a living creature with which they are closest. The word association may have been influenced by the subject’s role in the experiment, which may have been attributed to the subject’s personal experience with spiders. However, the word association may also be a flippant word, such as a filler word. 

A New Perspective on Japanese Causatives

Japanse causatives (CAUS’es) have attracted much attention in general, there are three different approaches: a) classical transformational (Shibayama 1976); b) lexical (Miyake 1979); c) phrase structural (Gunji 1977). The data below reveal that none of the above strategies are fully adequate. The new perspective derives from the fact that the causative form of the Japanese causative (CAUS’es) is a function of the causative verb, and the causative verb is an intransitive verb. The new perspective derives from the fact that the causative form of the Japanese causative (CAUS’es) is a function of the causative verb, and the causative verb is an intransitive verb. The new perspective derives from the fact that the causative form of the Japanese causative (CAUS’es) is a function of the causative verb, and the causative verb is an intransitive verb. The new perspective derives from the fact that the causative form of the Japanese causative (CAUS’es) is a function of the causative verb, and the causative verb is an intransitive verb.
ANDREW GARRIT, Harvard University

Preposition Incorporation in Homeric Greek

Recent typological and theoretical studies of preposition incorporation (PI) have largely ignored an extensive literature on preverb syntax in the ancient Indo-European (IE) languages. For their part, however, studies of IE syntax have only lately begun to apply modern methods of syntactic analysis. This paper uses IE syntactic data to contribute to a general understanding of PI: (1) Synchronically, the preverb-plus-plural complex of Homeric Greek is the result of syntactic movement of incorporated Ps to sentence-initial position. These conclusions will be supported with evidence from verbal accentuation, the semantic and selectivity constraints of P-plural, and PP syntax. (2) In Homeric Greek, PI occurs regardless of host argument structure, and whether or not it occurs, the underlying NP object of a P is assigned case by the P and cannot be the subject of a passive. Together with data from other certain instances of PI, this seems to contradict some theoretical proposals based on the claim that applicative verbs are derived by PI (e.g., M. Balas, Incorporations (1988: 229ff))). (3) Other IE languages reflect different stages of development in Hittite, for instance. They also have to verbal hosts but PI is rare. The paper will briefly discuss the historical implications of the above findings and the position of Greek in a diachronic IE prepositional syntax.

DONNA GERTS, State University of New York-Buffalo

Case Stacking in Universal Grammar

Most languages prohibit the morphological expression of more than one case on a single nominal, a fact taken advantage of by Chomsky (1981) in his formulation of the Case Filter Hypothesis. In some languages, for example, Korean (see (1)), Quechua (Lefevre and Nykisz 1982), and Dyirbal (Dixon 1969), no such prohibition exists and thus "case stacking" is permitted, contrary to the Case Filter Hypothesis. (1)

Korean: daent/da-nta-ta

In contrast, Racional Grammar not only allows but expects case stacking given that (1) the multiple levels claimed to exist in syntactic structure, (II) "quaint" case rules which refer to levels other than the final one, and (III) to attempt internal reason to posit such restrictions.

A Relational treatment of case stacking leads to the following conclusions: First, every language makes some constraint on the number and type of cases allowed per nominal per clause. Second, while a language may prohibit case stacking morphologically, stacking effects may nevertheless be present. Three common configurations are: (a) nominal case [Arabic, Tinkano, English], case spread [Icelandic, Italian, Korean], syncretic pronouns [Arabic, Tinkano, English]. The cross-linguistic evidence thus requires constraining case stacking to be permitted for W.

JUDITH A. GIERIT, Indiana University

Acoustic Variability in Children's Production of Liquids and Glides

Developmental acoustic studies have been relatively few in number and have focused primarily on production of stops, with little attention to other sound classes (cf. Weismer, 1984). These studies have generally indicated that acoustic properties of young children's speech are highly variable. This apparent variability has often been cited as evidence that children actively form and test hypotheses about production of sounds. This paper examines the acoustic properties of two other sound classes, liquids and glides, and identifies the range and degree of acoustic variation in productions of normally developing children. Four children, age 4-6, were digitally recorded on three occasions over three years.

A detailed analysis of the data showed that variations in the production of liquids and glides are a function of both individual and systematic factors. These findings suggest that cross-speaker variation in these types may be examined before a precise characterization of a child's sound system can be developed and claims can be made about a child's hypothesis-testing of sound production.

Do not hallucinate.

GRANT GOODALL, University of Texas-El Paso

Or: The Directionality of Theta-Role Assignment

Much recent work in GB theory has claimed that there is a directionality parameter for or-role assignment, with possible values of "rightward" or "leftward" (Travis 1984, Koopman 1986). This makes the important prediction that we will not find heads with a component on the left and another on the right at B-structure. Mandarin Chinese provides a prime rule counterexample to this idea, as seen in (1).

(1) Wó sài zhou-shang fáng yé yí tóu. 'I put a book on the table,'

Koopman (1984) and Li (1985) claim that the object NP here is to the left of the verb at B-structure and then moves rightward, in accord with the above directionality hypothesis. Their motivation is that NPs do sometimes show up to the left of the verb in the (na-construction). However, there is good evidence that such preverbal NPs are not base-generated and that NP arguments of an embedded clause (including chunks of a sentential identity) may appear in that position; thus strongly suggesting that leftward movement is involved. Thus, there is no reason to believe that the NP complement in (1) is base-generated anywhere but in its surface position, and (1) remains as a clear counterexample to the idea of a single directionality parameter for or-role assignment. A more articulated theory which would allow for or-role assignment in more than one direction seems to be required.

STEPHEN A. GUICE, University of North Texas

John Eliot and the Grammar of Massachusetts

In 1662 John Eliot published his grammar of the Massachusetts language, The Indian Grammar Begun: An Attempt to Bring the Indian Language into Rules. This grammar, though brief, does not conform to the typical pattern that these early grammars are reputed to follow, that is, rather than attempting to force the Massachusetts language into the mold of Greek or Latin, Eliot seems to be attempting to describe the language in its own right. This paper will be a brief discussion of Eliot's analysis of Massachusetts grammar, in the light of what we know from the study of related languages and in its own right.

MARK K. HULLE, Harvard University

The Internal Structure of Proto-Indo-Iranian NPs

This paper examines material from Vedic Sanskrit, Old Persian, and Greek and Younger Avestan to determine to what extent an 'underlying' order to the basic subconstituents of the NP (including demonstratives, numerals, adjectives, dependent genitives, and head nouns) can be posited for Proto-Indo-Iranian. In addition, some movement processes which give rise to the different daughter languages to NPs which deviate from the proposed basic order are shown to have been present already in Proto-Indo-Iranian. Diachronic developments of the structure of NPs in the attested period (e.g., between the Rigveda and Vedic Prase, or between Greek and Younger Avestan) will be discussed. The proposed structures are supported by evidence from the following sources: 1) the distribution of case elements inside NPs (both 'clitics' originating in the NP, and clitics which elide at F2) and 3) a range of discontinuous NPs (e.g., RV 6.17.5d Tidatas parit from his own seat - N Prep ADJS).
In English there is a set of words whose rhymes have tense, underlyingly long vowels which (or were historically) followed by homorganic sonorant + voiced stop clusters: all short (cf. German mild, field, fail, bold, und). In view of this, it is intriguing to find that phonetically the pitch fall accent one syllable to the right. This acoustic analysis reveals that the pitch fall accent on /s/ can be explained by the sonorant + voiced stop cluster, and no lengthening occurs before it. The latter theory of non-linear phonology, making use of a hierarchy of sonority, we shall suggest that the vocalic nucleus was lengthened precisely because in the configuration non-low sonorant + voiced stop, the sonority of the voiced stop propagated resulting in the creation of a new timing slot and hence in the lengthening of the vowel.

Michael Hammond, University of Arizona

Stress Shifts and Extrametricality

Halle and Vergnaud (1987) offer a new theory of stress which claims that all stress shifts can be treated in terms of a uniform mechanism, here termed "move X." In this paper, I argue that move X is not a unifying principle but a context of stress shift. One class of operations involves shifting a relatively weak stress away from a stronger stress. This can be seen in stress shift in English, Russian, Japanese, and German. Halle and Vergnaud (1987) suggest that extrametricality shifts avoid from one or another edge of the domain. For example, the usual analysis of stress change in English involves promoting the rightmost stress to primary. Since, this is a specific proposal for a special case of stress shift, it is difficult to differentiate from the analysis proposed by Halle and Vergnaud. The change in the stress of Halle and Vergnaud is that they state that extrametricality shifts avoid from one or another edge of the domain. However, I note that extrametricality shifts avoid from one or another edge of the domain.

John M. Harness, Harvard University

The Metrical Behavior of the Verb in Old English Poetry

It has been observed, at least since H. Kuhn (1993), that finite verbs are regularly less stressed than non-finite verbs, adjectives and nouns in Germanic alliterative verse. I examine the environments in which finite verbs do bear some stress in OE poetry - subordinating clauses and certain epithetic uses. This is of interest to at least three areas: 1) historical, the details and history of which must be reconstructed in the study of metrical relations; 2) the study of syntax; and 3) the study of metrical theory, especially regarding metrical relations between clause sequences and metrical relations in the OE poetic line. As the grammatical and literary function of stress become clearer, various passages in OE poetry require a study that addresses metrical relations between clause sequences and the metrical behavior of auxiliary verbs. The study of metrical behavior of auxiliaries in OE poetry (Studies in Old English Poetry. 1987) focuses on works that he found to be most archaic and consistent in this regard - Modus and The Battle of Maldon.

Yoko Hasegawa, University of California-Berkeley

Devised Pitch Fall as a Seed of Historical Accent Change in Japanese

In the Tokyo dialect of Japanese, the accent pattern of words can be represented simply by noting the location of a pitch fall, if there is one. McCawley (1977) claims that the contemporary accent system of the Tokyo dialect is likely to have developed from a proto-system by a shift of the original pitch accent on /s/ to the right. This sequence of phonological events may be the mechanism for the historical accent shift. If listeners normally are able to factor out this delay, i.e. somehow attribute it to the earlier syllable, then the sound change could have occurred when some listeners imitated this pitch. We have conjectured that accent on /s/ is instrumentally analyzed as the seed of later pitch accent.

Peggy Hashempour, University of California-San Diego

Complementizer Deletion in Modern Persian

Stowell and Hornstein, 1987 and Hornstein, 1987 suggest that when completerizers delete they must be lexically/head governed in order to satisfy the principle of recoverability. Data from Modern Persian suggest that this principle cannot be upheld altogether, since the completerizer ke may delete in relative clauses (1), even though the head noun lexically supports it. Moreover, ke may delete when embedded under a predicative adjective (2), even though it is not lexically governed. This seems to suggest that ke deletion under a predicative adjective (2) is different from ke deletion in relative clauses (1), even though the head noun lexically supports the latter.

James K. W. Tam, Kyoto University

Disambiguating Japanese Negative Sentences

A syntactic and pragmatic approach to deciding the preferred interpretations of Japanese negative sentences is proposed. Japanese, like most languages, exhibits ambiguity as to the scope of negation, though the range of preferred interpretations is constrained. In most cases, the negation can be scope of negation, though the range of preferred interpretations is constrained. In most cases, the negation can be scope of negation, though the range of preferred interpretations is constrained. In most cases, the negation can be scope of negation, though the range of preferred interpretations is constrained.

Reza Eshghi, ATR Interpreting Telephony Research Labs

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NANCY A. HEIDBERG, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis

The Discourse Functions of Cleft Sentences in Spoken English

This paper presents a theory of the discourse function of cleft sentences in spoken English. The theory is conceptually based on precisely defined notions of sentence and discourse topic, psychological activation, and metalinguistic awareness. The data were collected in 6 hours of taped conversations between people. The theory proposes that the discourse topic is the one that has just been mentioned, and that the topic is the one that has been activated. The discourse functions are that cleft sentences have the general function of syntactically activating the discourse topic, and that the discourse topic is the one that has just been mentioned.

OROKKI HEINAMAKI, University of Helsinki

CATHERINE KINING, University of Iowa

Finnish Vowel Harmony: An Empirical Study

Finnish vowel harmony has been shown to be a characteristic of phonology in recent years. It is a process that occurs in the production of speech sounds. The results of recent empirical studies of Finnish vowel harmony have shown that there are several factors that affect the production of vowel harmony. One of the factors that affect vowel harmony is the position of the vowel. Another factor is the presence of a following consonant. In this study, we examine the effects of these factors on the production of vowel harmony.

JUNBO HIBIYA, Keio University

Salience and Change in Progress

In this paper, we investigate the role of salience in the process of change. We show that salience is a critical factor in the process of change, and that it can affect the direction of change. The results of our study suggest that salience is a powerful force in the process of change, and that it should be taken into account in future studies of change.

ERNST M. HINICH, University of Illinois

TOMOKO HIRAZAMA, University of Illinois

Subcategorization and VP Structure in German

Contrary to Uszkoreit's (1984a, 1987b) paper, this paper provides considerable evidence that auxiliaries in German have to be treated as sisters of main verbs, rather than as sisters of S. More specifically, we will argue that in at least one relevant syntactic configuration main verbs have to combine with auxiliaries, before they combine with their subcategorized (VP) arguments. Evidence in support of such a structure can be adduced from topicalized sentences as in (1).

"find can win Peter the book"

(1) fnd k"nnen wshz konstituent in German main clauses -- an assumption widely assumed in the literature -- finds (main verb) konnten (aux) must form a constituent.

Data such as (1) cannot be accommodated in theories such as Head Driven Phrase Structure Grammar (Pollard 1984, Pollard and Sag 1987) whose treatment of subcategorization as that in head-complement structures subcategorization information always originates from the head, but not the complement(s). We will argue that [VP VP H[+aux]X] structures in German constitute a distinct type of head/complement structure, in which subcategorization information is not restricted to the head daughter, but is also contributed by its complement(s).

JULIA HIRSCHBERG, AT&T Bell Laboratories

GREGORY BOWD, Northwestern University

"VP Does Too": vs. 'So Does NP': Distinguishing Among Types of Ellipsis

The importance of structural constraints on (intersubjectual) anaphors has been widely accepted. Reinhart (1983) [B] has argued that such constraints apply only to fixed anaphors, claiming that an antecedent must C-command an anaphor in order to bind it. So, in sentences like 1, it would predict that a bound (slippery) interpretation is impossible.

(1) Joan thought about Kennedy on the anniversary of his assassination. More recently, Hirschberg & Ward (1987) have demonstrated that, contra Reinhart, the presence of a pitch accent on a co-referential item does not suffice to make anaphors. The data show that anaphors do not require a C-commanding antecedent. I propose in this paper the slippery interpretation for their subjects, and that accented anaphors generally favor the slippery interpretation. So, even for bound anaphors, structural configuration seems insufficient to predict binding domains.

In this paper, we claim that, while structural constraints above do not suffice to define binding domains, they do not influence whether an anaphor is interpreted as bound. In particular, preliminary empirical investigation suggests that anaphor interpretation is sensitive to type of VP-ellipsis, we have found that subjects are more likely to assign a sloppy interpretation to sentences like 2a than to sentences like 2b.

2a. Mary dislikes her neighborhood, and so does Eric.

2b. Mary loves her dog, and Shirley does too.

The effect is particularly striking when the anaphor receives nuclear stress. Assuming that these types of ellipsis pattern differently with respect to the interpretation of bound anaphors, this difference would suggest that, contra accounts such as flunkamen & Sag (1979) and Sag & Rinkens (1984), these forms of ellipsis (surface anaphors) cannot be collapsed into a single category.

JUDITH G. HOCKBERG, Northwestern University

Learning the English Vowel Lengthening Rule

The English phonological rule lengthening vowels before voiced consonants is often cited as a prime example of how phonological rules cannot be reduced to semantic explanations, since the resulting durational differences in English are more marked than in other languages. This paper provides developmental support for this claim. Children aged 2-3 were taught novel words from two near-minimal pairs, each with a final voiced contrast ([k]vs.[t]) and ([d]vs.[gp]), whose vowel durations had been artificially equalized in preparing tape-recorded stimuli. Vowel durations in children's own productions of these words were measured from spectrograms. Preliminary data indicate that older children tended to employ an English-like duration difference when they produced the pairs, whereas younger children's productions showed the less salient elements of the speaker's productions. It is concluded that vowel lengthening begins for children as a phonetic process, and is phonologized in the course of acquisition.

(EDHORN)
The Acquisition of English Relative Clauses by Chinese Adults and Children

This paper presents the results of a one-year longitudinal study of the acquisition of English WH-movement constructions by five native Chinese speakers, three adults and three older children (ages 9-11), focusing specifically on the acquisition of the English relative constructions, free relatives and relative clauses. In contrast to the WH-quantifiers, WH-word use in the relative constructions was very limited in the early stages of acquisition for both the adults and children. In the progressed, WH-word use became more frequent in the free relative constructions, and finally, for only the most advanced speakers, WH-word use occurred in some relative clause sites.

The question of whether WH-word use in the relative clause construction indicated a movement analysis as opposed to a non-movement analysis was then investigated by focusing on the nature of the gap in the relative clause. For some speakers, the fact of a gap in the relative clause was concluded to be a reflection of a pro-drop strategy occurring across the grammar, in both main and relative clauses, and NO evidence for movement. Other speakers showed an increasing differentiation in the triangle inside relative clauses as opposed to in main clauses, and this supported a position that the speaker developed a movement analysis of relative clause constructions.

The logic of double negation

As Jefferson recognizes, two negations associated with the same expression 'do not exactly cancel one another'; typically, the doubly negated form (last instance, non-infrangible) will be perceived as weaker than its positive counterpart (common frequency). In some cases, there is a clear semantic reason for the weakened force: the negation of a contrary (Kim is not unhappy) is weaker than (i.e., is unilaterally entailed by) the corresponding positive (Kim is happy), and it is this weakened force which motivates the more complex construction. But many instances of (not that) are, on the face of it at least, alike impossible, and why would a speaker choose them in lieu of the simpler and logically equivalent positive? How can we collect the rhetorically diverse effects of double negation under a single functional umbrella? The Division of Labor principle (Horn 1984) stipulates that the avoidance of a simpler, unmarked form increases the addresser's need to refer to that simpler form not have been used, because of its inappropriateness, meaning, or associated implicatures. The choice of a more complex prosodic chain (cause to die, pale red, go to the church, not impossible) implicates that the speaker was not in a position to employ the lexicalised or broader phrase (spin the addresser to refer to that simpler form could not have been used, because of its inappropriateness, meaning, or associated implicatures) (cf. Lewis and Cresswell have suggested) (pl and [p] have distinct (though truth-conditionally equivalent) logical forms, the Division of Labor principle allows us to construct a unified pragmatic account of double negation which responds to Horn's charge that the apparent diversity of the 'radical meanings' (uncertainty, difficulty, irony) of this construction makes a paradigmatic analysis of a double negative completely useless.

The Glide in the Syllable Structure of Bulgarian

In this paper I will address the problem of whether the glide is a member of the onset or nucleus of the syllable structure of Bulgarian, i.e. should the underlined syllables in words like [l’a - b i kâ] 'apple' and [k’u - ti l’a] 'box' be represented as (1) \( \hat{C} \) and \( \hat{C} \) or (2) (1) \( 0 \). (2) \( \hat{C} \) and (3) \( 0 \). (2) \( \hat{C} \) in the onsets of such words.

The phonetic realization of the glide may vary depending on the context, e.g., /l’a/-/b i kâ/ 'apple' and /k’u/-/ti l’a/ 'box'. The glide may be absent or realized as a form of a voiceless or voiced fricative. The presence or absence of the glide in a given context is a decision of the speaker.

Stress-Sensitive Vowel Harmony

A number of Indo-European dialects present vowel harmony processes that have as triggers certain final vowels and as targets stressed vowels; with intervening vowels being affected or not, depending on the dialect. The domain of harmony and the neutral or central position of non-final vowels to the right of the stressed vowel are hard to capture in the standard stress-based analysis of vowel harmony. I argue that stress-sensitive vowel harmony makes use of the metrical structure built for stress-assignment, through which the metrical structure is percolated. The feature might percolate to the head only (i.e., the stressed vowel), or be extended to the head only (i.e., the stressed vowel) is the goal of the stressed vowel and the intervening vowel is affected (e.g., /peščan/ [pešĉan] 'bird', cf. pl. [pešĉary]). Or, percolation can be extended to all units within the metric foot, as in Latin (Etruscan), where the stressed vowel and any intervening vowel are affected by final-vowel-induced centralization (e.g., antiguam[antiguam] 'very old'). These data demonstrate that contrary to Sonesson's analysis, the stress structure is used for two purposes: stress assignment and harmony and are taken as solid evidence for a restricted use of metrical devices in harmony processes (cf. Poser 1992).
MARIE K. HUFFMAN, University of Maryland

Timing Constraints on Implementation of Nasal

Recent theories of the implementation of segmental features have not provided a coherent treatment of linguistic influences on the temporal aspects of feature implementation. This paper examines temporal constraints on the realization of the feature Nasal. Nasal airflow data from various forms and segments indicate that timing patterns of nasality obey two constraints. First, [-nasal] and [+nasal] segments share timing requirements—while [-nasal] segments may show only brief periods of orality (e.g., glottal stop release), [+nasal] segments consistently show long intervals of nasality. Second, the durations of the nasal intervals are constrained by the coordination of Nasal with other features—articulatory events such as sonorant closure and release (implementation of Continuant) are organizational pivots for implementation of Nasal. Thus these articulatory events must be available in phonetic representations, for Nasal to be properly implemented. This result supports the general theory of feature relations proposed by Stevens and colleagues (1986, 1987), in which sonorant constriction and release play an important role in relating articulatory and acoustic correlates of features.

KATHARINE D. HUNT, University of British Columbia

Case Assignment and pro: The Derivative Status of Ergativity in Gitksan

Gitksan, a Tsimshianic language, shows an ergative pattern in the distribution of pro in independent clauses. "Pro" may appear in the subject position of transitive sentences and the object position of intransitive sentences: (950 order) (1) *the pro John (2) *edits John pro (3) *edits pro John (a)the case John accompanied her/him

This classic ergative patterning, however, breaks down in other sentence types, suggesting that it is an idiosyncratic feature of the syntax. I argue that both the ergative and the non-ergative patterns may be derived from mechanisms of case assignment. Following Bouchard (1965) and contra Rizzi (1986) I propose that there is an interaction of lexical features and case realization in order to account for the form of pronouns and proper nouns that vary according to whether or not they are in case-marked positions. That I claim, to the availability of default case in Gitksan.

LARRY G. HUTCHINSON, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis

The Logic of Relative Adjectives

The standard semantic analysis of relative adjectives is that they are adjectives. This analysis is true to the extent that the adjective is relative. The most widespread logical analysis treats the adjective as a binary predicate which relates an individual to the reference class. Semantic analyses of relative adjectives used predicatively ("Max is small") generally treat the reference class as something to be inferred from context, a pragmatics matter. The logical analysis treats such adjectives with a free variable as the second argument.

The present paper argues that, contrary to tradition, there is no real semantic or logical distinction between "attributive" and "predicative" use of relative adjectives. Adjectives requiring the modified noun's denotation to be the reference class are factually incorrect. Extant analyses also founder on cases where the adjective is in predicative position but is nonetheless an overt modifier ("Max is an elephant that is small"). The determination of the reference class is a pragmatics matter in all of these cases.

DAVID INGRAM, University of British Columbia

Phonological Acquisition and Radical Underspecification

This paper evaluates radical underspecification as a possible theory of phonological features. Based on a theory of radical underspecification. At the proposal, two crucial hypotheses are made: the Acoustic Representation Hypothesis and the Distinctive Feature Hypothesis. The former argues that children have identified at some point unspecified features at the onset of acquisition, and the latter proposes that children select their distinctive features from this set. Then it is demonstrated through an analysis of vowel acquisition in Wichi, which has the system of [i, a, u, o, j], that children could not radically underspecify from the onset of acquisition. It is concluded that children would have to begin with developing fully specified matrices of distinctive features, and then only later acquire a set of underspecified features.

GREGORY K. IVANSON, University of Iowa

On the Category Supralaryngeal

This paper argues that the conventional bifurcation of geographically organized feature bundles into Laryngeal and Supralaryngeal categories should be modified to eliminate the use of Supralaryngeal segmental features altogether, a conclusion which has also been reached, independently, by Sager (1987). Our generally complementary findings differ particularly in the proposed English feature acquisition order and in the treatment of the familiar Trill for [r] and [l].

Supralaryngeal features are the basis for the reanalysis of [r] and [l] as [r] and [l]. Based on Korean, where /h/ neutralizes with coronal obstruents in syllabic-final position to emerge as /l/ (e.g., /coh-pons/-→ /ch-lons/) (deRECATIVIZATION). As further argued, the laryngeal fricative should be represented as [spreads glottis, continues] because the feature [+phonetic features of larynx] itself is reserved for /p/ (continuant) with no further specification is reserved for /s/, and /l/ is not marked for any features. Since all coronals as well as /h/ merge with /l/ (as in /hol/ = /bol/) and /l/ (as in /noll/ = /nul/), the neutralization is effected just simply by a rule that deletes all terminal features from a syllable-initial obstruent. The rather surprising emergence of /h/ as [l] then is an automatic consequence of this same process, provided /l/ is unspecified and [+spread glottis] by itself identifies /h/ rather than /l/.

MIGUEL T. T. JACKSON, Yale University

The Articulation of /u/: X-Ray Evidence

In SPR, /u/ is described as a vowel having underlyingly high and back tongue position, with lip-rounding assigned by a redundancy rule. However, recent proposals (e.g., Schane 1984) suggest that only the labiality of /u/ should be regarded as linguistically essential. X-ray tracings of /u/ from several languages in the literature indicate that neither theory accounts fully for the phonetic patterns. Tongue body positions in /u/ show relatively little within-language, cross-speaker variation. However, there is considerable cross-linguistic variation in tongue body position in vowels notated as /u/. In some languages, /u/ has a tongue shape and position similar to that observed in velar consonants, in others, /u/ has a somewhat lower and backer tongue position that is more /o/-like.

This result requires enrichment of both SPE-like feature systems and the mechanisms of particle phonology.
RICHARD D. JABA, University of Pennsylvania

Do Phonological Mirror-Image Subphrases Apply Disjunctively? Negative Reflections Based on Oscan

The curtailments which Non-Linear Phonology has made in the amount of domain-ordering required for phonological rule-application (e.g. for stress) have been paralleled by demonstrations that certain notational conventions formerly argued to impose disjunctiveness in phonology in fact either concern morphology or are invalid (e.g. k-notation) exchange rules. This paper takes the disjunctions between mirror-image subphrases to be a device that has the two main aims: (1) to show that the mirror-image subphrases in Oscan (paralleled by a similar phenomenon in Latin) introduce new phenomena in the analysis of syntactic structure, and (2) to show that the analysis of these new phenomena is possible. The principal aim in support of disjunctive responses is that mirror-image subphrases are anaphoric and anaphora is of fundamental importance in phonology. The principal aim in support of disjunctive responses is that mirror-image subphrases are anaphoric and anaphora is of fundamental importance in phonology. The principal aim in support of disjunctive responses is that mirror-image subphrases are anaphoric and anaphora is of fundamental importance in phonology.

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BARBARA JOHNSTONE, Texas A&M University

"One Time in Particular": Individual Variation in Discourse Marking

It is widely recognized that speakers use various linguistic and paralinguistic resources to indicate, as they talk, how their talk is to be understood. As they do so, the listeners may return to the storyline in narrative; a codeword may indicate a shift from background to foreground information. Metacommunicative strategies such as these are typically thought to be of political or social significance, but not necessarily of communicative importance. Moreover, it is not always clear how these strategies are used or how they are interpreted. In this paper, I will discuss two examples of metacommunicative strategies, and I will sketch a model of how listeners figure out what speakers are doing. This model is based on the assumption that speakers refer to shared conventions. In this model, patterns created through repetition play the key role.

CHARLES JONES, George Mason University

Some Wh/Operator Interactions

In this paper I discuss sentences involving interactions between wh-elements and certain operators: comparative operators, and result clause as.

(1) who(l) likes more money than he has, has
(2) who(l) said (e) that John said (s) that was bad that they left

These constructions have implications for two recent accounts of wh/ operator interactions: May's (1985) LF-level Path Containment Condition (PCC) and Wexler's (1986) Q-Superiority at 5-structure. In available readings of each of these constructions, the path of the operator and the wh-element must intersect, but neither path property is itself. This property is for the PCC. Q-Superiority accounts for all, and only, the available readings of such sentences. Thus, Q-Superiority is favored, and, by extension, the need for a separate level of representation to account for these structures is obviated.

VICTOR D. JOSEPH, University of Maryland

Adpositions and Affixation

Apositions (adsps) have occupied a central role in syntactic typology since Greenberg (1971) posed the VSO→prep as a near-universal and SOV→post as a strong tendency. Attempts to reduce these to VO→prep, OV→post have proven unproductive (Coates 1981, Schachter 1981). I propose instead an expansion of the universals to include (1) the phonological status of adsps and (2) affixation mechanisms. This helps account for a (A) exceptions to Greenberg's universals and (B) ad-objection order in SOV languages. I focus on the preps of SOV Latin, which developed from PIE nouns that froze in a single case form and attached to hosts either transitively as adsps or intransitively as affixes (Bedford 1986, Josephson 1987). Adsps entered the prefixal derivational morphology system. The largely homophonous adsps were constrained to follow the same prefixal pattern as a consequence of Latin's clitic phonology and inextricable suffixal inflectional morphology. The ad-obj-verb is unlikely to be valid for languages with untraced adsps and ordered affixation. The intermediary status of adsps between syntax and morphology makes them weak indicators of syntactic typology. But the addition of morphophonological constraints greatly enhances the universals' predictive power, as shown by supporting data from a significant cross-sample of languages. A higher-level issue is addressed: are syntactic universals strengthened or weakened if non-syntactic parameters must be added?
The dative subjects in South Asian languages have been analyzed as final 3's in relational grammar literature to explain their dative case marking and lack of verb agreement (Sridhar '76: Kannada), (Jackowi '81: Tamil1), (Rosen & Wali '80: Marathi). This paper will show that at least in Marathi the case marking and verb agreement properties of grammatical functions should be kept separate from their other properties. The constructions whose dative subjects are analyzed as final 3's in Rosen & Wali are of the type 'like' with one dative and one nominative NP. This paper argues that the dative NPs in these constructions can be surface subjects, i.e. final 1's, and that the constructions are actually reversal constructions, in that either of their NPs can be the surface subject and the other the surface object. Three tests of surface subcategorization will be discussed and applied to the two NPs in 'like' constructions to show that either NP can be the surface subject of its clause. Some object-hood tests will be applied simultaneously with the surface-subject tests to show that the surface non-subject NP is the surface object. Most notably the case marking and verb agreement facts remain the same irrespective of which NP is the surface subject and which one the object subject.

Floating Nasal Feature in Guarani and Morphemic Plane Hypothesis

In this paper we examine the theoretical relevance of a floating nasal segment in Guarani (Huitti & Smith '83) with respect to the Strong Morphemic Plane Hypothesis (SMPH). Lexically determined nasal feature in Guarani construction has been claimed to possibly trigger the spreading of the nasal. The NP of a nasal consonant, however, is not associated with the stressed vowel of noun phrase as shown in (1).

Stress in Guarani is predictable by rule and thus should not be lexically specified. The technical problem arises in locating precisely the position in the lexicon of a floating nasal feature. Since stress is not available in the lexicon, the floating feature cannot be associated with the stressed vowel in the lexicon. If one posits that the NP flows on the left side of a noun phrase as in (2), the association line crossing constraint will block its association with the feature insertion rule for this problem. We will suggest another analysis for this, namely, a bi-phonological representation for a single place. This model accounts for the failure of a nasal consonant to block the association of the nasal in this discussion of a solution for the problem.

A Comparison of Biclitonic Processing: English versus Chinese

There is general agreement in most dichotic listening experiments relating to native speakers' processing of English: a right ear advantage, i.e. left hemisphere processing related to tonal languages have been extremely inconsistent. While this certainly may lie in methodological problems, the issue may also be found by the prevailing assumption of a dichotomy between tone languages vs. non-tone languages. In this dichotic listening study, digit and nonsyllabic tasks were conducted in both English and Chinese to evaluate the effects of processing two acoustically different languages: Chinese and English. Subject group I included 23 monolingual English speakers. Natural speech was used and subjects recalled what they heard. The results of both groups demonstrate a numerical superiority for the right ear. This finding is significant difference in processing English and Chinese at the phonological level, thus challenging the assumption of a dichotomy between tone languages vs. non-tone languages.

History of Indirect Speech in Korean

No research has been done in Korea or abroad on the diachronic aspects of indirect speech (IS) in Korean. IS is often more difficult to distinguish from direct speech in 15th K than in modern K. Unlike modern K, 15th K had no overt IS marker, and quotes often did not shift deictics: honorific and style shifts could signal IS, but pronouns often stayed intact, as did the 1st p.-w.- and aspect markers on the verb. Verb morphology and case-marking suggest the quote in 15th K was an NP, and not an Adv. P.

Based on a survey of texts from the last 500 years, this paper outlines a 'Direct Discourse Representation' analysis (C. Kuno 1987) of IS in modern K, and shows how the loss of the gen. -s, as well as of the verbal transitivity marker -ya- and of the 1st p.-w.- contributed to a major shift in the IS mechanism; the status of the quote changed from NP to Adv. P. K. Enlisted the construction -ko as a complementizer for IS, and began to make extensive logophoric use of the reflexive pronouns /sak/ and /sak/.
KARYN KLEINFIELD, University of California-Berkeley

Semantic Continuity and Discontinuity in Romance N + V Comounds

This paper examines a diachronic corpus of Romance N + V compounds including back-formations, analogical compounds, and a residue of directly compounded items, searching for evidence of shifts in meaning, or semantic discontinuity. Discussions of back-formations tend to assume a continuous relationship between base and word; N + V back-formed verbs range from continuous, e.g., Gascon escambarder 'to be shallow', to discontinuous, e.g., Gascon bœte-bœute 'surviving/bœte-bœute 'to purge, disembowel'. Among back-formed verbs they are given the fullest possible context. This exposed them to be both continuous—figures as importantly as pattern; continuous phrasils, e.g., synonyms Old Fr. fer, fermenter, fermenter 'to ferment', are set off against partially discontinuous ones with a change of constituent, e.g., Gascon bœte-bœute 'homemade'. Nominal back-formation, meanings, must- have 'balustrade-handrail' by continuous with (12th c.) mainten 'to protect, maintain'; these novel post-medieval 'hand' + 'hold' compounds, disparate in semantics and part of speech, fall outside the parameters of continuity, at the point of overlap with direct compounds such as dial. French Aragonese 'to brush with a brush' (of cows), German caussa-caussa 'nobody puts on'.

In general, discontinuity is not expected, I have found it difficult to acknowledge; it is to make possible systematic generalizations about semantic inter-word relationships in derivationally related pairs.

KONRAD KORDER, University of Ottawa

Wilhelm von Humboldt's Impact on American Linguistics

The paper delineates the different stages of influence of Humboldtian linguistics in America. In Chomsky's revival of interest in Wilhelm von Humboldt, renewed a tradition that began 150 years earlier, following Humboldt's first letter to a North American scholar in 1803 inquiring about American Indian languages. Through the mediation of G. Bencroft, who had visited him in Berlin in 1820, Humboldt corresponded, until his death in 1835, with J. Pickering and P. N. Duncombe. These distinguished members of the American Philosophical Society answered many grammatical and lexical questions about American Indian languages which Humboldt had posed to them, while at the same time describing Humboldtian ideas about language and typology. The second phase of influence, lasting the latter half of the 19th century during which many Americans went to Germany to complete their university education, there were particularly strong in linguistics (represented by B. Pott, B. Stadnichal et al.), anthropology (A. Bastian), and psychology (W. Wundt). In 1886, the German linguist G. J. Adler published a monograph on Humboldtian linguistics in New York; in 1885, the Philadelphia anthropologist D. G. Brinton printed an English translation of a study by Humboldt on the structure of the verb in American Indian languages, the year that F. Boas moved from Berlin to North America. The third phase of influence reaches from the work of E. Sapir to the ethnolinguistic studies of Dell Hymes and many of his students.
From her findings that in assimilable words in isolation the difference in duration between vowels preceding voiceless, as opposed to voiced, consonants is greater in English, compared to French, Naci 1982 (JASA 71:673-78) deduced the principle of a large of a linguistic phenomenon in English.

The preliminary results of a study currently underway by researchers suggest that much greater in English, compared to French, Maci 1982 (JASA 71:673-78) deduced the principle of a large of a linguistic phenomenon in French.

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Juliette Levin, University of Texas-Austin

James Eblevins, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Relations in Abstractonal Representations

As pointed out by Hayes (1988), association lines in the segment-trees of Clements (1985) represent both category membership and simultaneity. In fact, no single line ever encodes both relations. Hayes claims that the rules of dichotomization motivate a total separation of these two relations. However, his categorizations are based on the timing of the first feature, and have no constituent representation independently. Since each feature is assigned a segment, Hayes can induce one “half” of a segment, i.e. state rules of dichotomization. Here we argue that these facts are consistent with modified Clements-trees in which precedence relations are defined only on terminal siblings, and association of root to skeleton is asymmetric.

Rules of dichotomization involve terminal branching features which are linearly ordered (i.e. radial logic). The existence of short dichotomies (Seppel), their long-distance association (Rootman), minimal featural differences in dichotomy inventories, and rules of monochotomization, all provide evidence for this revised conception of Clements-trees.

Juliette Levin, University of Texas-Austin

Undersegmentation and Glyphy Lation

The phonological conditioning of lenition in the A mur dialect of Glyphy (Nkhk) has generally been characterized in the following way: Krejnovic (1987), Pasifal, 1965, etc. voicess: unassibilated stops alternate with voiceless spirants and voiceless aspirated stops alternate with voiceless spirants when preceded by stops, vowels or the glide /l/. In addition, voiceless unaspirated stops are voiceless following nasals or /l/. This paper, undersegmentation is shown to illuminate phonological aspects of lenition. The seemingly disjoint sets of stops, vowels, and /l/ (which are not discussed) have been shown to be the natural class of segments in Glyphy which have no specification for (consummation) in underlying representation. Spirantization can then be formulated as shown in (1). Voicing, as in (2), is shown to be parasitic on shared values of continuancy; voice only effects segments which are unspecified for [voice].

1. /$l$ ——> [cont] ——> [cont] Tier (2) ——> [cont]
   0 0 Root Tier

Lori Levin, Carnegie Mellon University

Teruko Mitamura, Carnegie Mellon University; A.T. Mahood, University of Pittsburgh

Lexical Incorporation and Resumptive Secondary Predicates

Our analysis of Resumptive Secondary Predicates (RSPs) (Halliday 1967, Simpson 1983) derives sentences such as “I hammered the nail flat,” “they laughed him off stage,” “and he cried himself to sleep” via lexical incorporation of manner with change of location or state (Talmy 1975). Our rule captures the observation that “hammered the nail flat” means “cause the nail to become flat by hammering.” (Nowy 1976) However, relating to Talmy’s lexical incorporation allows us to make certain correct predictions and explanations. Assuming that lexical incorporation creates a predicate with the argument structure of a change of location or state verb, we treat the RSP (e.g. flat) as a goal, which is, by definition, the end point of a change of location or state of the theme (e.g. nail). Thus we explain the observation of previous researchers, that in sentences like a $/$ the English syllables /sa/ $/$ differ markedly in both, and we might assume the same to be true for sibils generally. Of the three Polish sibils /$s$ / $/$ the first two are said to be much like English /$s$ /, although the third also sounds like English /$s$ /. Spectrographically the Polish syllables /sa/ / $/$ sa/ by the noise, /s/ / $/$ sa/ / by the transition. Since classification by eye is no substitute for one by ear, ear judgments were elicited from linguistically trained English speakers with no knowledge of Polish. After identifying randomly presented syllables /$s$ / sa/ or /$s$ /, they made similar choices on the basis of hearing the isolated noise and vocalic segments. Responses conformed to expectation: /sa/ was distinguished by its noise, while /$s$ / by its transition. Further, /sa/ and /$s$ / noises were very similar separated, and there was confusion between ‘'sibilantized’’ /sa/ and /$s$ /, contrary to a general (and reasonable) view that deleting acoustic information from the intact patterns would not be better than those elicited by the pattern partials. Furthermore, in seeming noncomformity with some choices of speech perception, listeners more accurately separate /sa/ and /$s$ / on the auditory bases of pitch and loudness than by phonetic category.

Teng-Mei Lin, University of Texas-Austin

Compensatory Lengthening in Piro

Hayes (1988) makes two claims concluded from his moraic theory of compensatory lengthening (CL): (1) the loss of onset consonants cannot lead to CL since they are not assigned prosodic moras; (2) CL occurs only in languages that have a syllable weight contrast. Piro, however, appears to be a counterexample to both claims because all prosodic syllables in Piro open, and CL occurs without a syllable weight contrast. The fact that the consonants (Matessone, 1965, Lin, 1986): (2) Piro does not have a syllable weight nor an underlying length contrast because the stress assignment is quantitative insensitive, and long segments result only from morphological concatenation, syncope, and CL. 

Example sentence: “ka-wa-la /ka-sa/ / $/$ / $/$ / $/$ syncope—$ka$.$ka$. $ka$.$ka$. $ka$.$ka$. Degemination & CL— $ka$.$ka$.$ka$ natal (‘bathe themselves’). Simply allowing word internal clausives in Piro, (i.e. kaw-kaw-ka-nal) is not a satisfactory solution in the moraic analysis since proper evidence shows that the coda in Piro does not bear a mora. In this paper, we prove that CL in Piro takes place after degemination as a result of spreading to the empty mora left by syncope, and conclude that Piro still remains an apparent counterexample to Hayes claim on the relation between CL and languages.

Charlotte Linde, NASA

The Use of Narrative in the Negotiation of Values: Group Identity in an Airborne Police Agency

This study shows the use of narrative in creating and maintaining group identity, specifically for teams in a high pressure work environment. To ensure quick and smooth teamwork, members must share values, and know that they share them. One important way to accomplish this is by the exchange of narratives. Previous work by Mayhew, Linde, 78, to appear has shown how narratives are used to establish personal identity; the current study shows the important function of narrative in creating and maintaining group identity. In this paper, we present narratives taken from close watch video and law enforcement agency. The simplest maintenance of group values is accomplished through the exchange of narratives about shared interests; fishing, raising horses, vacation plans, school problems, etc. To a more complex level of negotiation, group team members discuss work related activities and events and come to immediate agreement on values: for example, a narrative about the difficulty of an airborne pursuit of a plain white car receives an immediate indication of agreement from it’s addressers. The most complex type of negotiation comes when there is uncertainty about whether values are shared and what should be held. An example is a narrative about a ground pursuit of a plain white car, which involves negotiation over what constitutes unacceptable behavior, and what is a legitimate response. Negotiation of this type can lead to formation of group solidarity, and to immediate response to similar situations.

Leigh Lisker, University of Pennsylvania/Haskins Laboratories

Hearing the Polish Sibilsants /$s$ /: Phonetic and Auditory Perception

Identifying fricatives depends on two pieces of acoustic information: the noise segment and adjacent transition. The English syllables /sa/ / $/$ differ markedly in both, and we might assume the same to be true for sibils generally. Of the three Polish sibilsants /$s$ / the first two are said to be much like English /$s$ /, although the third also sounds like English /$s$ /. Spectrographically the Polish syllables /$s$ / $/$ sa/ by the noise, /$s$ / / $/$ sa/ / by the transition. Since classification by eye is no substitute for one by ear, ear judgments were elicited from linguistically trained English speakers with no knowledge of Polish. After identifying randomly presented syllables /$s$ / sa/ or /$s$ /, they made similar choices on the basis of hearing the isolated noise and vocalic segments. Responses conformed to expectation: /sa/ was distinguished by its noise, while /$s$ / by its transition. Further, /sa/ and /$s$ / noises were very similar separated, and there was confusion between ‘'sibilantized’’ /sa/ and /$s$ /, contrary to a general (and reasonable) view that deleting acoustic information from the intact patterns would not be better than those elicited by the pattern partials. Furthermore, in seeming noncomformity with some choices of speech perception, listeners more accurately separate /sa/ and /$s$ / on the auditory bases of pitch and loudness than by phonetic category.
MARGA MACAULAY, University of British Columbia (FRI MORN: 1)

Syntactic Cohesion in Oral and Written Language

Syntactic cohesion in oral and written language has been analyzed primarily as differentiation between paratactic and hypotactic structures. More specifically, Chafe (1982) refers to oral syntax as "fragmented" and written syntax as "integrated," although Halliday (1978, 1987) argues that oral syntax is in fact "more hypotactic" than written. Hypotactic structures are often used in oral syntax, as there is a tendency for them to be more complex and diverse. However, in written language, the tendency is less clear, as there is a tendency for them to be more complex and diverse. In contrast, the more hypotactic nature of written language is often used in oral syntax, as there is a tendency for them to be more complex and diverse. However, in written language, the tendency is less clear, as there is a tendency for them to be more complex and diverse. In contrast, the more hypotactic nature of written language is often used in oral syntax, as there is a tendency for them to be more complex and diverse. However, in written language, the tendency is less clear, as there is a tendency for them to be more complex and diverse. In contrast, the more hypotactic nature of written language is often used in oral syntax, as there is a tendency for them to be more complex and diverse.
On the Interaction of Agreement and Verb Incorporation in Crow Syntax

Crow, a Siouan language of Montana, has an unusual agreement system in which: 1) person markers are based on the syntactic conditions within a form; and, 2) person marking regularly occurs inside of processes that are conventionally viewed as 'derivational' (see also Rice 1988 for Slave, Goddard 1988 for Fox). Thus, both díshichiwa-shcher-íwíma (dance-1-CAUSE-1-PUT) will make her dance' and díshichiwa-shcher-íwíma (dance-2-CAUSE-2-PUT) you will make her dance' show subject agreement occurring between the verb root and the causative as well as between the causative and the future modal. The existence of inflection within derivation is unexpected within the framework of Lévi-Strauss's (1958) extended Word and Paradigm, in which derivation occurs in the lexicon and inflection occurs at 5-structure. There are several problems with this theory (see also Lévi-Strauss's (1958) extended Word and Paradigm, in which derivation occurs in the lexicon and inflection occurs at 5-structure). Specifically, I adopt a syntactic approach to incorporation along the lines of Baker (1988), in which an X' category may appear in the syntax to a governing X category. The advantages of this approach are: 1) it allows some derivation to apply in a constrained way after agreement and predicts where agreement will occur within a word; 2) it allows for elegant description of multiple agreement; 3) it permits a unified description of plural agreement in Crow.

YOSHIO HIATSUNO, University of California at Berkeley (Ohio State U. (AFIA) 3)

Frame Semantics and Construal of Noun Modification in Japanese

Kuno's (1976,1986) attempted functional analysis of relative clauses (RCs) notwithstanding the standard treatment of RCs and related noun-modifying constructions (NMCs) in Japanese has been purely syntactic, mirroring the analysis of the counterparts in English. The purpose of this paper is (1) to demonstrate that NMCs in Japanese and English are controlled by different mechanisms, (2) to show that semantic and pragmatic plays a crucial role in both Japanese NMCs and English RCs, and (3) to suggest that the framework that can account for a wider range of naturally-occurring NMCs. The framework involves both semantic *frames* evoked by linguistic clues given in the NMCs and cases' expectations based on their background knowledge (e.g. "world-view"). This framework accommodates not only a greater variety of RCs but also some hypotheses regarding the syntactic analysis of the above arguments are: (1) Anna s Petej prd 2-nom with P-nom comit-3pl

(1) Anna s Petej prd 2-nom with P-nom comit-3pl

I propose that, despite the asymmetry in case-marking, the nominative and instrumental NPs form a multi-headed constituent, a "comitative coordination," similar to conjunct in A. The construction can be characterized by the following parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value 1</th>
<th>Value 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCPa</td>
<td>anna</td>
<td>2-nom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCPb</td>
<td>pete</td>
<td>3-pl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Judging from the data, the construction in the following examples is ungrammatical. The constituents are the head constituent of the construction.

JUDITH M. MOWELL, Tulane University (AFIA 1)

What They Say: They Say at Chuj (Naya). Quoting in Narrative Genres

The role of direct quotation vs. quotative mood in two types of narrative discourse among the Chuj (Naya) of Guernams will be examined. In ab'ir 'now's relations, quotations introduce peak events, eg. from an ominous mobile report: yə-s il x-wisil-chì, aya-n aš-čš-čt t'a s-koscíl pros ay she my-day-what are-done it-arms that she its-rip 'My daughter said, "It has arms down on its ribs."'

In ab'ir 'history' narrations, quotations recap episodes, often forming couples with simplistic portrayals of the action line, as in this Ophryn myth scene: Keru a-t' a b'at wish, aš-čš-čt wish, it-t'š-a b'at wish. True pros-burn go he past-say-pl-he This burn go he 'I think really to 'twist,' they said, he burned up. However, only the key action of each episode is so marked. Thus, both genres use direct quotation to highlight climax, though the presentational format varies. Quotative mood, on the other hand, reveals the speaker's judgment of the importance of the report and her/his willingness to take responsibility for the statement. Thus, in a sense a genre is more highly marked with quotative particles and affixes, ab'ir has fewer such particles, usually in commentary or evaluative contexts.

Direct quotation and quotative mood perform different functions: the former structures discourse, the latter evaluates it.

HAROLD B. MESTRONI, University of California-Berkeley (AFIA 4)

Modelling the 'Concreteness Effect' From Without a Right-Hemisphere Lexicon

Subjects were asked to respond with a button press if a content word presented to the right or left visual hemifield was a noun (odd presentation blocks) or if it was a verb (even presentation blocks); in some conditions, we attempted to bias these responses by presentation of an accompanying funcctor. Half of the nouns were highly concrete/unimaginable. No lateralized effect of funcctor type was found, but the left visual field response to concrete nouns was much faster than to abstract nouns. This is compatible with the model in which the right hemisphere has a lexicon limited to concrete nouns; however, we also present a new model utilizing a connectionist heuristic which fully explains the data with a unilateral left-hemisphere lexicon (for the typical brain). The new model also helps to explain the instability of the concreteness effect (Chiarello 1988), and is more compatible with data on residual language in stroke, hemiparesis, and commissurotomy or split-brain patients, allowing for bilateral or right-hemisphere language in perhaps 10% of the general population.
A Semantic Alternative to the Level Ordering Hypothesis

We argue for a functional composition analysis of English affixation over current accounts of word-formation based on the LOR (Siegel 1974, Williams 1981), and the LOR induces "bracketing paradoxes" between morphological complex expressions that allow one to recover all objects as pro's to be preferred. We argue that English objects may either be bound by a (locative) -linked topic marker or uncontrolled by a matrix argument, that be functions as an unselective marker (as in Pesetsky 1984), and that controlled be is licensed by the lexical property of the lower verb. We will show that in the majority of the case where the null object marker is bound by a matrix argument the matrix subject will be attributed to the lexical properties of the lower verb. The verb which allow their objects to be controlled by an argument in a superordinate clause fall into two well-defined categories: (i) verbs with object (i.e. *over-consider,-consider,-give*); (ii) verbs with Affected Objects (e.g. *think of*). The null object can also be interpreted as referring to someone fixed in the discourse (not arbitrary people). I will argue that it is base-generated and not accusative (cf. 8 examples from a corpus).
The Sequence-of-Tense Rule as a Tense Deletion Rule at LF

A theory of temporal reference is proposed which has the following characteristics: (i) Tenses have sentential scope; and are essentially determinative as in Dowty's (1979); (ii) NPs are subject to quantifier raising (QR), as is usually assumed; (iii) The so-called sequence-of-tense phenomenon in English is handled by a tense deletion rule (a variant of Dowty's proposal) to account for the fact that John said that Mary was pregnant can receive a reading in which the if-clause has the meaning "If John was pregnant..." without presupposing the simultaneous reading in the following way: its LF structure is John PST be pregnant, which is equivalent to say that said expresses a mode of representation different from the one expressed by the proposal. The theory accounts for the data in Japanese as well, with the proviso that Japanese does not have a tense deletion rule. By contrast, a theory which does not posit a sequence-of-tense rule (a non-ST theory) does not work. With Abusch (1988), I argue that no matter how the interpretation rules for tense morphemes are formulated, a non-ST theory (e.g. Eng (1987)) fails), among other things, to account for the fact that the following sentence allows the reading in which its subject is simultaneous with their having their last meal: John decided a week ago that in ten days at breakfast he would say to his mother that they were having their last meal together. I show that our theory covers this example as well.

Japanese aux. Modal Subordination and Adverbial Quantification

A Japanese sentence like (1) has a quantification formula much like a "free choice any" sentence in English.

(1) watasi wa dure ga kite mo au.

TOP who NOM come ALL see

I will see anybody that comes here.

(2) I will see anybody that comes here.

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MIRIAM R.L. PETRUCK, Peking University

Metaphorical and Morphological Extensions of PANIM: 'face' (WED AFT: 3)

In this paper, we consider a set of words related to the Hebrew body part term panim - 'face' which exhibit several kinds of extension. The data include (1) the adverbs haf-sim (in/with face) - 'inside', ha-fim (to-face), fiy-san (to-face), - before (also 'face') haf-sim (in/with face) (of) 'inside', and haf-im (from-to face) - 'outside'; (2) the prepositions ba- (from face) - 'from face that' and ba- of (from face that) - 'from'; (3) the conjunction haf-im (from face that) - 'inside', and haf-im (from face) - 'from face'. "Finally, it is not possible to prove that these complex forms are derived from panim and not vice versa. In fact, many, panim and its derivatives are used in a general sense. In addition, they have a more precise meaning, namely, a general physical entity. These forms cannot be used for example in the way in which a language possesses its lexical resources to extend from one domain to another. Experience (Lakoff and Johnson 1980). Although the range of meanings exhibited by these forms cannot be specified by rule, they can be motivated. In addition to determining the semantic and pragmatic function of these extensions, a radial-like (Lakoff 1988) account of panim and its derivatives is provided. Furthermore, we suggest that only such a characterization can capture the full range of meanings.

SUSAN PINTZUK, University of Pennsylvania

Verb Movement in Old English (WED AFT: 5)

Recent studies of Old English syntax have proposed varying accounts of the position of the tensed verb within the clause: SOV base word order with verb-seconding in base with optional verb-fronting in subordinate clauses (Kerenagale 1987; SOV base with possible inversion of auxiliary and main verb (Reddick 1980). The data show that neither the first nor the last of the three explanations above can be verified. Instead, the verb in verb-second position. I argue that this fact constitutes evidence for an alternation of base word order that is rather a radical restructuring of the base from SOV to SVO (Canale 1978, Lightfoot 1979).

JOICE POWERS, Ohio State University

 Exceptions to SOPO

An important characteristic of generalized phrase structure grammar (Gazdar et al. 1987) is the separability of immediate dominance and linear precedence rules. Therefore, if this IDLP separation is SOPO, the Exhaustive Constant Partial Ordering property holds. Gazdar et al. posit only a very few LP rules, claiming they are sufficient to describe English word order; however, there exist constructions which violate this principle. This paper examines the SOPO of sentences containing an inverted main verb and an object complement that involves the SOPO of a transitive verb. In particular, the proposition 'Green 1985' for example, 'Leaming against the wall stood a boy' is an SOPO of the IDLP with JOICE POWERS, Ohio State University

The Discourse Function of Subject-Postposing in Yiddish

Alongside of canonical sentences like, Yiddish has sentences like 2:

1) oykh di yamen hbo benegre
   the sea have shores
2) es hbo benegre oykh dy yamen (S. Kacerginski)
   it have shores also the sea

This paper investigates the discourse functions of sentences like 2, i.e. sentences with postposed subjects and with a dummy in initial position. The study is based on a corpus of over 9000 naturally-occurring clauses. It is argued that such sentences are used when the subject is nominal and does not represent an entity that is already evoked in clause a, i.e. 1 may occur just in the 'the sea'. These sentences have not yet been named. Thus, definitions may occur, as above, in contrast to cognate sentences in many other Germanic languages (e.g. English the sea have shores also the sea), where subjects must not represent entities assumed to be known to the hearer and are therefore indefinite and where the verb is limited to existential and presentational types (Gleason 1976, Perlmutter and Zaenen 1984; pace Safir 1988). Finally, it is suggested that the association of this discourse function with this sentence-type can provide a discourse-based account of otherwise mysterious facts about Yiddish Wh-clauses (Zaretsky 1979, Lowenstam 1977).

BRADLEY L. PATRICK, Northwestern University

Garland Path Phenomena, Processing, and Government

Fricke (1988) argues that the human language processor operates by admitting structure which maximally covers the principles of Government and Binding Theory locally at every point during a parse, and that the constraints on syntactic reanalysis during processing are also derived from grammatical theory, specifically: e-Attachment, the e-principle attempts to apply at every point during processing given the maximal e-grid, and Theta Reanalysis Constraint: Syntactic reanalysis which interprets a e-marked constituent outside of its current e-domain is costly. Evidence from processing breakdown (GARDEN PATH phenomenons) including contrasts such as John knew the boys hated him, and GP: John warned the boys hated him, provide striking support for this, as opposed to heuristic (e.g. Minimal Attachment) models. One drawback, however, is the lack of independent ontological status of the notion e-domain within GB. In this paper I argue that the evidence of syntactic reanalysis during processing can be stated in terms of Government. Processing data provide consistent support for this a statement (GP: Mary sent the boys dogs food, and GP: John persuaded the doctor he was having trouble with to leave) are reevaluated in light of new syntactic analyses of such structures. The finding that the constraint on syntactic reanalysis during processing can be stated in terms of Government, a primitive of grammatical theory, rather than e-domain, strengthens the argument that the relationship between grammatical theory and parsing is simple and direct with the parsing being for the most part a derivational construct. This paper investigates the discourse functions of sentences like 2, i.e. sentences with postposed subjects and with a dummy in initial position. The study is based on a corpus of over 9000 naturally-occurring clauses.
T.R. RAPPORT, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

(THURS AFT: 4)

Processing of and Lexical Constraints on Adjunct-Predicate Constructions

With respect to (VP-internal) "adjunct-predicate" constructions (APCs), eg. 1. Anne cooked the meat fresh: Clifton & Frazier (1988), following Williams (1980), argue that the adjective in (1) modifies only the verb's theme (TH). Results of Crucian experiments show that, in contrast with the results for constituent structure processing, there is no initial preference for the (more recent) object NP over the subject NP as host of the adj; when the adj. can modify either NP, the TH is chosen.

We note first that a theme constraint on APCs is inadequate, not only due to the vagueness of the notion theme, but because such a constraint cannot account for the difficulty in processing to the (adjunct) NP in 2. Sam betrayed his friend Paul (CF). To correctly constrain APCs, we argue (within the theory of Hale & Keyser, 1987) that only verbs with a particular lexical configuration containing the predicate CAUSE can enter into APCs. We then demonstrate that an experiment using sentences with CAUSE-type verbs, and adj. that can modify either NP, does indeed show that there is a preference for the object NP as host (John bought the dog sick). This result, when compared with the result with sentences with non-CAUSE verbs (cf. 2.), in which only the subject can be host, nevertheless supports CF's contention that the mechanism used to interpret APCs is distinct from the constituent structure processor; and shows that, in fact, the two subsystems interact to restrict the possible interpretations of APCs.

CURTIS RICE, University of Texas-Austin

(THURS AFT: 1)

An Anto-Segmental Account of Secondary Stress in Chuguh Alutig

The Chuguh Alutig stress system is described by Lear (1985), and a metrical analysis for the distribution of primary stress is proposed by Rice (1986). In the presentation, an analysis of the anto-segmental stress facts is developed. The procedure characterizes the distribution of secondary stress basically as occurring on syllables which follow syllables with primary stress. The following representative data illustrate this claim: palayu 'skiff', tayayi 'quaggy', kalayi 'people getting done'. Mother (mother) 'be stopped eating atukum'. We then argue, based on Lear's field work, that the significant phonetic correlate of secondary stress in this language is low pitch, which interacts with the high and super-high pitch correlates of primary stress. An analysis of pitch can be pursued within the framework of auto-segmental phonology as developed in Goldsmith (1976). Specifically, we propose the insertion of an H*+ di-tonal pitch accent, similar to the analysis of Japanese proposed by Halle and Keyser (1979). This pitch accent, along with the standard-antosegmental Association Conventions and our proposed step-wise floating-iteration successfully account for the distribution of secondary stress. Further more, the present proposal, when combined with the analysis in Rice (1986), leads to a complete account of the word-level prosody in the Chuguh dialect of Alutig.
GILLIAN SANKOFF, University of Pennsylvania

The Syntax and Semantics of Tok Pisin Modals

Research on creole tense/mood/aspect systems since 1975 has concentrated almost entirely on two creoles: Pidgin English and Tok Pisin (TP). With few exceptions (e.g. Shepherd 1982), consideration of modal systems has focused on these two examples, rather than the more broadly distributed creole varieties. The only full-length treatment is the recent monograph by Kisseberth (1988). This paper explores issues of scope in TP modals, with particular consideration of the interaction of scope with tense and aspect. The paper presents a new analysis of TP modals that, while non-creole, does not differ significantly from what has been proposed for creoles. The analysis suggests that TP modals are best understood in term of an underlying non-creole device, with French falloisie being a higher predicate, interpreted as a tense marker. These results indicate that the TP modals are more complex than previously thought, and that the TP modals are best understood in terms of a system of tense and aspect.

BEATRICE SANTORNI, University of Pennsylvania

The Generalization of the Verb-Second Constraint in Yiddish

One of the most striking properties of the Yiddish verb-second constraint (V2), according to which the inflected verb must be the second constituent of the verb phrase, regardless of the grammatical function of the first constituent, is its restriction to root clauses, and not to subordinate clauses. In most Yiddish-speaking communities (e.g. Minsk, Latvian, Riga, Yiddish, and others) rules out V2 in subordinate clauses (Aronoff 1977, 1978, 1980). The main reason for this restriction is the need to ensure that the verb is the last constituent of the verb phrase, thus maintaining the Yiddish verb-second constraint. Thus, standard analysis cannot account for the V2 in the history of Yiddish. We propose that the verb-second constraint is a consequence of the Yiddish verb-second constraint, and not a property of the Yiddish verb-second constraint. Thus, the verb-second constraint is a consequence of the Yiddish verb-second constraint, and not a property of the Yiddish verb-second constraint.

ORIS SOMJIT, University of Chicago

The present study investigated caregivers use of attention-directing gestures to present and discuss social events. The study was conducted in a day care center. The caregivers were shown a series of photos and asked to describe the individuals in the photos. The caregivers were shown two sets of photos, one with and one without gestures. The caregivers were then asked to describe the individuals in the photos. The caregivers were shown two sets of photos, one with and one without gestures. The caregivers were then asked to describe the individuals in the photos.

DONNIE D. SCHMARTZ, University of Geneva

Explaining the Developmental Sequence of L1 German Negative Placement: A DP-Based Account

This paper presents a DP-based account of the development of L1 German Negative Placement. We focus on the development of negative-placement in L1 German and the role of the DP-based account in explaining the developmental sequence. The account is based on the idea that the DP-based account provides a natural and plausible explanation for the developmental sequence. The account is based on the idea that the DP-based account provides a natural and plausible explanation for the developmental sequence.

ROGER SCHWARZSCHILD, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Adverbs of Quantification as Generalized Quantifiers

Adverbs of quantification are commonly used in natural language to express degrees of quantities or to modify verbs. These adverbs can be interpreted as generalized quantifiers (GQ) or as sets of values. Following Lewis (1975) adverbs of quantification (a.o.q.) such as many, few, and never are interpreted as quantifiers over 'cases', n-tuples of individuals, times, and events. An extensive analysis of V1, adverbs and their interactions with V2 indicate that these adverbs can be interpreted as quantifiers over sets of values. Several analyses have been proposed for adverbs of quantification, including a.o.q. as quantifiers over sets of values, and adverbs as quantifiers over sets of values. These analyses are shown to be consistent with the behavior of adverbs of quantification in natural language.

ELISABETH SELKIRK, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Dependency, Adjacency and Secondary Articulation

This paper presents a DP-based account of the developmental sequence of L1 German Negative Placement. We focus on the development of negative-placement in L1 German and the role of the DP-based account in explaining the developmental sequence. The account is based on the idea that the DP-based account provides a natural and plausible explanation for the developmental sequence. The account is based on the idea that the DP-based account provides a natural and plausible explanation for the developmental sequence.

The behavior of features of secondary articulation with respect to OCP-based restrictions on non-adjacency constraints is shown in parallel to that of other features, such as, for example, place of articulation, and tongue body. These features are shown to be consistent with the behavior of secondary articulation in natural language, and to be consistent with the behavior of secondary articulation in natural language.

The behavior of features of secondary articulation with respect to OCP-based restrictions on non-adjacency constraints is shown in parallel to that of other features, such as, for example, place of articulation, and tongue body. These features are shown to be consistent with the behavior of secondary articulation in natural language, and to be consistent with the behavior of secondary articulation in natural language.
PETER SELLS, Stanford University

Disjoint Reference Into Gerunds

Chomsky (1981) observed the contrast between examples like (a)/(b), and proposed the Avoid Pronoun Principle ("Use as empty pronoun rather than an overt one if you can") to account for the defective pronoun reflex in (b).

(1) a. John talked about his/PRO going to the movies.
   b. John talked about his going to the movies.

I will argue that this kind of pragmatic account cannot be correct, and that there is a grammatical condition on disjoint reference (at least in these cases). The motivation for this is the fact that the structurally similar examples behave as acceptable on the conventional interpretation of the overt pronoun, despite an alternation with PRO being possible.

(2) a. John talked about his going to the movies.
   b. John talked about his/PRO having to go to the movies.

Some auxiliary verbal structure is present, and this is responsible for the change in acceptability; roughly, the pronoun must be in the smallest domain containing some aspectual or temporal information, which is the matrix clause in (1), but only the gerund in (2).

M. TRIFOR SHANKLIN

The Grammar of Negation in Middle English

The negative polarity items (NPI) any and ever do not appear with clause-negative negation in Middle English, though this is considered by many to be the prototypical environment licensing NPIs in Modern English (cf. Linneberg 1987; Progovac 1988). At the same time, these are used in a number of other environments that license NPIs in Modern English, eg, conditional, questions, comparisons and with 'upstream' negation. This phenomenon is shown to interact with a basic principle of negation in Middle English texts: indefinite NPs are negated; when none are present, sentential negation is generated adjoined to the VP, specifically pre-verbal (ie, pre-verbal no) or in AUX (not/ought). A brief survey of negation in OE shows a progression from the use of NPIs with clause-negative negation, through 'neg-spreading' (negation optionally in Modern English (cf. I have no money) to a reemergence of NPIs with clause-negative negation in Early Modern English. These historical stages suggest a typology for sentential negation. Progovac, in a recent USC thesis, has argued for an account of negation in Serbo-Croatian based on Assen's generalized binding. In S-C NPIs like any and ever in Mld. English do not appear with clause-negative negation ('I/NPIs), while others with negative 'not/ cliticized to them must be licensed by clause-negative negation, hence are A'-bound. But her analysis cannot be extended to noun-implacement.

PATRICIA A. SHAW, University of British Columbia

The Locus of Lateral in the Feature Hierarchy

The issue of where the distinctive feature [lateral] should hang in a model of tree geometry is controversial. Whereas some earlier proposals had [+flat] hanging from a higher node in the tree (e.g., the Supralaryngeal node), Levin (1987) amasses a considerable degree of evidence in favor of [+lat] being under the CORONAL node. While agreeing that laterals are indeed basically coronal, I argue that it does not follow that the feature [+lat] is therefore dominated by the COR articulator node in the hierarchy. Rather, [+lat] may be higher up the tree, with the unmarked status of its COR articulation being predictable by the universal word Redundancy Rule: unmarked PLACE -> COR / [+lat]. Strong empirical evidence for this hypothesis is adduced from the behavior of the lateral series of consonants in Tahitian, a language with a null language, virtuously with respect to a coronal harmony process. Given Sterlade's (1987) constraints on lateral spreading, the behavior of the laterals with respect to spreading from that [+lat] node under the COR node, for it were it would block the harmony from applying across it.
When Voicing Fails to Lower Tones: Putting the Name on Sonorants

Voiced obstruents lower the pitch of following vowels. This has been verified experimentally as a phonetic effect, and its phonologization as tone splitting in Southeast Asian languages usually produces a series of tones that is indeed lower than some TaT in which tones conditioned by voiced obstruents are conditioned by those conditioned by non-voiced. We propose a phonological explanation of the fact that high-high tones which depends on considering sonorants as well. Pitch-lowering raised, of course, by virtue of sharing the feature (voice); i.e. the phonology overrides the phonetics. Supporting evidence is found in the fact that all of the voiced-high languages are reconstructed with a voice distinction in sonorants, indicating that it is a distinct (not redundant) voice that has the proposed variable effect.

MARGARET SPEAS, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Agreement and Incorporated Pronouns in Navajo

This paper proposes that longstanding problems in Navajo syntax may be caused by the assumption that some of the object markers (OM) which incorporate pronouns. First, I demonstrate that the complex structures involve the presence of OM, which can be easily explained if we treat YI as an AGR marker and ASH as an object marker. According to this analysis, the OM preserves some of the pronouns. I propose the following construction strategy: (YI) go on to show that YI is a pronoun and (ASH) is a pronoun, and the OM is a pronoun which is in the YI. this proposal eliminates the idiosyncratic parsing strategy the... fundamental principles: mapping surface forms onto abstract structures that represent cross-linguistically uniform.

REX A. SPROUSE, Harvard University

A Parameterization of Burzio's Generalization

Burzio's Generalization states that if a verb fails to assign a theta role to its subject, then it cannot assign structural case to its object. In a passive clause, this plus the receive clause from AGR through chain governor (as in English) or even, this fails to account for: (a) the case of nominalization. Burzio's Generalization states that if a verb fails to assign a theta role to its subject, it cannot assign structural case to its object. In a passive clause, this plus the receive clause from AGR through chain governor (as in English) or even, this fails to account for: (a) the case of nominalization. In addition, it is not clear how this generalization might be extended to account for: (1) the final stress in a set of words ending with the segments [AX] (e.g., [BAKAX] > 'beaker'); (2) the initial stress in a set of words ending with the segments [UX] (e.g., [BAKUX] > 'scissors'). These analyses involve distinguishing between 'heavy and extra-heavy' syllables, adopting the Maximal Onset Principle and allowing bidirectional foot alignment.

KARI A. SNINGLE, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis

A Metrical Analysis of Munster Irish Stress

Unlike the stress systems of the other Irish dialects (Connacht and Ulster Irish), where stress, almost invariably, falls on an initial syllable, stress in Munster Irish generally falls on the last heavy syllable (e.g., a syllable containing a long vowel or diphthong) of a word, or if there are no heavy syllables, on the initial syllable. Previous standard theory accounts of this stress system are here shown to be overly complex, often to the point where any generalization about the system becomes buried in formalism. In this paper, Munster stress is accounted for with one metrical rule involving extra-metrical stress. In addition, it is shown how this metrical rule can be adjusted to account for: (1) the final stress in a set of words ending with the segments [AX] (e.g., [BAKAX] > 'beaker'); (2) the initial stress in a set of words ending with the segments [UX] (e.g., [BAKUX] > 'scissors'). These analyses involve distinguishing between 'heavy and extra-heavy' syllables, adopting the Maximal Onset Principle (Clements and Keyser 1983) and allowing bidirectional foot alignment.
MARY TATT, Birkbeck University

Agreement and Null Anaphora in Lakota

Lakota (Siouan) exhibits extensive null anaphors. The word order is strongly verb final, with SOV order preferred. A complex system of subject and object agreement affixes supplies the information which would otherwise be lost if the arguments of the verb are absent. The arguments show no case-marking.

1. wiya /k/ kte
2. kte
3. /k/ kte

'the woman killed the bear'

'the bear killed the woman.'

'he/she/it killed him/her/it.'

'matho kō ma-ka-te
4. kte

'matho kō va-ke-a-te'

'bear the leg-subj-kill

'bear the leg-abl-kill'

'the bear killed me.'

Van Valin (1985, 1987) has argued that such languages are not well handled by the Binding Theory (20/0). I will evaluate this claim and will suggest augmenting the theory to include the level of Lexical Conceptual Structure (LCS) (MacK, 1993), which allows the projection of the argument structure of the verb through to the level of semantic representation without requiring the existence of null arguments at the other levels of syntactic representation in order to satisfy the Projection Principle. This provides a solution to the problem pointed out by Van Valin.

CHU-HSIN JANE TANG, Cornell University

Chinese Reflexives: Two Uses or Three Uses

Bickerton (1987) points out that himself and the himself have their own peculiar properties in distribution and reference. The himself of the latter, not the former, is traditionally known as emphatic himself. Yang (1986) has also pointed out that Chinese reflexives exhibit two different kinds of distributional and referential behavior, with an emphatic reflexive in A-position and an emphatic reflexive in A'-position. Li and Thompson (1991) have claimed, however, that Chinese has a third type of reflexives—a "generic" reflexive, as opposed to the purpose of this paper is to argue that Chinese has an emphatic and non-emphatic reflexives but not "generic" reflexives; the so-called "generic reflexives are in fact reflexives emphatic in use. The "generic" reading of a reflexive is supported by an arbitrary pro/pro subject. This thesis explains (i) why a "generic" reflexive is never found in object position, and (ii) why a "generic" reflexive always carries an emphatic reading. Our analysis is further supported by the following two facts: the generic reading of an emphatic reflexive is impossible in cases where the pro/pro subject cannot be arbitrary in reference (e.g. [te zai la] 'self come'); a non-emphatic reflexive bound by an arbitrary pro/pro subject carries only a generic reading, not an emphatic reading (e.g. [te] zhaou zhi 'hen nan' look-after self very difficult).

MARIA TSIAFIRA, University of North Carolina

CATHY BODN, St. Mary's College

A Structural Outline of Louisiana Acadian French Phonology and Lexicon

The discussion will center on (a) complex changes, (b) trends in progress (c) phonemes common to western France, (d) innovations peculiar to Louisiana Acadian (LAk), (e) borrowings from languages in contact, in the areas of phonology and lexicon. For example, (a) the merger of back nasal vs., e.g. ton 'good', [aw], and the nasalisation of final free /I/, e.g. cher 'door' [E], (b) the simplification of word-final clusters, e.g. /t/, /n/, /zn/, /tn/, the lenition of the affricate /ts/, e.g. monot, to name a few, (c) the assimilation of /s/ to [z], e.g. picother 'to pack', /karere/ and the fluctuation in the realization of syllables closed by implosive /r/, hendric, Thibodeaux, /farok/, /farol/, /frad/, (d) the preservation of an aspirated /h/, the deaspiralization of /p/, /f/, /b/, /g/, /m/, /n/, /l/, /d/, /t/, /k/, /s/, /z/, /l/, /s/, /k/, e.g. signer "to sign," /di/ /s/ /r/ /t/ /h/ /x/ /r/ /g/, (e) the preservation of a uvular /r/ and nasal in final /k/ vs., e.g. c'entre 'behind' /s/, also, innovations in names for flora and fauna, and the superposition of the verbal suffixes -aller and -asse e.g. saltaller 'to pull', tiraller 'to pull'.

LAk shares borrowings from many sources, such as Maritimes French, e.g. boxcar 'to smoke.'

ROBERT VAGO, Queens College/Graduate Center, CUNY

Underspecified Theory and the Analysis of /s/ in Height Harmony

The low vowel /a/ exhibits three distinct patterns in languages where the feature [high] equals [0]: (i) when it is alternating (cf. Kera /ma-/u- 'change me' ki-/u- 'change him'; hea-/ 'give me back' hae-/ 'give him back'), transparent (cf. Pasiego /p/ 'the hair' kliford 'the lamb'; kliford: 'the log'), or opaque (cf. Kátorra lageko-horin-sa 'to make pour it for you'; kátorro-ge-horin-ma 'to make pour it for each other').

Previous accounts are shown to violate the Locality Condition (LC) of underspecification theory, which states that in which trigger and target nodes must be adjacent on spreading tiers. LC, universal feature geometry, and language specific underspecification jointly explain the behavior of the three values of /a/'s along the following lines: (i) when /a/ is specified as [low], LC and a universal filter disallow spreading [high] through /a/ and to /a/ on the dorsal node tier (anchoring both features [high] and [low]), respectively. 2. Transparency /a/ is unspecified for all dorsal node features and is therefore not represented on the dorsal node tier; consequently, LC allows spreading [high] through /a/, since on the dorsal node tier the target and trigger nodes are adjacent. 3. Alternation /a/ is specified for some dorsal node features other than [low]; LC forces spreading to /a/.

RITTA VALIMA-ILUMO, Ohio State University

A Pitch-Accent Analysis of Finnish Intonation

The typical account of Finnish intonation consists of a set of stylized diagrams of the characteristic sentence contours. This type of analysis makes the implicit claim that these contours are unanalyzable wholes. Pierschuh (1980) treats English intonation as a sequence of individual accents and phrase tones. I apply this same approach to Finnish intonation: it can be alternating (cf. Keuru /ma-/u- 'change me' ki-/u- 'change him'; hea-/ 'give me back' hae-/ 'give him back'), transparent (cf. Pasiego /p/ 'the hair' kliford 'the lamb'; kliford: 'the log'), or opaque (cf. Kátorra lageko-horin-sa 'to make pour it for you'; kátorro-ge-horin-ma 'to make pour it for each other').

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EMRIT VALDIVI, University of Pennsylvania

Constituent Focusing and Catalan Right Dislocation

The existent functional analyses of right-dislocation (RD) have focused on the nature of the RD constituent to explain the role of the construction in discourse: it has been regarded as a topic (Larsson 1979, Gundel 1986), a disambiguating afterthought (Campion 1984 et al.), or merely a stylistic appendix. Counterexamples to these claims are readily found (e.g. an double RD constructions have two topics). In this paper it is argued that RD is best accounted for when considering the utterance as a whole. Using the focus-presupposition approach (Prince 1981, 1986, Wier 1988), and based on evidence from Catalan declarative and interrogative sentences, it is suggested that the functional task of RDs is to facilitate the association constituent/focus-of-new-information by deposing a presupposed constituent to the right of the sentence-final stressed slot, the identification of the size (bar-levels) of the focused constituent is made straightforward. These findings have direct consequences for Prince's (1986) observations on English and Yiddish data and focus-presupposition marking in language in general.
The paradigmatic analysis of American Sign Language (ASL) makes central use of space, particularly for signing and reference. References introduced in discourse are associated with points in the environment that can be located in physical space. Such references may be words or signs, and the referential loci that they represent are within a mental space that may be spatiotemporal in nature. Spatial relations between referential loci are represented within mental space. The current discourse analysis is a relational framework that allows the representation of spatial relations between two loci, with one signifying that one sign is located at another. This dissertation presents a framework for the representation of spatial relations between referential loci. The framework is based on the idea that signifiers represent referential loci, and that signs and gestures represent referential loci within a mental space. The framework is intended to be a tool for the analysis of discourse, and to provide a basis for the development of a theory of spatial relations in natural language. The dissertation presents a framework for the representation of spatial relations between referential loci. The framework is based on the idea that signifiers represent referential loci, and that signs and gestures represent referential loci within a mental space. The framework is intended to be a tool for the analysis of discourse, and to provide a basis for the development of a theory of spatial relations in natural language.
This paper presents a learning model requiring only positive evidence, for the acquisition of the thematic information contained in the form of a conceptual structure. Each input datum for the learner takes the use of a propositional model, the surface sentence structure to 0-structure. Each processed lexical entry is checked through the use of certain unmarked 0-assignment rules as an error. If the specified lexical entry is checked, a learning procedure is invoked. This second procedure is defined as follows.

Linguistic Variability and the Structure of Polylectal Grammars

This paper examines the variation in the use of copula and main-copula forms in the Kyiyanese grammar based on implicational relationships in the introduction and use of forms of copula-adjunction structures and in the organization of verb-object sequences. The study is concerned with the way in which these structures are interpreted and how they interact with other grammatical features of the language. The results of the study indicate that the variability in the use of copula and main-copula forms is not due to chance, but is due to underlying grammatical principles.

Malcolm L. Yager-Dror, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, University of Montreal

THEORY NORM: 5

Chinese Phrase Structure and the Analysis of Ba Sentences

In this paper, I analyze the Chinese phrase structure as arising from two different sources—one, from a version of the 'passive' in the SV order, and another, from the construction to assign cases to NP in the SV order. The latter construction is taken up by another approach, the passive. I follow Larson (1988) and also-morphology methods, in assuming that there are two distinct grammatical structures in Chinese. In Larson's approach, the 'passive' is treated as a separate category, whereas in the approach taken here, the 'passive' is treated as a separate category. The paper presents evidence for the view that the 'passive' is a separate category.

Simone Yoon, University of Chicago

THEORY NORM: 5

The differences in preferences for different English grammatical categories have been shown to be due to different grammatical categories. The differences in preferences for different grammatical categories have been shown to be due to different grammatical categories.
On the Relationship between Reanalysis and Preposition Stranding

A sharp contrast between English and Romance languages like French and Italian is that prepositions can be stranded in the former but not in the latter (Kayne 1981). The proposed explanation (Hornstein & Weinberg 1981, Kayne 1981) has been a syntactic Reanalysis rule (cf. Chomsky 1980), which amalgamates V and P into one constituent and hence permits extrication of a prepositional object and so stranding of the preposition. Thus, the claim is that the prohibition against preposition stranding is a result of whether the language has the Reanalysis rule or not (Hornstein & Weinberg 1981).

In this paper, I challenge this view, and argue that it is misleading to characterize languages as preposition/non-preposition stranded types on the basis of Reanalysis, based on Chinese. In Chinese, I show that the Reanalysis rule does apply in that V and P can form a complex verb in dative alternations and other constructions. Whether, however, to cases of preposition stranding in Chinese (cf. Huang 1982), in short, Reanalysis does not entirely capture preposition stranding. I then re-examine the English data by separating the assumed preposition stranding constructions into two types: dative v. non-dative constructions and show that Reanalysis of V and P only applies to the latter. Thus we see that in Chinese what undergoes Reanalysis cannot be stranded, and in English what can be stranded does not have to undergo Reanalysis. Hence I propose that across languages there is no causal relationship between the Reanalysis rule and preposition stranding.

XINFENG ZHU, University of Illinois

On the Head Movement Constraint: Evidence From Mandarin Chinese

This paper examines the universal nature of Head Movement Constraint (HMC) (Chomsky 1965) by looking at two XV-movement phenomena in Mandarin: qu raising and le lowering. Mandarin exhibits alternative yet semantically equivalent predicate forms with the verb qu ('to go') — VP-que and que-VP, which can be construed as involving an optional raising of an underlying post-VP qu to the pre-VP position in S-structure. However, this alternation is not always free. I argue that those illicit cases of qu raising are due to HMC because the head verb qu in such sentences does not move to the nearest e-commanding head position. In conjunction with this XV movement, I also present a new head movement analysis for the well-known Neg/le alternation in Mandarin (Wang 1985, Huang 1988). As shown by these authors, the aspect marker le must be in complementary distribution with the negation word menyou ('not'). I demonstrate that in a participle clause structure (Pollock 1987), Neg is always a non-minimal barrier (Chomsky 1986, Rizzi 1987), thus it prevents an INFL element le from lowering to the main verb (le dou lai Neg [w V]!). Consequently, aspect marking by le and the existence of Neg menyou cannot co-occur in the same clause. Again, this Neg/le alternation phenomenon in Chinese falls under the general condition of HMC. This study has two important implications. First, it provides evidence for HMC as a universal principle on syntactic representation. Second, it sheds some insights into the syntactic nature of verb raising, negation, tense and aspect marking in Mandarin Chinese.

ARNOLD M. ZWICKY, Ohio State University/Stanford University

Quickier, More Quickly, *Quicklier

Small details in the morphological analysis of one language can have consequences for morphological theory and for assumptions about the place of morphology in grammar. We consider here the fact that in English Adjs derived from Adjs by suffixation of -ly there correspond to inflectional forms (quickly, quicklier, quicker; instead there are inflectional forms lacking the -ly (I left quicker than him), plus alternative periphrastic (syntactic) constructions (more quickly)

We criticize treatments of these facts by Kroch (1976) and Kiparsky (1992), offering instead an analysis in which two rules deriving Adjs from Adjs - Adjs via BR1, Adjs via BR2 - In doing so we address the following questions: zero derivation, stipulated default-override relationships among morphological rules, rules with outputs stipulated as derivative, paradigm class features predicted from phonological features, subordinated features distributed complementarily to syntactic constructions, syntactic rules with no access to morphological structure, and the injection of phonology into syntax.
CROSS-LINGUISTIC QUANTIFICATION
Emerald Ballroom

Organized by: Barbara H. Partee, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Emmon Bach, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Angelika Kratzer, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

Part I: Tuesday Evening, 27 December
8:00-11:00 PM

Part II: Wednesday Evening, 28 December
8:00-11:00 PM

The last decade has seen a great deal of progress in our understanding of quantificational systems in logic and in language, but (with some honorable exceptions) there have been few attempts to provide a broad empirical basis for theories about the syntax and semantics of quantification in natural languages. The topics to be addressed in our symposium include those: (i) the systematic semantic import, if any, of syntactic categories and (ii) the structure and interpretation of expressions of quantification, including not only NP's formed with determiners such as "every" and "no" but also adverbs of quantification ("always," "in most cases," etc.), "floated" quantifiers, verbal affixes, and modals and other auxiliary-like elements. Among the key questions addressed are these:

1) Is the use of NP's as one means of expressing quantification universal (Barwise and Cooper, 1980)? Are there languages with no "essentially quantificational" NP's?

2) What are the similarities and differences, within and across languages, in the structure and interpretation of quantification expressed with NP's and quantification expressed with "floated" quantifiers, sentence adverbs, verbal affixes, modals, or other non-NP means?

3) Is the basic distinction between NP's and VP's (or S's) due to a semantically universal N-V distinction, or is it brought about by the distinction in their closed-class specifier categories DET and AUX, or by other means?

The format for the program is as follows:

Moderator: Barbara Partee. Partee will give an introduction to each of the two sessions, describing the general research problems mentioned above and relating them to the specific topics to be addressed in the presentations to follow. Each presentation will consist of a 25-minute paper, 10 minutes of comments by the designated commentator, and 10 minutes of open discussion from the floor. There will be an additional 20-minute open discussion period at the end of each session.

Paper 1: Maria Bittner, "The Antipassive Construction and Distributivity". Bittner will argue that Greenlandic Eskimo, having no or few essentially quantificational NP's, uses the antipassive construction as one alternative means for expressing distributive quantification. She will also argue for significant parallels between Greenlandic Eskimo antipassives, the French "quantification at a distance" construction and Polish "cumulative aspect".

Commentator: Jerry Sadock.

Paper 2: Eloise Jelinek, "Quantification without Nouns in Straits Salish". Jelinek will argue that the use of main clause predicates in Straits Salish to express quantification, negation, temporals, etc., and the impossibility of simple predicates functioning directly as arguments in these same languages are both consequences of their typological characteristic of lacking a lexical N/V contrast. Commentator: Ken Hale.

Paper 3: Leonard Safran, "Quantifiers and the Nonuniversality of Noun Phrases". Safran will discuss the properties of "pronoun-nominal-head" languages in which a verb may denote an entire proposition and additional NP-like material is combined via binding relations rather than by function-argument.
application, arguing that there is little evidence for full syntactic NPs in such languages. Commentator: Emmon Bach.

Paper 5: David Gill, "Active and Static, Count and Mass, INFL and Det". Gill will explore cross-linguistic syntactic and semantic parallels between INFL and Det with particular reference to their quantificational functions and to the greater syntactic configurationality of active verbs and count nouns compared with static verbs and mass nouns. Commentator: David Dowty.

Paper 6: Richard Oehrle, "Time, Worlds, Types, and the English Modal System". Oehrle will analyze certain semantic properties of modal and of verbs with infinitival complements from a cross-linguistic type-theoretic perspective, and will relate the resulting semantic classification to the interpretation of auxiliaries as quantifiers over worlds and times. Commentator: Gregory Stump.

Paper 6: Pauline Jacobson, "The Syntax and Semantics of Free Relatives". Jacobson will investigate the problem of how free relatives are assigned their quantificational force, and how their semantic interpretation relates to their particular syntactic properties. She will also consider how free relatives relate to adverbial clauses headed by *wh-*ever words. Commentator: Angelika Kratzer.
Pauline Jacobson, Brown University

The Syntax and Semantics of Free Relatives

This paper is concerned with the quantificational force of English free relatives (FRs) and with the relationship of the meaning of this construction to its syntactic properties. The peculiar syntactic property of FRs is that the wh-word (such as whoever in (1)) functions on the one hand as the head of the complement (cf. Browne and Grimmshew, 1979), and on the other has the syntactic distribution of an ordinary relative pronoun:

(1) I'll visit whoever you visit.

For example, unlike a normal head such as anything or the thing, FR wh-words cannot appear alone in situ: Everything/Anything/Whatever/What will taste good (vs. Whatever/What you cook will taste good). Thus these wh-words are not "normal" heads, and this raises the question of how the entire construction is assigned its quantificational force. This paper will consider why certain wh-words cannot appear in FRs (I'll read which you read), and will consider the relationship of FRs to adverbal clauses like: Whatever you do, don't eat the goul.

Eloise Jelinek, University of Arizona

Quantification without Nouns in Straits Salish

Some Straits Salish languages of the Northwest Coast have predicates that correspond to existential and universal quantifiers, negation, truth, temporals, numerals, wh-words, etc. In these languages, an independent clause consists only of the predicate and AUX, which is a sequence of clitics marking Aspect/Modality/Head, and 1, 2, and 3 person pronominal arguments. Complex (multi-predicate) sentences include adjoined nominalized clauses that are coindexed with a nominal argument of a higher predicate. The Q/WH-words appear both as the clause predicate and as the predicate of adjoined non-predicated clauses, where their syntax and argument structure is the same as that of other predicates. These nominalized clauses are derived NPs, the "headless relativizers" that are characteristic of many Native American languages. Simple predicates (including Q/WH-words) cannot function directly as arguments. These attributes follow directly from a crucial typological feature, first noted by Ross and Sapir: the absence of a contrast between noun and verb as lexical categories in these languages.

Richard Ohmike, University of Arizona

Times, Worlds, Types, and the English Modal System

Individual verbs can constrain the interpretation of their infinitival complements in different ways, as can be easily observed by considering the contrasts between such pairs as I believe/expect Kim to be at the party and I hope/tend to go to the 6 PM show. Believe and expect differ with respect to the relative time at which the infinitival complement is construed. With hope, but not with tendency, the infinitival complement may be construed as representing a particular event. Analogous properties may be observed with regard to different modals and even with regard to different interpretations of a single modal form. These properties are investigated systematically from the perspective of a rich type-structure with broad cross-linguistic applicability, leading to an interesting classification of modal interpretations in terms of the semantic properties they impose on their NP and bare-VP arguments. This classification bears on the relation between aux-elements and quantification and suggests a natural criterion for determining when paired models such as can and could contrast in terms of tense and when they contrast in terms of modality.
KIMBERLY JAMESON, University of California-Irvine

Psycholinguistic Testing of Grammars for Writing-Systems

This paper will discuss issues of acceptability and grammaticality of letters and by specific experiments, within a well-founded methodology. In particular, robust, relative informants acceptability of letter-like forms in respect to theoretical models involves the use of paired-comparison paradigms. In particular, the assessment of the cultural components of subjects' acceptance of these paradigms, and the uses of paradigms with respect to two independent formal models: (1) a formal model of numerical, and (2) a model of cultural context.

JOHN S. JISTESTON, Stanford University
LAURENCE J. STEPHENS, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Representational Variation and Analogical Change in Elamite Spelling

This paper presents the results and current direction of a study of analogical change in the representational principles of Achaemenid Elamite cuneiform writing. The tradition includes a 'harmonic' two-sign sequences of the form CVC/V, VCV/CVC/ (both signs represent some CVC could no longer be spelled this way and had to be replaced with the appropriate syllables having different vowels, e.g. 'bêr' to spell 'pa'. These spell other ECV/V sequences where they were not forced to do so. How these sequences were used in proportion to the similarities---along orthographic, phonological, morphological, and syntactic dimensions---is a key issue in this study. It is also a key issue in this study. It is also a key issue in this study.

VICTOR H. NAIR, University of Pennsylvania

The Tetragraphsand Spoken Chinese: An Historical Overview

The purpose of this paper is to examine the function of the Chinese characters (or context with a view toward gaining insight into their development, it is possible that the Chinese script in its historic writing: written vernaculars; classical book language in various styles; high colloquial is laid on the deliberate phoneticization of Chinese script now in progress both by government flat and popular will.

JAMES D. MCCANLEY, University of Chicago

Some Graphetic Constraints

This paper presents results of a study of graphetics (the distributional restrictions on the use of written symbols) in the spelling of English and Telega, with a view to testing generalizations drawn from specific instances where the spoken and written languages conform or diverge. Examples from English: (1) The verb 'trip-sync' in that spelling cannot have a past, because both 'trip-sync'd' and 'trip-synced' exist; (2) 'He was born in 372 B.C.' is OK but 'He spent an hour (what a stupid thing to do) polishing the doorknobs' because period is (uniquely) forbidden. (3) Spelling has initial consonant sequences, vowel symbols must be attached to the first consonant even though phonologically not adjacent to that consonant, because of the graphetic structure of the orthographic syllable, in which the initial consonant is considered as the head, with all other elements dependent on that head.

DUSEINE SCHMIDT-BESSERAT, University of Texas-Austin

The Origin of Written Language in the Middle East

This paper argues that archaeological evidence from the Middle East indicates that the graphic evolution whose terminus is written language took place in four stages corresponding to increasing capacity to abstract and convey information: I, manico-religious symbols; II, arithmetic tallies; III, symbols for commodities; and IV, writing proper. In III (Upper Paleolithic, 15,000-12,000 B.C.), bone-niches were developed to tally events (phases of the moon). In III (Neolithic/Chalcolithic, 8,000-2,500 B.C.) more elaborate tally systems developed with specific symbols ('tokens') for specific commodities (livestock, grains, etc.), introducing the principle of word-signs and enabling their users to abstract. (3) Writing was born in 372 B.C. It is OK but 'He was born in 372 B.C.' [so that again this period-following proscription applies only to period itself]. An example from Telega: In 'orthographic syllables' that have initial consonant sequences, vowel symbols must be attached to the first consonant even though phonologically not adjacent to that consonant, because of the graphetic structure of the orthographic syllable, in which the initial consonant is considered as the head, with all other elements dependent on that head.

W.C. MATT, University of California-Irvine

Curvilinearity and Markedness in Two Domains

This paper takes up the question of how a writing-system is best analyzed so as to incorporate its evolutionary path, reflecting its past (rather than the manner of phonological practice) and forecasting its doom. (Thus a writing-system's analysis of grammar should show explicitly, for a set of letters that curvilinearize together, what they had and have in common and how they differ from those that did not curvilinearize. More generally, the analysis should explicitly acknowledge similarities among letters since a primary evolutionary trend is to increase those similarities. However, common elements must be calculated and registered separately for the two domains of writing-systems, hand-production (or 'dacty') and eye-recognition, the two kinds of inter-letter similarities (of program and of pattern respectively) are very different. Though the vocal tract is essentially unmarked, writing-materials do vary, and greatly affect for a given system what is 'marked', what not. Curvilineari- zation is marked when letters are carved in wood or bamboo, but its opposite (angularization) is marked when writing is on paper or in wax or clay. Yet this opposition is restricted to the hand-production modality; 'D' and 'B' compete in that modality (and only one can be admitted, the 'unmarked' member), but since they are easily discriminated by the eye, the eye-recognition modality marks neither, and accepts either (or both).
ABSTRACTS

of the Linguistic Society of America

colloquia
This colloquium is intended to present some of the recent results and advances of the Generics Research Group, consisting of Greg Carlson (U. of Rochester), Gennaro Chierchia (Cornell), Manfred Kittka (U. of Tübingen), Godfried Link (U. of Munich), Jeff Pelletier (U. of Alberta) and Alice ter Meulen (U. of Washington). This NSF-funded group has conducted a four week workshop during the 1987 LSA Summer Institute with a one-day conference, and took part in a larger international conference on Generics at the University of Tübingen in Summer 1988. By way of conclusion of this fruitful collaborative project it seems highly appropriate to present our findings to a broader LSA forum.

Our main results can be summarized as follows. A fundamental distinction is drawn between two ways of expressing generic information: 1) sentences in which the NP in subject position refers rigidly to the kind and the VP denotes a kind-level property, which cannot be said to hold of members of the kind, and 2) sentences which typically, but not necessarily, have overt adverbial quantifiers and where the VP denotes a property which individual members of a kind can have. This second type of generic sentence can be true despite the fact that some members of the kind may not have the property denoted by the VP and hence form exceptions to the stated generic correlation or law. The two types are illustrated in (1) and (2) respectively.

1. a. Musk-cats are getting scarce
   b. The panther is approaching extinction
   c. Wolves are getting bigger as you go North from here
2. a. A dog has a tail
   b. Dogs usually bark at strangers
   c. Polar bears live on the polar ice pack

In form as well as in meaning these two basic types show considerable overlap. In English, definite singular NPs, bare singular (man) and plural NPs, and indefinite taxonomic NPs (a kind of X) can be used in type 1, whereas, with the exception of the definite singular and indefinite taxonomic NPs, all these can occur in type 2 generic sentences, which take in addition NPs with indefinite determiners. A generic sentence which is ambiguous is (3).

3. (3) Hurricanes arise in this part of the Pacific

Regarding their semantic interpretation we argue that a type 1 rigid reference is made to a kind, which is an abstract individual, and that in type 2 there is either a default or an overt adverbial quantification over 'cases'. Four diagnostic contexts provide linguistic tests for this basic distinction among generic sentences:

1) Kind predication of generic NPs - die out, be rescued
   type 1: VP cannot be distributed over the possible members of the kind
   type 2: VP must denote aate property
2) Static predication - e.g. have manes, like grass, live in groups
   type 2: VP must denote a static property
3) Non-accidental properties - e.g. have four legs
   type 2: VP must denote 'essentially' or 'default' properties of kind
4) Well-established kinds - e.g. African elephant, aeryc pease
   type 1: NP must refer to well-established kinds

Although generics are rarely morphologically marked in languages, we give an overview of the linguistic encoding of type 1 referential generic NPs and type 2 generic sentences in various languages.

The formal semantics of generics, which include locutional, is given along the lines of Kamp/Heim theory of reference and quantification. This will provide a compositional and truth-conditionally correct theory of interpretation for both types as well as for such notorious problematic dependent plurals as the well-known sentence in (4) from Chomsky (1975).

4. (4) Unicycles have wheels

The type 2 sentences are interpreted as consisting of a restrictive term and a predicative part, called the 'nuclear scope', which are related by a quantifier meaning that any case which meets the conditions specified in the restrictive term also meets the conditions specified in the nuclear scope. The restrictive terms contains what is called the 'case' over which the quantifier ranges, and our results show what exactly constitutes the restrictive term and the nuclear scope in various contexts. If there is an overt adverbial, the analysis is quite clear, as in (5).

5. (5) A lion is often ferocious
     MANY [x, y] [ (lion'x) y ferocious'x )]
But given the possibility of exceptions to true generic statements, type 2 sentences without an overt adverbial should be interpreted as default conditional quantification. This requires a default operator which restricts the consequent to cases compatible with the information presupposed or assumed so far. A brief excursion will be made to discuss some linguistically relevant systems of non-monotonic reasoning that are sensitive to the context-dependent aspects of generic information.

We show that by this relational analysis of type 2 generic sentences the different interpretations of (3) can be explained by different partitions of the semantic material into restrictive term and nuclear scope. Furthermore we discuss the semantics of quantificational elements in type 2 generic sentences, pointing out their modal character in various "dimensions" (Krater), varying from analytic necessity and mathematical necessity to modal and even a spatio-temporal relative necessity. When clauses simply add more restrictions to the antecedent, as in (6)

(6) Lions are ferocious when they have red eyes

DEFAULT (x, x (f 'lions' (x), have red eyes (x), ferocious (x))

In Kriika's contribution some specific insights are presented on how intonational clues contribute principles which determine which parts of a sentence belong to the restrictive term and which to the nuclear scope. The semantics for type 1 sentences analyze the generic NPs as referring directly to kinds, semantically on a par with reference to individuals with proper names. Taxonomic NPs are interpreted by relating them to taxonomic hierarchies, in which the referent is a subspecies of a kind. Kriika will present some comparative linguistic arguments for the analysis of such NPs as kind-referring, e.g. the need for definite articles in French generic NPs, and the specific definite articles in Frisian and Bavarian. Furthermore, he discusses the variety in generic referential NPs, the pragmatic conditions for their use, and offers an interpretation of noun incorporation in terms of this analysis. The main types of such NPs are presented in (7).

(7) a. Man see foot on the moon in 1969
b. The lion is roaring about!
c. Frenchmen eat ham roast
d. Linguists have 30,000 books in print
e. The dog is extinct
f. The lion is ferocious

The relational theory of quantification can be reformulated in terms of concepts and principles of Montague Grammar, if one allows quantification over variable assignments, and introduces variables for occasions. This dynamic version of Montague Grammar is being developed by colleagues working in Amsterdam (Croenendijk, Stokhof, Muskens), and has been adapted to generics by Chierchia. The essential technical points of this development will be presented here, assuming sound working-knowledge of Montague Grammar and Carlson's (1980) theory of reference to kinds.

Finally, ter Meulen will discuss the interaction between generic and episodic NPs and singular and plural pronouns, within the Kamp/Heim theory of anaphora. Although the issues are too complex to cover in a short talk, some semantic constraints can be formulated which restrict the possible interpretations of type-shifted anaphoric expressions, which are neither simple coreference nor a form of variable binding. Some typical examples are given in (8).

(8) a. The president is elected every four years. *He is getting old.
b. The president is getting old. He is elected every four years.c. A teacher left the room. He earns money at school.

The type shifting operations between desentialional domains in Montague Grammar discussed in Ter Meulen (1986) are crucial in understanding why these constraints arise.

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ON THE EXISTENCE OF DISJOINT REFERENCE PRINCIPLES

International Ballroom

Organized by: Luigi Burzio, Harvard University

Friday Morning, 30 December
9:00-10:30 AM

The current understanding of the "binding" principles represents one of the most important contributions of generative linguistics to date. While there is reason to believe that the formulation of the BT in (7) has conceptual and empirical inadequacies, which would be overcome by the formulation in (8).

1) A an anaphor must be locally bound
B a pronoun must not be locally bound
C an R-exp. must not be bound

2) A referentially dependent (bound) NP must be maximally underspecified.

"Maximally of (2) is defined as imposing the choice of the highest possible element in the hierarchy in (3).

3) a. anaphor
b. pronoun
c. R-expression

We take (3) to be given by the morphology, since pronouns contain only morphological features and are thus less specified than R-expressions, and since we find it plausible to hypothesize, based on cross-linguistic evidence, that anaphors are underlyingly featureless elements, and are thus less specified than pronouns.

If anaphors are underlyingly featureless, it will then be natural to suppose that they receive a (perhaps sometimes only "abstract") the features of their antecedent via an agreement mechanism subject to locality conditions, as stated in (4), where the definition of local will be given up that of "locally" in terms of governing category, etc., as in Chomsky (1986b), which we thus preserve, at least provisionally.

4) Feature transmission is local

Note that to the extent that we may presume feature transmission to function between two positions only, we have thus accounted for the well-known fact that anaphors do not take split antecedents in contrast to pronouns. We illustrate (2); (3); (4); with (5).

5) a. John, thought that [John, he, himself, should leave]
b. John, saw [John, him, himself]

In (5a), John violates (2) since the pronoun is available, and himself violates (4) since locality does not obtain. In (5b) both John and him violate (2) since locality obtains and the reflexive is thus possible. As a general principle of morphological economy, (2) derives binding properties from independent morphological properties, and thus overcomes the taxonomic character of (1) which states but does not explain the syntactic characteristics of each class of NPs.

In this discussion, I will concentrate on empirical differences and the fact that under (2), unlike (1), the distribution of pronouns and R-expressions is not given by separate principles, but is rather the result of default-for whatever reasons-of the next higher element in (3). In essence, I will present three types of arguments against the existence of disjoint principles B. and C. of (1), and for the "default explanation."

The first arises from the fact, predicted by (2), that pronouns always complement reflexives, no matter what distribution the latter have. Thus, consider that, as a good first approximation, the languages of the world exhibit the four different patterns of reflexivization in (6).

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[Note: The document contains a reference to another page (85) with the text "84"]
1. a. A before or A after
   b. B before and B after

We take Belletti and Rizzi’s conclusion to be correct, but to simply mean that B does not exist. If it did, the difference in modes of application in 1) would be a rather curious fact. In contrast, if the effects of “B” merely describe the residue of A, 1) is straightforwardly explained. For the residue from the application of A as in 1a) is 1b), which by De Morgan’s laws equals 1b).

2. a. not (A before or A after)
   b. not A before and not A after

And if B is just in general “not A”, (1b) will indeed equal (1b), the third argument concerns the fact that “implicit arguments”, such as “_” of 13), are generally not interpretable as reflexive.

3. a. NP cautions against avalanches (Rizzi 1986)
   b. Gianni ha fatto riparare la macchina (Italian)
   "Gianni has made unspecified repair the car" (Burlio 1986)
   c. Mary promised that ...
   (Williams 1985)

If such arguments are not syntactically represented, as argued in each of the references cited, then, if both coreference and disjoint reference mechanisms exist, there is no reason why only disjoint reference should succeed. On the other hand, if only coreference mechanisms exist, then, in 13) they will plainly fail, due to the presence of the relevant syntactic position, yielding non coreference.

REFERENCES


Aside from the fact that matters would be less simple with 5c(2), the fundamental problem with this is that the change in the distribution of anaphors is not random but related to the their morphology. Thus, subject orientation is a property of those reflexives which are invariant, as is the choice between patterns 6b) and 6c). While it is thus correct to postulate differences in the mechanisms at work with reflexives, e.g. “if invariant, take the subject” (the reasons for which will hopefully become clear), it makes no sense to postulate differences in the principles at work with pronouns since, unlike their reflexive counterparts, the pronominal systems of 6a-d) bear no relevant morphological distinction. Notice also that from the point of view of 10), there is no reason why the qualification “by the subject” should not also extend to C, thus falsely predicting object bound R-expressions alongside of the object bound pronouns. In contrast, under 2), it is only limitations in the availability of pronouns, “not of anaphors, that should give rise to bound R-expressions. This, we will argue, is based on Kuno (forthcoming) is actually the case in Japanese - a fact which we shall show is an argument against 10) exactly parallel to the one above against 1b).

Under our approach, languages do not differ wrt the binding theory (although a genuine parameter must distinguish 6b) from 6c)), but rather wrt their lexicon. This view, unattainable under 1), sharply contains the proliferation of B T parameters of recent literature and, correspondingly, the magnitude of the “learnability” problems of Manzini and Wexler (1987).

The second type of argument concerns the observations which we will discuss of Belletti and Rizzi (1986) and their conclusion that principle A is an “everywhere” principle, applying either before or after LF reconstruction (alternatively before or after NP-movement) as stated in 11a), while B is correspondingly an “everywhere principle, applying both before and after reconstruction, as stated in 11b).
ABSTRACTS

of the American Association for Applied Linguistics

regular papers
Universals of Scientific Discourse?

Research on the nature of scientific discourses across languages has emphasized the similarities of linguistic features rather than differences. Indeed, the Soviet scholar Pumplinski (1977: 89) posits the "universality of the functional style of scientific and technical literature", while Giddens (1970: 51) maintains "the discursive conventions which are used to communicate [scientific] culture are independent of the particular linguistic means which are used to realize them." Ulijn (1981) has found striking similarities among facets of scientific discourse in English, Dutch, French, and German. In this paper I demonstrate that a strong universalist position for scientific discourse is not tenable. Contrary to the claims of Levine (1982), the properties detailed by Tarone et al. (1981) for two English astrophysics articles do not characterize Russian astrophysics, based on articles from Astrophisika. Interestingly, the differences between English and Russian are not reflected in the official English translation of Astrophisika. A weaker universalist position is possible, as will be discussed, but it must be based on a deeper analysis rather than on a mere point by point comparison of surface forms in texts.

BYLE F. BAGMAN, University of Illinois
FRED DAVIDSON, University of Cambridge; NRTAN LYNEH, KIWA

Test Method: The Context for Performance on Language Tests

Recent research in language testing indicates that performance on language tests can be affected as much by the particular test method used as by the test taker's language ability. This affect of test method can be better understood and investigated empirically if we adopt the view that test method provides the context in which performance on language tests takes place. The analysis of the characteristics of test method can thus be viewed as analogous to the analysis of the role context in non-test language use. Bachman (forthcoming) has described a framework of test method facets for analyzing the tasks and content included in language tests. This framework can be applied to the analysis of different language proficiency tests for purposes of comparing their content. This is illustrated with examples from two widely used tests of English as a foreign language—the Test of English as a Foreign Language and the Certificate of Proficiency in English. The use of test method facet analysis for investigating content validity in language tests and for formulating empirical hypotheses about expected patterns of relationships among scores from different language tests is also discussed.

JOHN G. BARNETT, University of New Orleans
RICHARD B. SPEAKER, JR, University of New Orleans

Exploring First and Second Language Readers' Literal and Inferential Comprehension of a Poem

Research on first and second language reading comprehension supports an interactive/transactional theory of the reading process. Readers construct meaning for text, using their prior content and linguistic knowledge. Most reading research has explored the comprehension of expository and narrative texts. The present study explored the comprehension of a particular poem, which requires inferential processing to understand it. In particular, a psycholinguistic experiment was designed to determine the roles of picture and title contexts on the propositions recalled and inferences produced by L1 and L2 readers after reading the poem. University and junior high school level subjects wrote free recall protocols and responded literally and inferentially to probed recall questions. Analyses of variance on free recall data indicated that university level subjects, in general, recalled significantly more propositions than seventh or ninth grade subjects. No significant differences in the free recall task were found between L1 and L2 readers for the different kinds of context. Although all groups of subjects made inferences, more L1 subjects produced evidence of inferences (93.12) than did L2 subjects (61.62). Of those subjects producing inferences, approximately one-third made appropriate inferences. Analyses of literal and inferential free recall and probed responses will be discussed and interpreted in light of current research on first and second language reading comprehension.
David Birmong, University of Florida

On the Instability of Grammaticality Judgments

The instability of judgments of grammaticality (Bolinger, 1968; Nagota, 1968) and its effects on language learning (Seva, 1968) is well known. The present paper addresses the possibility that context sensitivity may have a similar effect on grammaticality judgments. In a group of 10 judges, who were asked to judge the grammaticality of a set of sentences, the judges were divided into two groups. Group A was asked to judge the sentences as grammatical or ungrammatical, while Group B was asked to judge the sentences as acceptable or unacceptable. The results were that Group A judged the sentences as grammatical 90% of the time, while Group B judged the sentences as acceptable 70% of the time. This suggests that context sensitivity may have a significant effect on grammaticality judgments.

Becky Brown, Purdue University

The Effect of a Minority Cultural Revival on Language Standardization

This paper addresses several important issues concerning French language instruction and the fate of the minority language, Cajun, in the bilingual environment of French Louisiana. The research was conducted over a period of two years, and involved interviews with teachers, students, and community leaders. The results indicate that the minority language is experiencing a revival movement, which has led to the development of new educational plans for the minority language. However, this revival movement is not without its challenges, as the minority language is still being threatened by the dominant English language. The paper concludes by discussing the implications of these findings for language policy and education in the region.
On the Issue of Whether First and Second Language Acquisition Are the Same

One of the issues that has occurred in the field of second language acquisition (L2A) for the last ten decades is the extent to which L2A is similar to first language acquisition (L1A). In the early '70s, it was argued that the principles and parameters of L1 are extendable to L2A (Dulay & Burt 1974). More recently, it has been argued that the principles and parameters of L1 are extendable to L2A (Flynn 1985). The present study attempts to make two points. The first is that the L2 = L1 issue takes at least two forms, according to whether (1) the grammars of L2's are identical to those of L1's; and (2) the superficial representations of L2's are identical to those of L1's. (1) above could be false while (2) could be true, since different types of grammars can yield identical superficial structures. The second point is that some evidence that has been assumed to support the claim that US parameter/govern L2A cannot in fact falsify this hypothesis. Since UG assumes instantaneous acquisition (Chomsky 1986), no claim is made about the immediate onset of parameter-governed structures once the trigger is present. UG claims only that parameterically-related structures must be either present or absent in the grammar's final state, and makes no claims about non-final states.

A Focus on Explanations

Explanations serve a particular function in gatekeeping interviews and they have a particular structure. Their function is to serve a need perceived by the speaker or requested by the listener. Their structure has a frame created by the speakers using verbal and nonverbal cues. In the present report, explanations given by native speaker advisors in 16 cross-cultural gatekeeping interviews are examined for both verbal and nonverbal cues used to frame the discourse chunk. In addition, evidence from playback sessions is used to investigate this type of interaction. The types of explanations used in these interviews are examined for their development and the type of information, advice, and reassurance. Each has a hyper form, a form which constitutes repair within the explanation. Each is found in both NS-NS discourse as well as NS-NNS discourse. The analysis presented contributes to work on a theoretical analysis of discourse as well as hierarchical analysis used by computational linguists.

"Quiero Reo", Hispanic Children's Requests

While the linguistic correlates of politeness in the requesting strategies of monolingual English-speaking children have been well-investigated (e.g., Garvey 1975; Ervin-Tripp 1971; Wilkinson, et al., 1980, 1981, 1982), few studies in the same vein have examined requests of bilingual children (e.g., Rodriguez-Green and Llan-Olivera, 1981; Walters, 1979; Fontini, 1976). This paper examines the question of the nature of the pragmatic component of the bilingual's sociolinguistic competence by examining the requests of Spanish-English bilingual children. The data indicate that the children differ in their use of linguistic forms. Children in the study in which 78 children, divided into equal groups of Spanish-dominant Hispanic, English-dominant Hispanic, and Spanish-speaking non-Hispanic were videotaped in a task in which they had to request a request form, results show that the English-speaking children produced more requests than the Spanish-speaking children. The Spanish-speaking children produced more requests than the English-speaking children. The study also demonstrates that the Spanish-speaking children produce more requests than the English-speaking children.

Bilingual Acquisition in Infancy: Confusion or Competence?

It is commonly thought that children learning two languages simultaneously during infancy go through a stage when they cannot differentiate their two languages. Virtually all studies of infant bilingual development have found that bilingual children mix elements from their two languages. These results have been interpreted as evidence for a unitary undifferentiated language system (the unitary language hypothesis). The current paper examines these claims and the evidence used to support them. The data indicate that the children are able to use their developing language system in different ways. The children are able to use different linguistic forms and produce different types of utterances. The children are also able to use different linguistic forms and produce different types of utterances. The children are also able to use different linguistic forms and produce different types of utterances. The children are also able to use different linguistic forms and produce different types of utterances.

Language Acquisition among Southeast Asian Refugees

This paper examines English language acquisition among Southeast Asian refugees in the United States using 1983 Annual Survey of Refugees data. Rates of English improvement were compared among refugee subgroups (e.g., Vietnamese, Chinese, Hmong, Khmer, and Lao ethnicities) and the determinants of observed increases in proficiency were described using descriptive statistics, as well as multivariate analyses. Variable groupings analyzed include: socioeconomic (SES) background characteristics, reception conditions and opportunities to improve language proficiency (e.g., age at arrival, gender, household size and type; ethnicity; education; and region of resettlement), and the effects of English ability, age, and education acquisition rates, and the effects of English ability, age, and education acquisition rates, and the effects of English ability, age, and education acquisition rates.
MICHAEL HARRINGTON, University of California-Santa Cruz

(iihem lron: 7)

Processing Complexity in Models of Bilingual Acquisition and Use

Models of bilingual acquisition and use invoke processing constraints as an explanatory construct assuming that capacity limitations, as defined by the processing requirements (complexity) of the task relative to the processing capacity available, play a central role in acquisition and comprehension. An essential element in establishing the validity of such models is an adequate and testable characterization of the notion of processing complexity. This presentation will examine the various uses of the complexity construct in bilingual/L2 research, including the corresponding theories of complexity, ranging from syntactic structure alone to complexity as a result of the interaction of multiple sources of information, as well as its role as a constraint in real-time processing and as an independent explanation for rate and order regularities in bilingual acquisition. Problems with testing the construct, particularly its theory-specificity and underspecification, are noted and possible remedies considered.

LAURA K. HEITLEMAN, Louisiana State University
JANET L. MCDONALD, Louisiana State University

(iihem lron: 8)

Sentence Comprehension in Second Language Speakers of French

English/French bilinguals (L2 French) reported their assignment of the actor/subject roles in French sentences containing a variety of separable (coreference, word order) and grammatical cues (noun-verb agreement, anaphoric reference, word order). Sentences were designed such that some were sometimes correct (e.g., La servante elle les fait tourner les radis) and sometimes disagreed (e.g., La chaise les vendeurs ils la fait tourner-noun-verb agreement favors "la chaise", while anaphoric reference and animacy favor "les vendeurs"). The pattern of interpretation given to these sentences indicates the relative importance with which non-native speakers use these cues. Discussion will focus on comparing the relative ranking of these cues by non-native speakers to that of native speakers.

ALICE S. HORNIG, Oakland University

(REX AFT: 6)

Psycholinguistic Factors in Readability: Report from Work in Progress

While readability has been studied a great deal from varying perspectives, its complexity requires separation of test factors, reader factors, and contextual issues. The present study assessed psychological and linguistic factors which affect the readability of text. Three passages on different topics by professional writers have previously been analyzed in terms of their propositional content, in terms of various counts of items thought to influence readability (content words, syllables and the like), and in terms of stylistic factors such as nominalizations. This study, one of a series dealing with these three passages, considers the effects of two psycholinguistic factors on the readability of the passages. Psycholinguistic redundancy, defined as helpful information overlap in text, and cohesive conjunctions, elements which make a text more than a unit such as a unit than a units series of unrelated sentences, have been increased in the passages. Each passage has been read in its original form and in form with redundancy alone added, cohesion alone added, and a combined form with both added. Students have been asked to read the various versions of the passage aloud at random and to write back summaries of them. Analysis of both the oral reading miscues (deviations from the printed page) and the written summaries is expected to provide support for the hypothesis that increased redundancy and increased cohesion improve readability of text significantly.
ANNA M. NEMOTO, Catholic University of America

Bilingual Readers: Strategies on a Cultural Background

Are there culturally specific ways in which readers construct the meaning of a text and handle lexical indeterminacy? The paper addresses this question by presenting a detailed descriptive analysis of data collected from bilingual readers representing two levels of proficiency in the second language and three different linguistic-cultural backgrounds. The results of the analysis do not lend support to the hypothesis that less successful readers process texts in inefficient, one-word-at-a-time, text-based ways, instead of allocating attention to the textual material selectively. Consequently, the research suggests that strategies for each group must be developed to identify patterns and to tie these in with the quantitative results.

NEAL R. NERICK, Northern Illinois University

Repair in a Bilingual Family: The Preference for Other-Correction

My paper investigates the structure of repair in talk between two German-English bilingual children and their German and American parents. In a bilingual family where one of the parents is a native speaker, the parent's appropriateness assessment of their level of competence compiles with the potential for negative transfer to show the usual preference structure for repair sequences. When a child makes a performance error - one made systematically with no possibility of self-correction - parents regularly produce unmodulated corrections in the immediately following turn. And when a child makes a performance error - something wrong in an essential child already controls - parents routinely initiate repair with a question or a suggested replacement. I shall analyze repair sequences, paying special attention to corrections of errors showing various sorts of interference between the two languages.

The paper begins with a discussion of the visible effects of second-language acquisition in the speech of two German-English bilingual children. The discussion is especially useful in the context of repair because it shows that second-language acquisition is accomplished by the very processes that are used by the native-language parents. The general conclusion is that the repair structure for the organization of repair gives way to a structure revolving around the fully competent adult.

ELITE OLSTHAIN, Tel Aviv University

The Computerized Rational Discourse Cloze

Coherence in text is accounted for by a variety of combination of text features. These typically include syntactic manifestations, stylistic phenomena and linguistic markers and connectors that mark logical relations and some global pragmatic coherence. These constant properties of discourse coherence have been described by the textual component of reading comprehension in schema-based Knowledge Representation Theories. Thus, comprehension involves the processing of texts at at least three levels: the logical, the textual and the pragmatic or extra-textual levels.

An algorithm developed for the construction of cloze tests, recognizes words carrying textual features of text. It allows for the identification, recognition and selection of those units termed "local" which constitute the cohesive elements in the text. These global words are then recognized by the computer according to linear and hierarchical text roles and are therefore consistent across texts. The algorithm was applied, so far, to 180 texts of various genres. Words identified as "local" were judged by four inter-raters as having cohesive value in 78% to 100% of the cases. The paper will present the algorithm and the rationale behind it.

C. GENEVIEVE PATHEY, University of Southern California

Writing Opinions in High School: A Comparison of Anglo and Latino Student Texts

Recent composition research has examined the extent to which experienced writers use different repertoires of linguistic constructions than do less experienced writers (Prineman 1984). A related research question is whether the discourses of composition can be identified by a set of discernible linguistic features, a set on which language development (or the lack thereof) could have an impact (Graff 1984, Biber and Grabe 1987). The present study examines opinions produced under similar conditions by 3 sets of writers—monolingual Anglo, remedial bilingual Latino and non-remedial bilingual Latino students (total n=19). Standard quantitative measures (Myers 1985, Wald 1986) were then used in a discriminant analysis to predict group membership. A qualitative analysis of key arguments and claims made by writers of each group was also conducted to identify patterns and to tie these in with the quantitative results.

The strongest discriminant factors between groups were lexical, indicating that the two Latino groups distinguished themselves primarily by the vocabulary they used. The qualitative analysis revealed that Latinos used similar discourse structures following a basic argumentative schema, indicating that they have schematic expectations about writing opinions.

BERNHARD PEARSON, Arizona State University

Conventionalized Conversation: A Constraint on 'Foreigner Register'

This paper examines the general claim that speakers of American English make coordinative modifications in their speech to non-native addressees. Specifically, native-speaker evaluations of non-native addressees' speech containing modifications are examined. The hypothesis is that native conversational expectations are constrained by the foreigner register. The results of this study indicate that native conversational expectations are constrained by the foreigner register.

ELIZABETH PERRETT, University of Utah

The Co-development of L2 Phonological and Discourse Competence

As noted by Fillmore (1979) and Brumfit (1984), fluent speech occurs in the medium of natural discourse through which it is generated. Fluent speech is thus, in a very basic sense, discourse-level speech, and a learner's level of discourse competence is closely tied to the level of fluency in speaking the second language. Considering the centrality of the phonological component of fluency, which includes the proper pronunciation of sounds in context and the grouping of words and phrases into language-specific metrical units, one can argue that the development of phonological competence and discourse competence go hand-in-hand in second language acquisition. The present study investigates the role of phonological competence in second language acquisition and discourse competence co-occurring in Japanese-English interlanguage based on interview data from 32 subjects at different levels of proficiency. It compares the use of (A) discourse-structuring devices such as repetition, pausing, pause-fillers, discourse markers and conjunctive functions to (B) phonological features such as stress, pitch, elision and phonological reductions in context. It is argued that a mutually reinforcing relationship between these two aspects of language and their co-development is a natural phenomenon and that learners who violate this natural relationship may not achieve good results in phonology as those who exploit the natural affinity of phonology and discourse in the development of fluency in a second language.
DEBORAH POOLE, University of Southern California

Language Socialization in the L2 Classroom

This paper is concerned with the kinds of cultural knowledge a second language learner acquires through classroom interaction. The perspective will be that of the role of language socialization (Schieffelin and Ochs 1986), a theoretical approach which states that the acquisition of linguistic and cultural knowledge is conveyed through discourse structures of language. The papers apply the language socialization framework to second language classroom interaction and reveal that the second language classroom is heavily influenced by the language and social structures of the classroom. This will be shown between the interactional teacher-student interaction in the mainstream classroom. The discussion of the language socialization model will focus on: 1) how asymmetrical relationships reflect a cultural orientation toward task achievement and 2) the characteristics of the discourse features discussed on the societal motivation of classroom language behavior.

TINA RAFFAELENI, DePaul University

Monitoring, Repair, and L2 Attrition

Monitoring, as defined by Laver (1969, 1970), is a basic psycholinguistic process employed frequently by all language users to detect and correct errors in their speech. Corrective feedback is given to another speaker in the acquisition process. They argue that the act of detecting and correcting errors in a learner’s second language improves one’s language performance. Differences in monitoring could account for differences in learning.

This paper is a study examining the relationship between monitoring and L2 attrition. Data were collected from 45 subjects one year after students’ last exposure to the second language. Students were described in their second language by their most frequent interlocutors. Students’ use of repairs for sociolinguistic appropriateness, communicative value, and linguistic accuracy were analyzed. Four types of repair behavior were identified: 1) correct repairs 2) incorrect repairs 3) 'more appropriate' repairs (the use of more appropriate forms to replace correct forms) and 4) uncorrected errors. The paper discusses differences in monitoring and attraction in sociolinguistic, discourse, and grammatical competence.

SARA L. SANDERS, University of South Carolina-Coastal

Language Learning: Perceptions and Practice

Students’ perceptions of the nature and usefulness of language learning activities used in foreign language classes are examined in relation to theories about second language acquisition. Perceptions varied by second language researchers to be the most salient for successful classroom interaction and not uniformly valued by successful students. Students success in language learning is not uniformly valued by course grade is compared with students’ perceptions of classroom practices, their reactions to specific features of the target language, and their learning strategies.

Evidence for this paper comes from ninety hours of ethnographic participant-observation research with college students in first-semester French and German classes. The sample, while small, is statistically significant, is suggestive of ways students’ perceptions about classroom practices interact with their language learning experience.

CRAIG SIRLES, DePaul University

Politics and Education in National Language Planning

Language planning (LP) efforts to choose official languages for school and bureaucracy in many developing countries can and have been hampered by high degrees of multilingualism or other linguistic heterogeneity within these speech communities, and it is almost a given among LP specialists that language nativity and language competence of a population play a critical role in selection and elaboration of official languages. But while there is no question that linguistic heterogeneity can be a stumbling block to LP policy implementation, its importance to the overall planning process may well have been overstated. Other factors, especially those concerning the makeup of the political/economic power structure of the nation along with those dealing with ideological commitment of the government for the plan itself, almost always appear to exert greater influence on LP at the selection phase than do the more obvious demographic factors like language nativity and competence. This paper argues that LP, especially at the stages of selection and elaboration of official codes, is a form of political and educational planning, and as such many LP actions taken to ease short-term political problems often produce long-term problems within educational circles. Post-colonial LP experiences of a number of Francophone African nations provide good illustrations of the supremacy of politics over other LP factors, especially educational goals.

DEBORAH STEPHENS, New Mexico Tech

The Development of Codeswitching Behavior in Bilingual Children

Most children who grow up as members of a bilingual community develop the ability to codeswitch between their two languages in the process of becoming bilingual. Several researchers, such as Mcclure 1971, Tenella 1978, and Genishi 1981, have observed that children differ not only from adults in codeswitching behavior but also differ from each other when grouped according to age. These differences indicate that the ability to codeswitch develops over time. This paper discusses research which examines the development of codeswitching behavior in children.

ANDREA TYLER, University of Florida

The Relative Contribution of Misuse Type to Perceptions of Incoherence in Non-Native Discourse

Working within Gunper’s (1982) theory of conversational inference, which assumes that speakers anticipate and use cues from various levels of linguistic organization in order to construct a meaningful interpretation of the discourse, Tyler, Jeffries & Davies (1988) argue that the perception of incoherence in much of non-native discourse has been misunderstood as the cumulative result of interacting misuses in syntactic incorporation, lexical discourse markers, tense, specificity and prosody. This paper reports results from experiments aimed at testing the relative contribution of various misuse types to native speakers’ perceptions of discourse incoherence. In each experiment, 100 subjects were asked to listen to passages and then to rate them in terms of incoherence on several levels of linguistic analysis, including semantic and pragmatic congruence, sentence structure, and discourse markers. This resulted in a total of 3200 ratings by 100 subjects for each level of analysis. The results show that the hypothesis that it is the accumulation of interacting misuses rather than the independent effect of any one type of misuse that leads to perceptions of incoherence in non-native discourse.
ALBERT VALDAN, Indiana University

Testing for the Use of a Foreign Language in a Dialectic Situation

Communicative-oriented foreign language instruction requires learner to master vernacular forms rather than the conventional target of a stable and relatively variable variety which coincides with the standard form of the language. In communities where the vernacular and the standard language differ markedly this objective confronts teachers with a dilemma. If learners are to engage effectively in interactive communication with native speakers, they must be taught varieties of the language that enjoy low prestige among native speakers and which, consequently, are deemed inappropriate for learners who have acquired the language in a classroom setting. To achieve communicative effectiveness in a dialectic situation learners need to match native speaker models, not only in their mastery of the co-existing varieties, but also in their ability to use each of them appropriately in various social situations. This paper will examine the testing of communicative ability in Haitian Creole. The discussion, couched in a frame of reference of the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines, will consider the education objectives of training American specialists to communicate with monolingual speakers of Haitian Creole. It will be shown that the attitudes of target foreign language communication partners play a fundamental role in determining criteria for the evaluation of proficiency and the choice of classroom norms.

TAMARA M. VALENTINE, University of South Carolina-Spartanburg

Conversational Styles of Gender in Non-Native English Literature

This study examines the relationship between discourse and gender in the non-native varieties of English around the world. Specifically, discussion centers around how gender is marked in the English writings of Indian, African, and Southeast Asian authors. As I have suggested elsewhere (Valentine 1998), the notion of politeness and face are observable in the speech of females in India whereby the speakers use cooperative discourse strategies to satisfy the face of each other. In other words, cooperative language is a common defining characteristic among female speakers of India. In view of this, the following questions arise: Is this type of style also found in the female conversations in the non-native English literature? Does male speech indicate such a style? Or, as is observed in Western studies, do male speakers interact with a more competitive style? It is found that, indeed, the factor gender determines what type of style of language the writer chooses in order to establish the appropriate conversational relations between the speakers. It is not only are there the expected differences in address and reference forms between female and male speakers in the fiction but also in the discoursal skills of turn-taking, etc. and in the functional communication strategies of the use of speech acts such as greeting, apologizing, flattering, arguing, etc. In written discourse, these authors create a particular conversational norm characteristic of each gender and distinguish between the unique conversational styles of male and female speakers.

GEORGE YULE, Louisiana State University
ELAINE TAKONE, University of Minnesota

Integrating the Input and Output Studies: Communication Strategies and Conversational Adjustments

This presentation will consider the long-standing separation of two major strands of second language research and demonstrate how they might be integrated to provide a more comprehensive view of second language interaction involving NS/NS and NNS/NNS interlocutors. We shall show that one investigative approach has been devoted almost exclusively to the study of modified input from the native speaker while another approach has been primarily focused on communication strategies in the interlanguage output of the non-native speaker. Recent moves to consider the value of non-native output as a form of modified L2 input for other non-native speakers necessarily prompt an attempt to integrate these two separate approaches. Using a range of data-sources, including already published but largely unaudited examples, we shall demonstrate not only that an integrated analysis is feasible, but also illustrate how the essentially negotiated aspects of mutual comprehension in second language interactions can only be captured by an analytic framework which looks at both sides of the transcript.
DEFINING AND ASSESSING BILINGUAL PROFICIENCY IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS
Gold-Rex Room

Moderated by: Lyle F. Bachman, University of Illinois
Wednesday Evening, 28 December
8:00-10:00 PM

Bilingual (or multilingual) proficiency occurs in a wide range of contexts, and the languages involved are typically used for a variety of different purposes. The contexts and uses of bilingual proficiency include, for example, the code-switching that is common in many bilingual societies, the use of two or more languages for different purposes in monolingual societies, and the use of a common second or foreign language by speakers of different mother tongues. One question that might well be asked is whether the component abilities of bilingual proficiency that are required for such bilingual use are themselves different across contexts or whether the construct, bilingual proficiency, is invariant but includes the ability to adjust language use according to the context and purpose in which communication takes place.

The assessment of bilingual proficiency, likewise, is done in a wide range of contexts and for a variety of purposes. In the United States, for example, the bilingual proficiency of elementary school children whose mother tongue is not English is assessed in order to make decisions about their education, while in bilingual societies, less formal, but no less decisive assessments of language proficiency are often made with respect to access to educational and career opportunities. Since any language assessment procedure, whether it be a formal test or an informal interview, is implicitly based on some notion about the nature of language proficiency, the question raised above regarding how bilingual proficiency is defined in different contexts is crucially important to its assessment. In addition, the question of the appropriateness of different approaches, or methods of assessment to different contexts and purposes is of critical importance, since a procedure that is useful in one context for a given purpose might be of little use or even counterproductive in a different context or for a different purpose.

In this symposium, several speakers will address the following questions from the perspectives of different contexts of bilingualism: "How do we in fact, and how might we most usefully define bilingual proficiency in this particular context?" and "How do we in fact, and how might we most usefully assess bilingual proficiency in this particular context?" Tary Calico leads off with a discussion of the implications of the study of chaos from the natural sciences. For the assessment of language proficiency, providing examples from the context of bilingual education in the U.S. Bernard Sipleiski then offers some insights into the practices and problems of assessing the bilingual proficiency of Samoan in New Zealand. Next, issues related to the assessment of early reading skills in the Canadian context are presented by Fred Seneasee. Finally, Dale Lange discusses current concerns in assessing foreign language proficiency in U.S. colleges and universities.
ABSTRACTS
of the American Dialect Society
regular papers
The Literary Speech Event

One view of literature describes a literary work as a speech event with illocutionary force of its own. An apparently opposing view describes the text as an imitation of a speech event, its illocutionary force purely mimetic. It is possible to reconcile these two views of literature by imagining two types of illocutionary acts. First, there is the illocutionary act of the author vis-à-vis the reader; second, there is the illocutionary act of the speaker vis-à-vis the audience represented within the text. A poem such as Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "A Last Confession" gets its title not from the illocutionary act of the poet vis-à-vis the reader but from the act of the speaker vis-à-vis the priest whom he addresses within the poem. This paper explores the effects of the internal audience in defining the illocutionary acts represented by a literary work.

BOYD H. DAVIS, University of North Carolina-Charlotte

Saussure's Forsys into Literary Dialect

Saussure's life-long interest in how literary texts can preserve or distort people's speech can be seen in two sources. His dissertation was on the genitive absolute in Sanskrit, a choice which puzzled his peers and later students, though all admitted it was a tour-de-force which enabled him to display his dazzling command of language, literary texts, and scholarly commentary. The genitive absolute in Sanskrit is complex: it derives its meaning from nominalizations of certain verbs of perception. It is also used to show how people talk in certain situations. Saussure's dissertation is an examination of syntax-driven literary dialect that purports to preserve a specific kind of speech act.

Saussure's sensitivity to the cultural dimensions that dictated genre and style of Sanskrit texts may be seen in several manuscripts in lot six of the recently-catalogued Harvard collection, which augments the Geneva archives. In these, he responds to a student letter which asks about the poems of Leconte de Lisle, poems which present "India" and Indian literature from the Parmenides poetic viewpoint. Names are wrong, genre is wrong, the ways one speaks are wrong, says Saussure of these poems: his notions about literary dialect lead him to present a corrective to the distortion he perceives.

WILLIAM LABOW, University of Pennsylvania

Lexical Competition in the Short-Order Cuisine

The most vigorous areas of new regional differentiation lie in the most active areas of popular culture, particularly in short order foods that are held in the hands. In this semantic field, the object with the greatest regional lexical differentiation is the submarine sandwich: a sandwich on a long roll prototypically filled with cold cuts, cheese, lettuce, onions and a variety of dressings. Submarine is the dominant term nationally, but a number of other terms dominate specific regions: hero, hoagie, grinder, wedge, torpedo, and poor boy.

This report presents a national overview of the present distribution of "submarine" terms based on questionnaires and direct observations as well as telephone directories, and traces historical developments in specific areas of the Northeast. Terms have spread from urban centers in proportion to their size and distance, following the gravity model of Trubgill. In many cases, the route of transmission has involved insertion of the submarine sandwich field into the parallel pizza domain, and consequent association with Italian cuisine. Competition among terms has often been resolved by the shift of one term to a specialized sense.

The relative expansions of various terms will be considered in the light of semantic associations, phonological variability, and status of the cities associated with them.
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