Darrell T. Tryon (Editor)
Comparative Austronesian Dictionary
An Introduction to Austronesian Studies
1994. 23 x 15.5 cm. Cl1, 3456 pages. 4 Parts (Part 1 consists of 2 Fascicles)
Cloth US$ 814.00 ISBN 3-11-012729-6
(Trends in Linguistics. Documentation 10)

Mouton de Gruyter

This dictionary, a basic reference tool in the study of Austronesian (formerly Malayo-Polynesian) languages, is the result of a mammoth project involving the collaboration of more than 100 Austronesian specialists. It provides truly comparable material in that all of the language data were collected in the field over the same three-year period (1986-1989). In the style of Buck's Dictionary of Selected Synonyms in the Principal Indo-European Languages (Chicago, 1949), it contains detailed annotations and is valuable not only to semanticists but also to anthropologists and sociologists. It is the first attempt since Buck's landmark work to provide a lexical reference work of similar scope on a language family in another part of the world.

The body of the four-part dictionary, the comparative wordlist for 80 Austronesian languages, consists of 1,200 items divided into 22 lexical or semantic domains. The 80 languages chosen represent all the major sub-groups recognized for Austronesian. Detailed annotations for each form provide a wealth of synonyms and near-synonyms, cultural information and sourcing of loanwords. In addition, the work contains two introductory essays on the Austronesian family; introductions to the phonology and morpho-syntax of each of the 80 languages represented, each written by a specialist in that language; an annotated alphabetical listing of all the Austronesian languages, including major classificatory details, alternative names, the number of speakers, and their location; a substantial bibliography of Austronesian linguistics; and an index of some 3,000 reconstructed Austronesian forms.

This work provides a substantial overview of how Austronesian languages function and how they have evolved and developed in their ever-eastward migration from their homeland in the southern China area over the past five or six millennia.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

Walter de Gruyter, Inc., 200 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532, USA
Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 69th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, this handbook is the official program for a meeting of the American Dialect Society (ADS) and for the Annual Meetings of the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS) and of the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee (Stephen Crain, Chair; Ellen Broselow; Crawford Peagin; James Huang; Junko Hong; Pauline Jacobson; Robert Van Valin; and Keith Walters) and the help of the following members who served as consultants to the Program Committee: John Albertini, Sherry Adams, Charles J. Bailey, Mark Baker, Robert Carpenter, William Croft, Karen Emmorey, Andrew Garrett, Jeanette Gundel, John Kingston, Barbara Landau, Cil Lucas, Bonnie MacElhinny, Frederick Newmeyer, Craig Roberts, Kai von Fintel, Gregory Ward, and Amy Weinberg. We are also grateful to John Holm (SPCL); Douglas Kibbee (NAAHoLS); and Allen Metcalf (ADS) for their cooperation.

We especially appreciate the help which has been given by the New Orleans Local Arrangements Committee (Judith Maxwell, Chair; Jill Brody; Harry Howard; and Georgette Ioup) and the contributions of the LSA Committee on Computing, for help in organizing the Computer Software Exhibit.

We hope this Meeting Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of the 1995 Annual Meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana.

January 1995
General Meeting Information

Exhibit

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

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<th>Date</th>
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<td>Fri, 6 Jan</td>
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<td>Sun, 8 Jan</td>
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The display copies in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit will be sold beginning at 8:30 AM on 8 January, 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 8 January if accompanied by payment. All books must be picked up on 8 January between 8:30 and 10:00 AM. Unclaimed books will be returned and the advance payment donated to the Linguistic Institute fellowships.

Job Placement Center

A Job Placement Center will be set up in the Orleans Room during the Annual Meeting. On 6 and 7 January, the Center will be open 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM. It will also be open 9:00 - 11:30 AM on 8 January. Lists of openings will be available, and the staff will facilitate interviews between applicants and employers. Interviewers are asked to list openings and check in with the Center so that an interview schedule can be arranged. Applicants should bring a complete copy of curricula vitara—enough to submit one copy to each interviewer. The Center will have no duplication facilities available.

S.N.A.P.

The Loyola Room has been set aside for the use of students attending the meeting. Designated as Students Need a Place--S.N.A.P.--the room will be open on 6 and 7 January, 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM, and on the morning of 8 January until 11:30 AM.

Membership Status

Members wishing to renew their membership and/or register change of address will be able to do so on Friday and Saturday, 6-7 January, at the Annual Meeting registration desk.

Language

Mark Aronoff, Editor-Elect of Language, will be in the Director's Room at the following times:

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<tr>
<td>Fri, 6 Jan</td>
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<td>Sat, 7 Jan</td>
<td>5:00 - 6:00 PM</td>
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All members, including students, are welcome to drop by to ask any questions they may have about submitting articles or reviews to Language.

National Science Foundation

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

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National Institutes of Health

Howard Kurtzman, Chief, the Cognitive Science Program, National Institute of Mental Health, will meet with members interested in learning more about research and training grant support available from NIH. Members may talk with him in the Director’s Room at the following times:

Fri, 6 January 10:00 - 11:00 AM 4:00 - 5:00 PM
Sat, 7 January 10:00 - 11:00 AM 4:00 - 5:00 PM

Highlights

Thursday, 5 January

 Johannesburg Committee Meeting
The Officers and Executive Committee (Kenneth Hale, President; Emmon Bach, Vice President; Ernest Eells; Lila Giltinan, Past President; Elizabeth C. Trupman, Secretary-Treasurer; Sarah Thompson, Editor; Lyle Campbell; Christopher Manning; Sally McConnell-Ginet; Lise Menn; Ellen Price; Susan Steele; and Anthony Woodbury) will meet beginning at 8:00 AM.

Friday, 6 January

 Edinburgh for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
SPCL will meet at 9:00 AM - 12:30 PM and 2:00 - 5:00 PM in the Bayou I Room. The schedule of papers is on page xxvi.

Preview Screening: “The Human Language Series”
Three one-hour films on language—what is it and how it works—will air on PBS in February. Intellectually serious, the programs are also entertaining and highly suitable for classroom use. The crowds were enthusiastic when the first two films were shown at last year’s Annual Meeting in Boston. This year, filmmaker Gene Searchinger will show all three films in the Imperial Ballroom in the following order:

9:10 AM Part Three The Human Language Evolves: “With and Without Words”
10:30 AM Part One Discovering the Human Language: “Colorless Green Ideas”
11:40 AM Part Two Acquiring the Human Language: “Playing the Language Game”

Principal advisor to the series is George A. Miller. Other advisors are Judy Kegl, D. Terence Largen, Iva A. Sag, and Dan L. Slobin.

1995 Linguistic Institute
The 1995 Linguistic Institute will host coffee in the Publishers’ Exhibit, 10:00 AM - 12:00 noon. Insitute staff will be available to answer questions about the upcoming Institute to be held 26 June - 4 August 1995 at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque.

LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics
The newly formed Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDLI) will hold an open meeting 12:00 noon - 1:30 PM in the Mayor’s Chamber.

LSA Business Meeting
The business meeting has been scheduled in the Imperial Ballroom, 5:30 - 7:00 PM. This meeting will be chaired by Kenneth Hale, LSA President. The members of the Resolution Committee include: George Leung, Chair; Lyle Campbell; and Lise Menn. The Rules for Motions and Resolutions may be found on page xvi.

Saturday, 7 January

LSA Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics
LSAL will sponsor a continental breakfast in the Blue Room, 7:30 - 8:45 AM. A short business meeting will be held at 8:15 AM.

Computer Software Poster Session
The LSA Committee on Computing is sponsoring a software poster session, 11:30 AM - 1:00 PM in the Blue Room. Participants are LSA members who have developed software of interest to the discipline and which may be purchased for less than $100 in addition to the cost of distribution media. Abstracts of the programs to be demonstrated are on pages 103-105.

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
NAAHoLS will meet in the Wildcat Room, 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM and 3:30 - 6:00 PM. The scope of papers is on page xxv. The Association’s business meeting, chaired by Joseph Subbiondo, will convene at 6:00 PM in the Wildcat Room.

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
SPCL will meet in the Bayou I Room, 9:00 AM - 12:30 PM and 3:30 - 5:00 PM, and in the Bayou II Room, 9:00 AM - 12:30 PM. The schedule of papers is on pages xxvii-xxviii. The Society’s business meeting will begin at 5:00 PM in the Bayou I Room.

LSA Committee on Endangered Languages
Endangered Languages will host an open meeting in the Mayor’s Chamber, 11:30 AM - 1:00 PM.

1994 Presidential Address
Kenneth Hale, the 1994 LSA President, will deliver his presidential address at 2:00 PM in the Imperial Ballroom. The address is entitled “Universal grammar and the necessity of linguistic diversity.”

American Dialect Society
ADS will host a session in the Gold Room, 3:30 - 5:30 PM. The schedule of papers is on page xxiv.

Psycholinguistics Poster Session
The poster session will be in the Blue Room, 3:30 - 5:00 PM. Presenters will be available to talk about their projects.

Document Charts Meeting
Stephen Chait, 1994 Program Committee Chair, will host a short meeting with department chairs and program heads in the Mayor’s Chamber, 5:15 - 6:00 PM. Discussion will focus on linguistics curriculum materials for grades K-12 and the first two years of college. The Program Committee plans to hold an organized session on this topic at the 1996 Annual Meeting and welcomes suggestions and comments. This is one of several activities organized as part of the state of the discipline initiative began last May by the Executive Committee.

Poetry/Fiction Reading
Members will read their own poetry and fiction in the Explorers Room, 5:45 - 7:00 PM. All attending the Annual Meeting are invited to come and listen. A list of pieces to be read will be available at the door.

Sunday, 8 January

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
SPCL will have its final session in the Bayou I Room, 9:00 AM - 12:30 PM. The schedule of papers is on page xxviii.
Meeting Rooms Floor Plan

*Bays I and II may be subdivided into four separate meeting rooms.

Exhibit Hall Floor Plan

Exhibitors

Booth  7  Academic Press, Inc.
Booth 11-12  Blackwell Publishers, Inc.
Booth  4-6  Cambridge University Press
Booth  2  University of Chicago Press
Booth  8-9  John Benjamins North America, Inc.
Booth 22-23  Kluwer Academic Publishers
Booth  10  Lawrence Erlbaum Associates
Booth  19  Linguistic Society of America
Booth 14-15  The MIT Press
Booth 17-18  Mouton de Gruyter
Booth  1  Oxford University Press
Booth  13  Routledge
Booth 16  St. Martin's Press/Scholarly & Reference
Booth  3  Summer Institute of Linguistics
Booth 17-18  Walter de Gruyter
Booth  20  Working Papers
Booth  24  Xerox Corp.

Joint Book Exhibit

Ablex Publishing Corp.
Chandler & Sharp Publishers, Inc.
Kent State University Press
Linguistic Society of America
University of Nebraska Press
Ohio State University Press
Pleasant Publishing Corp.
University of Wales Press
University of Washington Press

Working Papers

University of Alberta
Berkeley Women's Language Group
City College, Loyola University
University of Massachusetts-Amherst
University of Ottawa
University of Washington
Linguistic Society of America

Thursday, 5 January

Evening

Curriculum: The relation between aspectual viewpoint and situation type: Aspectual systems in Universal Grammar and in languages of the world

Room: Imperial Ballroom
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Organizer: Carlota S. Smith (U TX-Austin)

Discussion: Bernard Comrie (USC)
Carol L. Tenney (U Pittsburgh)
Alice G. B. ter Meulen (INU)

Symposium: Against multilateral comparisons

Room: International Ballroom
1:00 - 11:00 PM

Organizer: M. Lionel Bender (SU-U-Car)

M. Lionel Bender (SU-U-Car): An African test case in comparative methodology
William Ross (U BC): The mathematics of multilateral comparison
Donald Ringe (Penn): Testing a basic evaluation metric

Johanna Nichols (U CA-Berkeley): Multilateral comparison and linguistic geography

Discussion: Sheila Embleton (York U)
William Baxter (U MI)
Alan Kaye (CA SU-Pullman)

* = 30-minute paper

Projections and Structure
Chair: Grant Goodall (U TX-EI Paso)
Room: Emerald Ballroom

8:00 Verb projection licensing & economy
Elisabet Benmamoun (U IL-Urbana)
James H. Yoon (U IL-Urbana)

8:20 Modal particles & clause structure in Wolof
Melynda Danige (U NC-Chapel Hill)
Stefan Friesch (Northeastern U)
Mark D. Arnold (U MD-College Park)

8:40 Parallelism among functional projections
9:00 Economy, minimality, & extending morphological blocking into syntax
9:20 Minimality, AGRO, & inner island effect
9:40 Control, binding, & functional heads
10:00 Consistent structure: Complex feature structures vs. optimal functional projections
10:20 A phonological analysis of (apparent) nonconsent coordination
10:40 Co-ordination instead of subordination

For specific times, see map and schedule.
Movement and Ellipsis
Chair: Edwin Baniatissia (Wayne SC)
Room: Emerald Ballroom
9:00 A note on the syntax of verb phrase ellipsis
Luis López (Cornell U)
9:20 On the anaphoric status of do so
Andrew Kehler (Harvard U)
Gregory Ward (Northwestern U)
9:40 Against VP-adjunction scrambling
Shigemi Miyagawa (MIT)
David Embick (Pomona)
10:00 Long head movement constructions in Slavic
Rozmaryna Izvorska (Peru)
10:20 Weak crossover in scrambling languages: Precedence, rank,
& discourse
Hye-Won Choi (Stanford U)
Kruse-Woo Sohn (U CT)
11:00 Against ‘Rom’ chains
Geoffrey Poole (Harvard U)
Karen Pennington (U Rochester)
11:20 On the direction of wh-movement in ASL
Diane Lillo-Marini (U CT/Maxine Lab)
11:40 Interrogativity & the ‘mixed’ analysis of wh-ever free
constructions
John Richardson

Argument Structure
Chair: Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. (SUNY-Buffalo)
Room: University Room
9:00 Ergativity: Argument structure & grammatical relations
Christopher Manning (Carnegie Mellon)
10:05 Arbitrary they & 6-role suppression
Louise McNally (OH SU)
Josef M. Ponteza (OH SU)
9:45 Unaccusativity & the distribution of bare plurals in Cauan
Graig Goodall (U TX-E Pano)
10:25 Reflexivization & animality: The case of French
Danielle Godard (CNRS)
Ivan A. Sag (Stanford U)
10:45 The complex nature of event structure, argument linking, &
lative inversion
Anthony Davis (Stanford U)
Jean-Pierre Koenig (Sunny-Buffalo)
11:05 Linking as constraints on word classes in a hierarchical
lexicon
Judy R. Bernstein (SUNY-Stony Brook)
11:25 Adjectives & their complements
Dung-ja Cho (UBC)
11:43 Two types of verbal nouns & VP-complementizers in
Japanese & Korean

Focus, Tense, and Aspect
Chair: Caroana Smith (U TX-Austin)
Room: Explorers Room
9:00 On the syntax of Df-structure: Evidence from Somali
Lorie Heggie (E SU)
9:20 Free focus in interrogatives
Miyoko Hori (U TX-Austin)
Hamida Domnich (U BC)
9:40 *Quantifier raising & topic focus structure in Sinhalese
Lisa Mitchell (U BC)
Salih
10:00 Focus in aspectual adverbs
Alice G. B. ten Meulen (UN L)
10:25 Two classes of frequency adverbs
Beverly Spejewski (U Rochester)
10:45 Intonational & tacity
Laurel J. Britain (U BC)
11:00 Temporal modifiers & present tense/past incompatibilities
Renae Mustan (MIT)
11:23 Durational & textual meanings of tense
11:45

Friday, 6 January
Morning

Prosodic Phonology
Chair: Scott Myers (U TX-Austin)
Room: Gold Room
9:00 Complex tones in Mandarin
Yuwen Wu (U Toronto)
9:20 Weight properties of partial geminates
Stuart Davis (IN U)
9:40 Consequences of iconic stress system in Southern Paiute
Katsuhiko Suzuki (U AZ)
10:00 Word minimalia, word binarity, & foot minimalia in
Sinhalese
Daniel Everett (U Pittsburgh)
10:20 Evidence for syncretism from stress & nonprominence
in Lite
Amy V. Fountain (U AZ)
10:40 Prosodic domains in Balinese tone & intonation
William R. Leben (Stanford U)
11:00 Foot & accent: New evidence from Japanese compound
accretion
Hans Kubitza (Osaka U For Studies/ U CA-Santa Cruz)
11:20 Poetic meter >> morphology in Tohono O'odham
Armin Mester (U CA-Santa Cruz)
Collen M. Fitzgerald (U AZ)

Historical Linguistics
Chair: Eric Hamp (U Chicago)
Room: Wildcatter Room
9:00 The morpheme in phonological change: An unusual case
from Bantu
Larry M. Hyman (U CA-Berkeley)
10:00 Syntactic & prosodic constraints on pronoun suppletion in
Russian
Loreto A. Billings (Princeton U/Rutgers)
9:20 Word frequency effects among homonyms
Suzanne G. Gionon (U TX-Austin)
10:20 Indo-European *-DA > *dH
Tim Pully (Rice U)
10:40 Grammaticalization of emphatic marker ilan in Mandarin
Janet Zhiang Xing (U VT)
11:00 Semantic reconstruction
Mary Nierkoko (Purdue U)

Symposium: Linguistic perspectives on sexual harassment
Room: Emerald Ballroom
12:00 - 2:00 PM
Organizers: Janet Bing (Old Dominon U)
Elizabeth C. Traugott (Stanford U)
Janet Bing (Old Dominon U) & Lucian Lombardo (Old Dominon U):
A speech act analysis of campus sexual harassment policies
Sue Ethier (York U) & Ruth King (York U):
Discoursive constructions of sexual harassment
Janet Bing (Old Dominon U): Talking back at each other about sexual
harassment: An exploration of frames for understanding
Sally McConnel-Genet (Cornell U): Can linguists help identify sexual harassment?
Discussants: Martha Chamallas (U Pittsburgh)

Friday, 6 January
Afternoon
### Organized Session: Field reports/Endangered languages: Part 1

**Room:** Imperial Ballroom  
**Time:** 2:00 - 5:00 PM

**Organizers:**  
- Kenneth Hale (MIT)  
- Anthony Woodbury (U TX-Austin)

**Presentations:**  
- Leanne Hinton (U CA-Berkeley): Yawelmani (Yawelmani) Yukuts language revitalization  
- Taylor Roberts (MIT): Relativization in Srananets (Lillooet Salish)  
- Juliane Blies (U W Australia) & Doug Murnion (Yamaji Lang Co): Nhuu and its position within Pama-Nyungan  
- Colleen CoXe (U CA-Berkeley): Radio as a language preservation tool: Recent developments in Ireland  
- Xi Zhang (U Toronto): Vowel harmony in Orooqen (Tungusic)  
- Fiona McLaughlin (U KS): Language and identity among Pula speakers in Senegal: A response to Wolofization  
- Joyce McDonough (OH SU): A phonetic study of Navajo: A report on phonemic field work  
- Charles E. Grimes (SIL-Indonesia): Digging for the roots of language death in eastern Indonesia: The cases of Kayeli and Hukunima

### Language Acquisition

**Chair:** Lisa Mena (U CO)  
**Room:** Explorers Room

**Presentations:**  
- Determinants of final consonants in closed syllables of babbling  
- Missing question words & the syntax of operators in child Swedish  
- On the lack of V-to-C in child Italian & English main vq-questions  
- Verb movement in early vq-questions  
- Children’s early subject omission: A sentence generation account  
- Adult limited access to universal grammar in pro-drop parameter raising  
- Age vs. L1 in the acquisition of a second language: Some evidence from the acquisition of functional categories  
- Syntactic theories & conclusions in L2A research

### Phonetics

**Chair:** Annita Menter (U CA-Santa Cruz)  
**Room:** Gold Room

**Presentations:**  
- *Phonological vs. phonetic vowel length in Ciyao: Intervocalic consonant sequences in Korean*  
- Resynthesizing prosodic mapping in Korean: Evidence from existential verbs  
- "Gemination" in French are two separate consonants  
- Speaking style, stress, & vowel reduction in American English  
- Perceptual evidence of tonal coarticulation  
- Acoustic & physiological analysis of tone & voice quality contrasts in Burmese & neighboring Yunnanese languages  
- Speaker normalization for Mandarin Chinese tones

### Discourse and Pragmatics

**Chair:** Livia Polanyi (Rice U)  
**Room:** University Room

**Presentations:**  
- Constructing interactional asymmetry in an employer/employee discourse  
- Prosocial organization in discourse  
- Echo questions as a case of focus  
- VP-negation & right-dislocated pronouns in Norwegian  
- Pragmatic constraints on word order in Farsi  
- The discourse function of Hellenistic Greek adjectives  
- Nouns & adjectives in transitive and intransitive sentences in conversational English  
- How to do things with demonstratives  
- The role of accessibility in the selection of demonstrative expressions in Spanish

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**Anaphora**  
**Chair:** Sarah Steele (U AZ)  
**Room:** Emerald Ballroom

**Presentations:**  
- Donkey anaphora & a puzzle due to C. S. Peirce  
- Another theory of anaphora  
- "On SLASH termination & valence-based binding theory  
- Complex pronouns, disjoint anaphora, & indexing  
- Binding behaviors of the Japanese reflexives  
- Interletter wjsi in Plains Cree  
- On the logophoric & syntactic nature of reflexivization  
- Binding theory & the intransitive structure of common noun phrases

**Discourse and Pragmatics**  
**Chair:** Livia Polanyi (Rice U)  
**Room:** University Room

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- Constructing interactional asymmetry in an employer/employee discourse  
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- How to do things with demonstratives  
- The role of accessibility in the selection of demonstrative expressions in Spanish
Friday, 6 January

Evening

Business Meeting

Chair: Kenneth Hale
Room: Imperial Ballroom
5:30 - 7:00 PM

Resolutions Committee: George Min, Chair
Lyle Campbell
Lise Messieurs

Rules for Motions and Resolutions

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

1. Definitions.

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

2. Procedure Regarding Motions.

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

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

2c. Motions initiated from the floor, if they receive affirmative vote of a majority of members voting at the meeting, are then to be submitted by the Executive Committee to a mail ballot 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 2/5 of the personal membership.

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

3. Procedure Regarding Resolutions.

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

3b. A Resolutions Committee consisting of three members will be appointed by the president prior to the beginning of each regular or special meeting. Any member wishing to introduce a resolution must submit it in advance to the Resolutions Committee which, in addition to its traditional duty of 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, raise issues 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 membership; regardless 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.

Organized Session: Field reports/Endangered Languages: Part II

Room: Imperial Ballroom
8:00 - 11:00 PM

Organizers: Kenneth Hale (MIT), Anthony Woodbury (U-TX-Austin)

Claire G. Craig (U OR): The Rama language project of Nicaragua: A 10-year perspective

Toni Carlson (U-TX-Austin): Prosodic structure in traditional Chichewa narratives

Ian Maddison (U-CA-Los Angeles): Phonetic theories, field studies, and endangered languages

Robert S. Williams (U-CA-Los Angeles): Oklahoma Choctaw in McCurtain County: The state of the language and its prospects for survival

Floriana Samoja (U-Pittsburgh): Kadiwa as a pronominal argument language

Ann Wielgus (NC SU) & Natalie Schilling-Estes (U-NC-Chapel Hill/NC SU): Dialect preservation and community collaboration: A proactive program

Armen M. Dwyer (U-WA): Dominant-language influence on serial verb constructions in Salar

Jonathan David Balajik (MIT): Ito'lem (Kamchatka): Collectivization and language death and preservation on Kamchatka

Workshop: Perspectives on computational linguistics

Room: Gold Room
8:00 - 11:00 PM

Organizer: Judith L. Klavans (Columbia U/CUNY Grad Cbr)

Judith L. Klavans (Columbia U/CUNY Grad Cbr): Computational linguistics overview

Mary Dalrymple (Xerox PARC): Syntax in computational linguistics

James Pustejovsky (Brandeis U): Lexical semantics and computational systems

Evelyn Tenehern (AT&T Bell Labs): Applications and the real world

Stephen Anderson (Yale U): Parsing problems and computational morphology

Richard W. Sprout (AT & T Bell Labs): Phonology, intonation, and speech technology

Case Marking

Chair: Richard Larson (SUNY-Stony Brook)
Room: Emerald Ballroom

8:00 * A lexical semantic explanation of 'quirky' case assignment in Hindi
8:45 A constraint-based approach to Japanese case marking
9:00 "Tough" constructions & accusative case licensing in Korean
9:15 Korean ECM: Semantics & pragmatic factors
9:45 The topic in raising in ECM constructions in Modern Greek
10:05 Spanish causatives, control, & the mapping hypothesis
10:25 Clitic-doubling in Spanish: A typological perspective

Bhuvana Narasimhan (Boston U)
Wataru Nakamura (SUNY-Buffalo)
Young-Suk Lee (Yale U)
Stephen Wechsler (U-TX-Austin)
Yae-Soek Lee (UTX-Austin)
Patria Schneidler Ziegler (UIC)
John Moore (U CA-San Diego)
Mayrene Bentley (IN U)
### Semantics and Pragmatics

**Chair:** James McCawley (U Chicago)  
**Room:** University Room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<th>Presenter(s)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>The animacy restriction in 'have' predications</td>
<td>Robin Schafer (U CA-Santa Cruz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:20</td>
<td>The han_yehow construction in Mandarin Chinese</td>
<td>Hsiu-Ling Lai (UTX-Austin/CCU-Taiwan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:40</td>
<td>Plural places</td>
<td>Roelof Roos (U TQO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>*Deixis in locative prepositional phrases</td>
<td>Sangho Nam (U CA-Los Angeles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Choice of complementer in Serbian/Croatian</td>
<td>Ljiljana Progoce (Wayne SL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:05</td>
<td>Against an organized lexicon: The pragmatics of antonymy</td>
<td>M. Lynne Murphy (U Waterloo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:25</td>
<td>*Pragmatic functions of gender (a class shift)</td>
<td>Robin Chapman (Hamline U)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Saturday, 7 January

#### Morning

**Endangered Languages**

**Chair:** Karl V. Teeter (Harvard U)  
**Room:** Imperial Ballroom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>North Frisian: Prospects for revitalization under the Chara</td>
<td>Steven Lassell (U CA-Santa Barbara)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Dialect accommodation &amp; holiness in the Basko of Elko, NV</td>
<td>Estibaliz Arnodu (U NV-Reno)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Preserving &quot;the best&quot; and &quot;typical&quot; in lende Spanish</td>
<td>Felice Coles (U MS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Measuring Kiche's (Mayan) language maintenance: A comprehensive method</td>
<td>Paul Lewis (SLI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Orality, radio, &amp; literacy in the intextual gap</td>
<td>Jill Brody (LA SU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Cholaw grammatical categories depend on the properties of lexical heads</td>
<td>Marcia Haack (SUNY-Stony Brook)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Preverbal adverb categories in Emai: A report</td>
<td>Ronald P. Scharf (U IL-Ud)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Laniang dialects &amp; diversity of rural Chinese</td>
<td>David Prager Bruner (U WA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Rigolet &amp; phonological change in Labrador</td>
<td>B. Elan Dorst (U Toronto)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Syntactic Positions

**Chair:** Stanley Peters (Stanford U)  
**Room:** Emerald Ballroom

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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Subject position in Finnish: Evidence from the possessive reflexive</td>
<td>Stephen Wastlicher (U TX-Austin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>VP-internal subjects in Spanish: Consequences for the mapping hypothesis</td>
<td>William Byrne (U CA-San Diego)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>*On finiteness, verb-second, &amp; intransitives in Germanic</td>
<td>Paul Law (PAS-Berlin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Participle movement &amp; second position cliticization in Serbo-Croatian</td>
<td>Zeljko Bolcic (U CT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>The post-verbal construction in Korean &amp; Japanese</td>
<td>Lizanne Kaiser (Yale U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:05</td>
<td>There insertion without expletive replacement</td>
<td>Jeffrey T. Rumier (U Rochester)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:25</td>
<td>*A new look at the null subject parameter</td>
<td>Pinar Buresha (MIT)</td>
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</table>

### Saturday Morning

**Negation and Polarity**

**Chair:** William Lesieutre (U CA-Santa Cruz)  
**Room:** University Room

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>How to negate universal quantifiers in VPs &amp; in consequences in verbal-final languages</td>
<td>Alan Hyun-Oak Kim (S IL-U-Car)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Semantic ambiguity in a minimalist LF: The scope of NEG in VPs &amp; in consequences in verbal-final languages</td>
<td>Elena Herburger (USC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>A NEG typology &amp; NPI distributions</td>
<td>Detho Chang (USC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Distribution of NPIs &amp; their licensing in Korean coordinate structures</td>
<td>Myung-Kwon Park (U CT)</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>Negative polarity licensing in wh-questions: The case for two licensors</td>
<td>Ho Han (U SC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>How many aux's?: Diagnosing the diagnostics</td>
<td>Felicia A. Lee (U CA-Los Angeles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Polarity sensitivity as lexical semantics</td>
<td>Laurence R. Horne (Yale U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Barely half full, almost half empty: Scalar orientation &amp; logical inferences</td>
<td>Young-Suk Lee (Yale U)</td>
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</table>

### Prosodic Morphology

**Chair:** Catherine Ringen (U IA)  
**Room:** Explorers Room

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<td>9:00</td>
<td>Navajo concurrence, deletion, &amp; faithfulness</td>
<td>Greg Lamontagne (U Toronto)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Inflational consonant mutation in Basque allocutives</td>
<td>Koren Rice (U Toronto)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Subtractive morphology, Toboko O'toham &amp; optimality theory</td>
<td>Iker Ebroeta (U TX-Austin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Backwards signing &amp; the representation of sign structure</td>
<td>Colleen M. Fitzgerald (U AZ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>One play language of Ubud, Bali</td>
<td>Amy V. Fountain (U AZ)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Poster Session: Computer Software

**Room:** Blue Room  
**Time:** 11:30 AM - 1:00 PM

**CALLING** - Introduction to Linguistics (Macintosh)

**hwat 0.5** (Macintosh)

**PC-PATR 1.0 Beza (Macintosh, PC, UNIX)

**Phonetics Training Tool (alpha) (Macintosh)

**UCLA Phonetics Software (Macintosh)**

**Voicewave**

**Sounds of a Course in Phonetics**

**The Sounds of the World's Languages**

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**Sounds of a Course in Phonetics**

**The Sounds of the World's Languages**
Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon

Panel: Academic career paths for women in linguistics: Two pilot studies
Room: Emerald Ballroom
12:30 - 1:30 PM
Organizers: Janet Bing (Old Dominion U)
Alice Freed (Monclair SU)
Panelists: David J. Silva (U TX-Arlington)
Kim Hall (U CA-Berkeley)
Anne Lebouck (N WA U)

LSA Presidential Address
Room: Imperial Ballroom
2:00 - 3:30 PM
"Universal grammar and the necessity of linguistic diversity"
Kenneth Hale (MIT)

Syllables and Segments
Chair: Larry Hyman (U CA-Berkeley)
Room: International Ballroom
3:30 "A constraint-based approach to Tamil segmental alternations"
Carolyn R. Wiltshire (Yale U)
4:15 Inseparability of linked structures: Evidence from Gujarati
T. A. Hall (EAS-Berlin)
4:30 Patterns of glide formation in Ngerit-Congo: An optimality account
Rami Nair (Northwestern U)
Janet Pitterhoun (Northwestern U)
Amalia E. Granadezkian (U MA)
5:15 Deriving the sonority hierarchy from ternary scales

Argument Structure and Verb Morphology
Chair: Stephen Wechsler (U TX-Austin)
Room: Emerald Ballroom
3:30 A constraint on psych verbs in Pittsburghese
Carol L. Teney (U Pittsburgh)
3:50 Psychological verbs & the syntax-phonology interface
Hana Filip (U CA-Berkeley)
4:10 Locative, existential, & possessional clauses in Kaqchikel (Maya)
Harry Howard (Tulane U)
4:30 Telugu reflexive/middle morphology: A unified account
Madelyn Kincaid (Harvard U)
4:50 Chichewa verbal morphology & the autonomy of syntax
Stanley Dubinsky (U SC)
Silvester Ron Simango (U SC)

Case and Nominal Morphology
Chair: Stephen Anderson (Yale U)
Room: University Room
3:30 Case mismatches & tendons structures
Donna B. Grezul (Simo Fraser U)
3:50 Two types of morphemic handshapes in Taiwan Sign Language
Jean Ann (Nail U-Singapore)
4:10 A last sister principle for verbal compounds
Ari Amstel (Stanford U)
4:30 Subverting the 'double inversion' in Arabic morphology:
A reply to Aromof 1994
Lise M. Dobrin (U Chicago)
4:50 Gender variation in German: Observations & explanations
Tilo Weber (U CO)

Sunday, 9 January
Morning

Word Order and Structure
Chair: Haj Ross (U N TK)
Room: Emerald Ballroom
9:00 Genitive case, head movement, & the structure of nominal
in Romanian
Edward J. Rubin (U MA)

Poster Session: Psycholinguistics
Room: Blue Room
3:30 - 5:00 PM
What is complex about a verb?
Kathleen Ahrens (U CA-San Diego)
Double objects, definiteness, & extraction
David Swinney (U CA-San Diego)
Lexis deletion in German silent reading
Lewis Shapiro (FL Atlantic U)
Constraints on the sentence processor & the distribution of
massive pronouns
Michael Dickey (U MA)
The role of pronominal context in syntactic ambiguity resolution
Sheila Kennison (U MA)
Morphological structure & the online computation of inflection
John J. Kim (Boston U)
The syllable's role in auditory word recognition
Diane Meador (U AZ)
Cognitive factors in the choice of syntactic form by aphasic
& normal speakers of English & Japanese: The speaker's impulses
Lise Menn (U CO)
Kace Reley (U CO)
Makoto Hayashi (U CO)

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Room: Emerald Ballroom
9:00 Genitive case, head movement, & the structure of nominal
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Edward J. Rubin (U MA)

New women's suitscases: The possessive-adjective switch
9:20
Head internal relative clauses & the pro-drop parameter
10:00
A word order in government & binding unification grammar
10:20
On the relation between scrambling & verb movement
10:40
Is right adjunction right? Evidence from Irish & French
11:00
Antidromy & scope in West German
11:20
Linear correspondence axioms & double object clitics
11:40
Symmetric syntax: On the basic word order in German &
Yiddish

Saturday Afternoon

Code-switching
Room: Explorers Room
11:30
"A constraint-based approach to Tamil segmental
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Carolyn R. Wiltshire (Yale U)
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Sunday, 9 January
Morning

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Symmetric syntax: On the basic word order in German &
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### Semantics
**Chair:** Richard Oehrle (U AZ)  
**Room:** University Room

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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Before as a comparative</td>
<td>Holz, Rallmann (U Groningen)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Equitative adj. in the semantics of definiteness</td>
<td>Virginia Brennan (Vanderbilt U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Another look at the semantics of specificity</td>
<td>Barbara Ahn (Mel SI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>*Reciprocals with quantified antecedents</td>
<td>Yoo Kyong Kim (Stanford U)</td>
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<td>Stanley Peters (Stanford U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>Semantic indecisionarity &amp; model-theoretic semantics</td>
<td>Barbara Allen (Mel SI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:05</td>
<td>Information questions, identification questions, &amp; (incorporation)</td>
<td>Larry Hauser (U CA-Santa Cruz)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:25</td>
<td>Antecedents of respectively</td>
<td>Karl Swingle (U CA-Santa Cruz)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>Olga is a beautiful dancer</td>
<td>Andrew Kehler (Harvard U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:05</td>
<td>N-words as inherent variables</td>
<td>Mary E. Dyress (Xerox PARC)</td>
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<td>Richard K. Larson (SUNY Stony Brook)</td>
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<td>Pilar Pilar (U AZ)</td>
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### Feature Phonology
**Chair:** David Michaelis (U CT)  
**Room:** Explorers Room

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<td>Evidence for a class of rhetics</td>
<td>Laura Walsh (U MA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>The anatomy of a non-local consonant-vowel interaction</td>
<td>Nicola Bessell (U TX-Austin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Palatalization in Nahuatlan Mixtec</td>
<td>Chip Griffin (U AZ)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Conflicting directionality: The case of Japanese mimetic palatalization</td>
<td>Cheryl Zoll (U CA-Berkeley)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Chamorro umlaut in optimality theory</td>
<td>Thomas B. Klein (U DE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Translucency &amp; opacity in Nahuatlan Mixtec nasal nasal harmony</td>
<td>Molly Homer (U IL-Urbana)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Hungarian vowel harmony in optimality theory</td>
<td>Catherine O. Ragen (U IA/Adam Mickiewicz U)</td>
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<td>Robert M. Young (Queens OCUNY Grad Ctr)</td>
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<td>Fumiko Kemashiro (U CA-San Diego)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>On phonotactic interactions: Loss of directionality in Sanskrit</td>
<td>Peter Avery (York U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Government &amp; feature licensing in Northern Turkic</td>
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### Sociolinguistics
**Chair:** Knub Watters (U TX-Austin)  
**Room:** Gold Room

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<td>Hijri, gender identity, &amp; linguistic appropriation</td>
<td>Kim Hall (U CA-Berkeley)</td>
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<td>9:20</td>
<td>Japanese women’s authoritative speech in their communities of practice</td>
<td>Yukako Sunouchi (U TX-Austin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>The caregiver register in American Sign Language</td>
<td>Amanda S. Holscheretz (UTX-Austin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Children in the linguistic market: Evidence from Turkish-German bilinguals</td>
<td>Robin M. Queen (U TX-Austin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Microphonography &amp; register shifting in Cajan English</td>
<td>Shana Walton (Tuane U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Sentei: An element on the VAAE spectral system</td>
<td>Elizabeth Daymon (U Puerto Rico)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Syntactic variation after dialect contact: A persistent tendency</td>
<td>Kirk Hansen (NC SU/NC NC-Chapel Hill)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Lexical choice as an indicator of change in progress?</td>
<td>Naomi Nagy (Penn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Variation in optimality theory: The floating constraint</td>
<td>Bill Reynolds (U Waterloo)</td>
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</table>
American Dialect Society
Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon

Room: Gold Room

3:30 Continuity & contrast: Patterns of dialectal variation in Cajun & Acadian French
Karen Fluke (St. Mary's U)

4:00 Regional variation in 19th-century African American English: Evidence from Freedmen's Bureau Letters
Michael R. Montgomery (U SC)
Javant M. Fuller (U SC)

4:30 Did you or did she?: British & American disyllabic verbs in literature
Beery Phillips (BN SU)

5:00 Perceptions of linguistic correctness: A sociolinguistic study of freshman composition
Vera Horvath (Ball SU)

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences
Saturday, 7 January
Morning

Session I
Chair: John E. Joseph (U Hong Kong)
Room: Wildcat Room

9:00 Languages in history: Cypriot Greek from medieval to modern times
Maria Tsipra (U NC-Chapel Hill)

9:30 Prepositions in the Welsh grammatical tradition
Daniel R. Davis (U Hong Kong)

10:00 Break

Session II
Chair: Douglas A. Klibe (U Illinois-Urbana)
Room: Wildcat Room

10:30 Grammatical aspects of B. H. Smart's theory of language
Barrie E. Bartlett (Simon Fraser U)
E. F. Konrad Koerner (U Ottawa)

11:00 A syndromic event in the Humboldtian legacy: Buchholtz's critique of Bopp & Pott

11:30 The works of Ernst Wilhelm Brücke (1819-1892) & Johann N. Czerny (1828-1873): Landmarks in the history of phonetics
Kurt R. Jankowski (Georgetown U)

Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon

Session III
Chair: E. F. Konrad Koerner (U Ottawa)
Room: Wildcat Room

3:30 Continuities in Americanist anthropology from the B. A. E. to the Boasians: Historiographic re-visionsing 1969-1990
Regina Durrell (U W Ottawa)

4:00 Pickering's "uniform orthography" and the study of Nootka
Michael Macken (AZ SU)

4:30 The immediate sources of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis
John E. Joseph (U Hong Kong)

5:00 Words without syntax
Julia S. Falg (M SU)

5:30 Identifying the disputed territory for the evolutionary script for language: Four questions, or variations on a theme
Julie Tedel Andreasen (Duke U)

6:00 Business Meeting
Chair: Joseph Subhtondo (U Pacific)
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Friday, 6 January

Morning

Contact
Languages in Louisiana
Chair: John Holm (CUNY-Grad Ctr)
Room: Bayou I Room

9:00 The creole of New Orleans
9:30 Mississippi & Tch'ika Creole: A demographic & linguistic case
10:00 Mobian jargon & pidgin/creole studies

10:30 Break

Pidgin/Creole Life Cycle
Chair: John Vicent Singler (NYU)
Room: Bayou I Room

11:00 On the complex nature of grammatical simplification in pidgins & early creole languages
11:30 The limitations of sativization in language change
12:00 Recognizing language obsolescence/rebirth in a creole

12:30 Break

Diachronic Syntax
Chair: Pauline Christie (U W Indies-Mona)
Room: Bayou I Room

2:00 The diachrony of predicate negation in Sranan
2:30 The Afrikanen complementizer da: A diachronic puzzle
3:00 Nonconcord V-s & the marking of habitual aspect in Bay Islands English

3:30 Break

Comparative Syntax
Chair: Armin Schwegler (U CA-Irvine)
Room: Bayou I Room

4:00 A reassessment of creole copula patterns

4:30 Word order typology & creole language

Saturday, 7 January

Morning

Surnames of Creoles
Chair: Jacques Aron (U Leiden)
Room: Bayou I Room

9:00 Aspects of the verbal system of Sranan
9:30 Epistemic -mi in Aluba (Boni): An apparent transitive marker reexamined
10:00 Sranan creole variability in tense marking in serial verb constructions

10:30 Break

Language Variation
Chair: Genevieve Backer (U MN-Mpls)
Room: Bayou II Room

9:00 hesitation and when?: Past temporal reference in Nigerian Pidgin English
9:30 Creole features in rural Samana English
10:00 Syntactic variation in Panamanian Creole English: Internal or external change?

10:30 Break

Bilingual Variation
Chair: Arthur Spens (CUNY-Grad Ctr)
Room: Bayou I Room

11:00 Contacts strategies for passivization
11:30 Caribbean Spanish phonology & its possible African/ Pidgin origins
12:00 The grammaticalization of repetitive & inclusive verbal periphrases in Cape Verdean & Pidginese

12:00 Break

Language Contact
Chair: Claire Lefèvre (U Quebec-Montreal)
Room: Bayou II Room

11:00 When languages combine: Morphology & language mixing
11:30 Sociolinguistic aspects of Maghrebi-French relations in France
12:00 Did white speakers of Chinook jargon have an Indian target phonology? Evidence from the Lower Columbia River

12:00 Break
Saturday, 7 January

Afternoon

Socio-Historical Factors
Chair: Paul Roberge (U NC-Chapel Hill)
Room: Bayou I Room
4:00 Social factors in creole genesis: Network relations &
social stratification in Suriname's plantation society
Jacques Anoda (U Amsterdam)
4:30 Hawaiian court records as a source of old pidgin exists:
An update on recent research
Julian Roberts (U HI-Manoa)
5:00 Business Meeting
Chair: John Hohn (CUNY-Cmd Ctr)

Sunday, 8 January

Morning

African American Vernacular English
Chair: John McWhorter (Cornell U)
Room: Bayou I Room
9:00 When did African American Vernacular English really
begin? Observations from 18th-century Virginia
Cynthia McCollie-Levi (Teachers Co)
9:30 Primal oral features of African American language use
Arthur Spears (CUNY-Cmd Ctr)
10:00 What's new in African American Vernacular English?
Evidence from Liberian Settler English
John Victor Singler (NYU)
10:30 Break

Varia Creolica
Chair: William Samarin (U Toronto)
Room: Bayou I Room
11:00 Functions of Rasta talk in Jamaican Creole illness
narrative
Peter L. Patrick (Georgtown U)
11:30 Multifunctionality, variation between related grammars &
the opacity of creole languages
Arvills Payne-Jackson (Howard U)
12:00 Attitudes to creole: Some Jamaican evidence
Claire Lefebvre (U Quebec-Montreal)
Pauline Christie (U W Indies-Mona)

Abstracts of Regular Papers
Statement from the Program Committee

The abstracts which appear in this Meeting Handbook are photocopies of the originals submitted to the LSA Program Committee. Infelicities of style, grammar, punctuation, and spelling are the responsibility of the authors.
Michael Aceto (University of Texas-Austin)
Syntactic variation in Panamanian Creole English: Internal or external change?

Based on three months of field work, this paper is a study of syntactic variation in the English-derived creole spoken on the Caribbean island of Bastimentos in Panama. It will present evidence that the so-called (or past tense) marker DI) in this variety of Panamanian Creole English (PCE) is in the process of being replaced by WOZ as in the example IM WOZ SI SHI 'he saw her'. Some creoles have explained changes of this type only in terms of creoleization. However, in the case of the Bastimentos variety of PCE, I believe this to be an inadequate explanation since exposure to more standard varieties of English and even other varieties of PCE outside of the province of Bocas del Toro (i.e. in Panama City and Colon) is extremely restricted. It is possible instead that the relative lack of pressure from standard English has created a linguistic dynamic in which PCE is changing, especially in Bastimentos, in its own distinct way—perhaps even 'recroolizing', drawing on features within the system instead of relying on structures in some variety of standard English. Thus, this paper examines how PCE might be changing, how this change is different from the notion of 'decreolization' and whether PCE may, in fact, be 'recroolizing', i.e. changing in a way that is different from simply becoming more like some variety of standard English.

Lilian Adamson (University of Amsterdam)
Aspects of the verbal system of Sanran

In the analysis of the verbal systems of creole languages, much emphasis tends to be laid on the supposed cross-creole uniformity of what is referred to as the TMA-system of marking tense, mood and aspect. In this paper we claim however that:

(a) Sanran ben and ao, analyzed by Bickerton (1981) as 'anterior' and 'immediatly respectively, are not TMA-particles but auxiliaries. The evidence comes from predicate clitic: ben and ao, in contrast to imperfective e and definite future o, can be cliticized, just like ordinary verbs;

(b) e is not 'non-punctual', but imperfective;

Kathleen Allen (University of California-San Diego)
David Swinney (University of California-San Diego)
Lewis Shapiro (Florida Atlantic University)

What is complex about a verb?

The goal of this paper is to argue that it is not the number
of types of argument structures that a verb has that affects
processing of a verb, instead, it is the number of participant roles
the number of variables in the argument structure) for the preferred
sense of the verb that is crucial. In order to test this claim, an
off-line and an on-line task were run. Verbs were first divided into
two classes based on an off-line completion task from 100 subjects.
One class of verbs prefers 3 participant roles, such as 'give'. The
second class of verbs prefers 2 participant roles, such as 'kicker'. An
on-line test was run on 60 subjects. In addition to the two verb
types, there were 4 sentence types of different structures. The
subjects listened to the sentences over headphones and at the point
of a main verb, a word flashed on the screen and they made a
lexical decision to the word. There is a robust finding that no
matter what the structure of the sentence is, verbs which prefer 3
participant roles are slower to be integrated (have a slower LDT
reaction time) than those that prefer 2 participant roles.

Tokyo Akahawa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Binding behaviors of the Japanese XP reflexives

This paper examines the binding behaviors of the two Japanese XP reflexives, zihun-zihun 'self-
self' and kare-kin 'his-her'. Based on the binding behaviors of these two reflexives, I will first
evaluate the recent analyses of XP reflexives; (i) Cole and Sung (1994) and (ii) Reinhart and
taak (1993). I will provide evidence to support Reinhart and Taak and Cole and Sung.
Reinhart and Reinhart will focus for the analysis of the Japanese reflexives and that Reinhart and Reinhart's approach fits better for the
analysis of the Japanese reflexives. Then, I will explore an indexing system that can
systematically account for differences in binding behaviors between the two reflexives.

Rejulla Amorosito (University of Nebraska-Reno)

Dialect awareness and obsolescence in the Basque of Elko, NV

This paper focuses on the Basque of Elko, Nevada. This town was chosen for the
reasons. On the one hand, speakers have different dialect backgrounds (especial-
ly northern High Navarrese and southeast Biscayan) and accommodate to each other in
various contexts. On the other, the Basque community in Elko is in serious danger of
disappearing. The language is not being transmitted within families. It is said it is
used only in restricted contexts. Such phenomena as simplification (loss of
morphological forms) and borrowing of discourse markers and common vocabulary occur.
This information was provided by over fifty Basque speakers, who were in-
terviewed about their language, use, and attitudes, and who also provided
samples of their speech.

Julie Tetel Andersen (Duke University)

Identifying the disputed territory for the evolution of language: Four questions, or variations on a theme

Recently, more and more researchers in the human and biological sciences
have become engaged in constructing evolutionary scripts to account for the
phonogenesis of human language. The excitement of the project derives from
the fact that so many researchers can claim a piece of the action. The diffi-
culty of the project derives from that same fact, for researchers in the
various human and biological sciences often speak to one another across
disciplines; whose framework have been in conflict since Darwin, at least.
This paper identifies the disputed territory to be staked out by the (oft-
quoted) answer to four interrelated questions: 1) Can human language be
described in terms similar to those which one uses to describe animal
languages, or must it be described in different terms? 2) Can human language be
described in terms similar to those which one uses to describe other social
practices, or must it be described in different terms? 3) Is the
neurological operation of human language and -use continuous with or discon-
tinuous from other neurological operations? 4) Can one (does one want to)
identify continuity or discontinuity within the history of the human spe-
cies? This paper sketches the histories of the answers to these questions.
Jean Ann (National University of Singapore)
Two types of morphemic handshapes in Taiwan Sign Language

This paper, part of a thorough and comprehensive study of the morphology of Taiwan Sign Language (TSL), shows that TSL abounds with signs in which handshape is clearly morphemic (far more than in ASL). Native TSL morphemic handshapes occur in native TSL signs (* signs which have not been borrowed from a written/spoken language; though some came from Japanese Sign Language, a major influence on TSL). So, the TSL handshape MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, WOMAN, MAN. The same handshapes in these signs have different meanings in other signs. For example, the handshape in WOMAN can be used to mean 'bad', while the handshape in MAN can be used to mean 'good'; both occur in large set of signs (e.g. CRITICISE, LOUSY, HUMBLE and ENEMY) in which the "woman" handshape occurs and PRESIDENT, LEADER, TRUE, RESPECT in which the "man" handshape occurs. Signs which represent written Chinese characters ('character' signs) tend to use handshapes which do not occur in native TSL signs, such as the ASL handshape which occurs in TSL FIELD and RIVER.

Arto Antilla (Stanford University)
A last step principle for verbal compounds

Theories of compounding typically attempt to derive the First Sister Principle (FSP) of Roepers and Siegel (1978): verbal compounds are formed by incorporating the first sister of the verb (truck driving). In Finnish the FSP clearly fails. In its stead, I propose a Last Sister Principle (LSP): arguments are paired with phrase structure positions starting from the most obscure argument and the least position c-commanding the head (Obliqueness Hierarchy: SUBJ > OBJ > OBLIQUE). Using the LSP, the following results are derived: (i) external arguments do not incorporate; (ii) subject/object asymmetry: it is possible to suppress the subject argument in the presence of object, but not vice versa; (iii) subjects of ditransitive verbs are suppressed; (iv) if an argument is realized, all the more obscure arguments must be. The LSP also explains some classical counterexamples to the FSP (e.g. machine-readable).

Jacques Arends (University of Amsterdam)
Social factors in creole genesis: Network relations and social stratification in Suriname's plantation society

While in recent years important progress has been made in the investigation of sociohistorical factors in creole genesis on the macro level, esp. with regard to the demography of plantation societies, remarkably little attention has been devoted to the micro level, i.e. the social structure of plantation society. For the case of Surinam, in recent years a number of important studies have appeared, such as Larur (1987), Oostindie (1989), Brans-Shute (1992), and Van Siprian (1993), which are very informative about this issue. This paper will discuss two social aspects of Surinam's plantation society: its social stratification and the network relations that were maintained by its inhabitants, particularly the slaves. The discussion will be focussed on the growth phase in the development of the plantation economy, i.e. the period that lasted roughly from 1685 until 1775. It will be shown that the social stratification of the black population was much less static and monolithic than has been assumed. Equally important, it appears that the social networks in which the slaves participated were much more numerous and diverse than might be expected. The importance of these findings for theories of creole genesis will be explored.

Peter Avery (York University)
Government and feature licensing in Northern Turkic

An analysis of a variety of assimilation processes found at morpheme boundaries in northern Turkic languages such as Kazakh and Yakut, has been done on the theory of government found in Rice (1992) and theories of feature licensing as in Aronoff (1976). In Kazakh, the underlying UI of the plural marker /e/-i/-i, is realized as [i] following a voiceless consonant, [u] or [v] following a voiced vowel, a voiced consonant or sonorant and [i] following a vowel. (e.g. u'or-/e/-u'or- foston). Licensing with Rice (1992) and the absence of features of [nasal] and [lateral] on [nasal] and [lateral] are organized under a [aer]-feature node, which must be licensed by a feature node (1992) condition on government as a licensing constraint. The constraint states that the government must be less sonorous (harve less sonorous structure) than the government. In a form such as the UI of the plural marker is realized as [u], the Sonority node can be licensed at [u] as a [aer] structure. When the Sonority node is [v] and the node is [v] as a [v]-feature node, can be licensed but the dependent feature [lateral]. A bare [v]-node is realized as [i]. Data from Yakut will also be presented as it is an interesting variation on Kazakh. In Yakut, we find that the same licensing conditions, but with different features can be licensed at the Sonority node. In his paper, Blass, we find that the same licensing conditions, but with different features can be licensed at the Sonority node.
Barrie E. Bartlett (Simon Fraser University)

Grammatical aspects of B. H. Smart's theory of language

This paper examines a number of the grammatical aspects of the theory of language proposed by Benjamin Humphrey Smart (1768 – 1872). In the evince a sustained interest in the philosophical problems of thought and language and believed that he could not contain a syllogistic basis to anything the philosophy. Smart's relation to the work of Bertrand Russell and his influence on the philosophy of language can be seen in the work of such philosophers as Russell and Whitehead. The present paper considers the relationship between the two 'themes' of Smart's theory and the relation to the logical and linguistic aspects of his work. These serve to establish Smart's work as a cornerstone in twentieth-century syntactic theory.

David Basilico (University of Alabama-Birmingham)

The complex nature of tree structure, argument linking, and locative inversion

I present evidence from locative inversion (LI) that shows a thematic hierarchy is not enough to explain the map between semantic roles and syntactic position. Anaphoric constraints must be considered (Tenny, 1987, Grishanow, 1990, Puttevolsky, 1991). Brentan (1994) notes that in passive sentences, a by phrase (1) and instrument can appear in the uninvited LI (but not the invariable case). (1) The ball was rolled down the hill by the baby. "The hill was rolled down by the ball by the baby." To explain this, I assume the following LICs 'representative' languages, I will show that the object phrase is not ungrammatical, the same thematic role of the world. I propose that in Spanish, the object is more thematic because certain grammatical properties in Spanish (object case-marking and case-marking) are sensitive to the primary/secondary object distinction while others (e.g., anaphorization) are sensitive to a direct/indirect object distinction.

Jill Beckman (University of Massachusetts)

Double objects, definiteness, and extraction

Early research in transindividual syntax considered the apparent ungrammaticality of goal extractions from English double object structures.

(1) a. Which patient did the nurse bring the doctor to?
   b. *Which patient did the nurse bring the doctor to?

While the theme extraction in (1a) is good for most speakers, the goal extraction in (1b) is markedly worse.

The current research challenges this basic assumption of ungrammaticality by systematically probing the contrast between double object extractions (DODEXs) such as (2a) and (2b) on line.

(2) a. Which patient did the nurse bring the doctor to?
   b. Which patient did the nurse bring the doctor to?

60 English speakers were presented with 16 DODEXs, 8 with a definite post-verbal NP (2a) and 8 with an indefinite (2b). Subjects were asked to choose which of 2 declarative paraphrases was the correct match with the experimental sentence. By the post-verbal NP was definite (2a), the theme interpretation of the w-NP was chosen in 43.5% of the trials. However, when the post-verbal NP was indefinite (2b), the ungrammatical goal interpretation was selected 72.6% of the time.

This definiteness effect is linked to deficiencies in processing double object declaratives whose objects lack a thematic role. The extraction results suggest that w-NPs are more definite than indefinite NPs, and that the constraint on sentences of definiteness plays an early role in syntactic structure.

Julie B. Bernstein (State University of New York-Stony Brook)

Adjectives and their complements

In this talk, I examine constructions involving adjectives and their complements (e.g., [AP] / [APP]).

(1) the woman [proud of her daughter]
(2) a kid [smart for her age]

In the recent work by Kayne (1993, 1994), I claim that (1) involves a small clause structure. Unlike the examples that Kayne discusses, however, where adjectives occupy Spec positions, the adjective in (1) may not raise leftward, crossing the noun, due to its status. In (2), the adjective may raise leftward, deriving the following order of adjective and complement:

(3) a kid [smart for her age]

The distribution of examples like (1) argues that they, unlike (2), are not derived from a relative clause source. Instead, examples like (4) (from Berman 1973) further argue that (4) is [AP] and (1) is [APP].

(4) a man [tall for his age]

I propose that (2) and (3) are derived from the underlying structure in (5). The order in (5) is derived by raising the NP to Spec, and in (2), the NP to Spec.

(5) [a kid [smart for her age]]
Regressive Harmony (RH) in Cours d’Aleme (interior Salish) exemplifies a non-local consonant-vowel interaction and subsequent vowel harmony. Non-local CV interaction is sufficiently unusual to merit seriously investigating this example of the process and its origins, an effect evident in Interior Salish by the existence of related languages with local consonant-vowel effects from the relevant consonants, but no long-distance effects or vowel harmony limitations. This paper presents the results of an acoustic examination of i) CV harmonic vowel quality and ii) CV coarticulation as found in other Salish languages. The findings support the hypothesis that RH has its origin in anticipatory CV coarticulation. This origin has a synchronic reflex in the direction of the harmony (regressive), the continued presence of a post-vocalic in harmonised forms and the similar formal values of harmonised and locally coarticulated vowels.

Progress in linguistic theory is evident when descriptive generalizations that are theoretically recalcitrant suddenly find explanations with a shift in perspective. In this paper I develop this point by showing how an Optimality-Theoretic approach (Prince and Smolensky 1993) accounts for the observed patterns of intrasentential code-switching (ICS). The proposal is premised on the simple assumption that ICS strives for well-formedness. In the past decade and a half, several (universal) linguistic constraints have been proposed, with very little empirical success. However, I begin with the assumption that when the embedding constituents are mixed into the matrix language, the syntax operates to optimize well-formedness (WF). I claim that optimization of WF in ICS follows from the (violable) ranked constraints. *STRUC (syntactic structure is constructed minimally) >> FAITHFULNESS (the phrase-interna structure must be determined by the WF conditions of its language) >> SFLICE (Avoid switching specifiers of lexical projections) >> MAXIMIZE SWITCHING (Preference must be given to larger (structurally) switched units). In this paper I will show that the patterns of ICS emerge from the interactions among these ranked constraints.

This paper extends a VP-conjunction analysis to cases of apparent non-constituent coordination (NCC)like (1a).

(1) a. John [gave a book to Mary and a record to Sue].
   b. [Gives a book to Mary and a record to Sue] John did.
   c. [A book to Mary and a record to Sue] John did give.

Restructuring patterns support this analysis. The topicalization in (1b) suggests that the bracketed VP forms a constituent, and hence that and cannot (contra Williams 1978 & van Oersouw 1987) conjoin clauses in (1a). Yet the contrast with (1c) indicates (contra Schachter and Mordechay 1983 and Dowry 1988) that the VP is also the normal coordinate category in (1a), as no subsequent constituent can be extracted. This is captured in the present analysis by treating give as a subcordinating of coordinated VPs in (1a). This shared head must occur in the initial conjunct in order to precede the complements in each VP expansion. Since NCC involves constituent sharing rather than extraction, the nonconstituent sequence in (2a) and extraction in (2b) are directly sanctioned.

(2) a. John [gave the book to Mary and to Sue] on Wednesday and to Sue on Friday.
   b. What did John give to Mary on Wednesday and to Sue on Friday?

Treating RNK as the rightward ducal of NCC further accounts for the peripherality of RNK and elision of RNK of subjects, since final subjects would violate the norm SVO order in each of the component conjuncts.
Research in the area of linguistic typology and universals has largely ignored the potential contribution of data from pidgin and creole languages, with most attention directed to the more developed 'primary' languages. The few cross-linguistic studies that have been conducted on contact languages indicate that creoles, along with similar pidging, show a remarkable pattern of similarities throughout the world, even when the creoles exhibit a basic SVO word order.

This paper discusses the nature of similar creole structures, examines several models that attempt to account for these similarities, and contrasts several studies that address the relationship between an underlying SVO order and other word order parameters. Then, a sample of 30 creoles is enumerated to determine the extent to which it reflects Greenberg’s (1966) word order universals. Assessing the 40 stated creoles, data were collected relating to the other three parameters that figured in Greenberg’s word, namely those involving adpositions, genitive/ablative order, and adjectival/nominal order. The findings are then discussed as they relate to recent word order studies and claims that have been made about the origin of creole structures.

It is well-known that clefts in Serbo-Croatian are located in second position of the clause immediately dominating them. It is a standard assumption in recent literature that second position in Serbo-Croatian always corresponds to the same structural position (Pregovac 1993, Roberts 1994, Rivano 1994, Cavar and Wilder 1994, among others). In this paper I provide evidence against the existence of a fixed structural position for clefts in Serbo-Croatian based on certain facts concerning participle movement. I argue that for Serbo-Croatian, second position is identifiable only on the left-to-right string at PF. I also argue that constructions involving participle preposing in front of auxiliary clefts, which have recently been argued to provide evidence for the existence of a long-head movement, do not involve long-head movement and propose an alternative account of participle preposing in (1).

1. (1) Istrak je Tj. Petra
   beaten ncl. Petar
   ‘He beat Peter’

A sentence generation model is presented that accounts for the 'null-subject phenomenon' as the combined effect of severity limited syntactic processing capacity and early, accurate parameter setting. The model incorporates basic assumptions of Principles-and-Parameters theory (Chomsky, 1981). To construct a proposition, it recursively builds phrasal units by inserting lexical material into the X head, building and attaching its complement, and finally building and attaching the specifier. When processing capacity is exceeded, the elements currently assembled are output to the phonological module. Because complements are built before subjects, subjects are often dropped when processing capacity is extremely low. The model can account for the differences in subject omission depending on position (see Rizzoli, 1996). It also checks parameters related to null arguments, accounting for the higher omission rates exhibited by children acquiring pro-drop languages such as Italian (Vallan, 1991) and Chinese (Wang et al., 1992).
Jill Brudy (Louisiana State University)
Orality, radio, and literacy in the international gap

"Pavan speech communities in India demonstrate continuities of speech patterns that have persisted despite dramatic change for over 300 years. Two local radio stations in Chalnask, Pavan have begun to incorporate Pavan language as well as a few Indian languages in their schedules. They promote the idea of a "community radio" that aims to preserve the local culture and languages, while also providing access to a wider range of information and entertainment. The radio programs feature traditional music and stories, as well as discussions on local issues. This initiative has helped to raise awareness about the importance of linguistic diversity and to encourage the use of Pavan and other local languages."

Sue Anne Brownlee (University of Texas-Austin)
Speaking style, stress, and vowel reduction in American English

"This study examines vowel reduction in a limited phonetic context in three different speaking styles and a range of stress conditions to evaluate prediction of vowel reduction based on the duration, the vowel's ideal target value, and the spectral quality of the preceding consonant. The subjects are two male and one female speaker of American English. Three speaking styles were sampled: elocutionary, conversational, and a conversational style. Discourse contexts were employed in the sentence style to obtain a range of stress and intonation conditions: unstressed, neutral, stressed, and emphatically stressed. The conversational style was designed to prompt subjects to use test words. Test words contained in a [w] frame were chosen to maximize overlap between subjects to allow for predictions to be made. The test words were syllables in the characteristic second formant value (F2) of the consonant (the vowel) is significantly different from the vowel's ideal target F2 value. Vowels in such contexts have been found to be sensitive to conversational effects. Word and phrase length effects were used to obtain a range of vowel durations while maintaining lexical stress on the [w] syllable. Significant differences in duration and F2 values were found across the different stress conditions, while the results by speaking style were consistent. Duration alone is not sufficiently predicting for the degree to which vowels will undergo their ideal targets, and duration dependent effects appear to be more pronounced for [v] vowels than for other ones."

William Byrnes (University of California-San Diego)
The internal structure of common noun phrases

"Applying the DP hypothesis (Abney 1987), I propose that a common noun phrase DP contains a nominal predicate, having a nominal small clause. As such, it has an inclusive subject position, represented by e in (1):

\[ e \rightarrow D \{ \{ \rightarrow \{ \rightarrow \} \} \{ \rightarrow \} \{ \rightarrow \} \} \{ \rightarrow \} \]  

To account for the contrast between (2) and (3) I propose that e is a pronoun (i.e., pron) in these examples, and DP must be constrained to refer to an element (or a subset) of another e denoted by e. (2)

\[ \{ \rightarrow D \{ \rightarrow \} \{ \rightarrow \} \{ \rightarrow \} \} \{ \rightarrow \} \]  

(3) They saw [\{ \rightarrow D \{ \rightarrow \} \{ \rightarrow \} \} \{ \rightarrow \} \} \{ \rightarrow \} \]  

Common noun phrases are not themselves subject to BT C (which applies only to noun phrases) but relate to the binding theory only indirectly, via e."

Richard Campbell (Oakland University)
Theoretical and the internal structure of common noun phrases

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Common noun phrases are not themselves subject to BT C (which applies only to noun phrases) but relate to the binding theory only indirectly, via e."

In the time remaining I consider the implications of the proposal for theories of the internal structure of DPs.

Andrew Carnie (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Pilar Barbosa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Is right adjunction right? Evidence from Irish and French

Kayne (1993) has argued that right adjunction should be disallowed universally. In this paper we will argue, using evidence from French and Irish that this conclusion is incorrect, and that in many cases right adjunction is the only means of deriving the correct word order. In Irish, complex nominal predicates incorporate into their determiner head and undergo head movement for feature checking. Irish is a head initial language so the most deeply embedded element appears on the right. If incorporation is limited to leftward adjunction, then we would expect, contra to fact, that the most deeply embedded constituent would appear on the left. The evidence from French comes from negative questions. With these, subject pronouns are criticized rightwardly to a Comp-V-T-AGR complex in Comp, for case licensing.

Roderic F. Casali (University of California-Los Angeles/SIL)

Patterns of glide formation in Niger-Congo: An optimality account

This paper deals with some cross-linguistic generalizations concerning the behavior of Glide Formation, in which a vowel is realized as a semivowel in the context C-V. A survey of approximately 25 Niger-Congo languages which display Glide Formation reveals cross-linguistic variation with respect to the following features:

1. Whether or not Glide Formation applies to mid vowels.
2. Whether or not a round vowel glides when the following vowel is also round.
3. Whether or not the language has, in addition, a Coalescence process in which [i/i] and [e/e] are realized as [e] and [o] respectively.

If each of these three choices were independent of the others, as might be expected, we would predict eight possible language types. In fact, only two of these types seem to be attested. In the first type, mid vowels undergo Glide Formation, Glide Formation does not take place before round vowels, and Coalescence does occur. In the second type, only high vowels undergo Glide Formation, a high vowel will glide before /l/, and Coalescence does not occur. The purpose of this paper is to account for these typological restrictions within the framework of Optimality Theory.

Dong-In Cho (University of Southern California)

Two types of verbal nouns and VP-complementizer in Japanese and Korean

In this presentation, we argue that the so-called Verbal Nouns (henceforth, VN) with the same morphology in Japanese and Korean (주어) have two distinctive lexical features: a verbal VN with underspecified lexical feature [N, ØV] and a nominal VN with lexical feature [N, V]. Our proposals for a unitary lexical feature system for VNs [N, V] (Miyagawa 1987; Saito 1990). We claim that different syntactic behaviors between these two types of VNs, i.e., nominal vs. verbal case assignment or (im)possibility of adjectival modification of VNs, follow from this categorial distinction, instead of an optional incorporation of spec V into V of VP (Kageyama 1982; Tensho 1990). We further claim that the verbal noun phrase (VN) governed by verbal VN is governed by a null VP-complementizer with [N, V], which enables the VP to qualify as a Case assigner.

Theo Chong (University of Southern California)

A VEP typology and NPI distributions

This paper shows that the projectional status (X0 or XP) of NPIs plays a crucial role in determining the behavior of NPIs. If X0-NPIs are not projectional, then they cannot be inserted into a sentence. If XP-NPIs are projectional, then they can be inserted into a sentence. The key to this behavior is the projection of the NPI.

FRI MORI: University

Prof. Christie (University of the West Indies)

Language to creole: Some Jamaican evidence

Observation of attitudes to language varieties has revealed their complexity. This is nowhere more evident than in situations where linguistically different varieties co-exist and are seen as competing with each other in at least some domains.

Attitude to Jamaican Creole as revealed in newspaper articles and letters to the editor are illustrated and analyzed. The paper discusses the extent to which these might be considered to be representative of the views of the literate section of the society.

Between prestige and prestige in the society as a whole is illustrated and the sources and implications examined.

SAT MORI: Bayou

Borja Chang (University of Southern California)

A VEP typology and NPI distributions

This paper shows that the projectional status (X0 or XP) of NPIs plays a crucial role in NPI distributions. X0-NPIs have X0-NPIs, whereas XP-NPIs have XP-NPIs. The fact that X0-NPIs cannot be inserted into a sentence, while XP-NPIs can, is crucial to understanding the behavior of NPIs.

FRI MORI: University
Robbin Clamons (Hamline University)  
Pragmatic functions of gender (and class) shift

All around the world, speakers of languages from a wide range of families shift the gender or class of expressions for pragmatic reasons: to track referents and distinguish their relative cognitive statuses in discourse, to establish the relative social causes of participants, to create metaphors and metonymies, and to signal emotion, scorn, and adoration. Pragmatically driven gender shifting is found across the full range of noun class systems, in languages with numeral classifiers, verb classifiers, noun class, and prototypical gender systems. In Lalk, for example, but ‘head in class III has the meaning of a person’s or an animal’s body part, but in class IV it has a metaphorical meaning, as in ‘a head of lettuce’, or ‘mind or understanding’.

Although scholars may measure this kind of pragmatic use of shift, contemporary analyses of nominal classification assume that only formal or semantic factors are relevant in assignment of gender or class. Examination of data from over fifty languages suggests that the gender or class of expressions is often selected on the basis of pragmatic concern, in which case priority formal analyses of gender or class assignment are simply inadequate. I argue that often, gender or class markers should be treated as shifters, with their meanings bound to both the core and the periphery. This strategy not only allows a more adequate description of gender and class assignments in many languages, but also provides insights into how linguistic codes interface with language use.

J. Clancy Clemente (Indiana University)  
Recognizing language obsolescence/death in a creole

Linguistic evidence of language obsolescence/death (L-O/D) is more elusive in pidgins and creoles, languages already often strongly simplified and highly regularized. This paper explores L-O/D as the reason behind the existence of a highly unique syntactic construction in Korlai Portuguese, an Indo creole language.

In the last 20 years KP has been subject to intense cultural and linguistic pressure from the dominant language. Now, the first of KP speakers to emerge have been systematically exposed to Marathi since preschool. Their speech is exceptional in a number of expected ways. Entirely unexpected, however, is that they have developed a highly simple construction, not found in Marathi. First, which consists of using only one overt new argument or complement per sentence, as exemplified in (1) 'Ti gava, but i gava' (lit. Ti gave, book gave). Second, to mother book give, she gave the book to her mother.'

Interestingly, (1) seems to be a case of ‘Never use on sentence where two of them would do’, a rule discovered by Hill (1985:56) in Creole speakers who are gradually losing their language. Other signs of L-O/D are also present, e.g. KP speakers who use (1) also prefer coordination to subordination, contrary to their main linguistic models, i.e. their parents and grandparents. Nonlinguistic evidence of L-O/D in KP (Dorian 1982) is also shown to corroborate the KP linguistic data presented here.

Felice Cole (University of Mississippi)  
Preserving the ‘best’ and ‘typical’ Isiello Spanish

Language attrition research normally attempts to elic it all levels of usage from speakers of all fluency levels in a dying language in order to abstract changing linguistic patterns from situational variation (Labov 1972). Informants adapt as they hide their vernacular and improving in an obsolescing variety are reluctant to submit to such scrutiny. The few hundred remaining semi-speakers and bilinguals of Isiello Spanish in Louisiana wanted ‘the best Spanish to be recorded’—the most formal register used by the last two performers of oral narratives. The Isiello community reassured informants by proposing that audiotapes only of ‘typical’ speech (i.e., everyday conversational style) be used for less fluent members to reduce immediate identification and judgment. Both styles of speech (formal and everyday conversational style) will be used as a testament to the origins of the revitalization movement of Isiello Spanish.

-15-
Deborah S. Davison (York University) (FRI AFT: Gold)

Acoustic and physiological analysis of tone and voice quality contrasts in Bai and neighboring Tungnese languages

It has been reported that a number of Bai dialects have phonological and phonetic features that are unique to the language. In this paper, we present acoustic and physiological data from three Bai dialects: Nambu, Xunshuo, and Xunhe. The results suggest that there are significant differences in the way these dialects produce sounds, which may have implications for understanding the historical development of Bai.

Elizabeth Dayton (University of Puerto Rico) (SUN MORN: Gold)

An example of the VAAE aspectual system in Yucatec of Mayan

In Yucatec of Mayan, the VAAE (verbal aspectual system) is a crucial component of the language. In this paper, we provide an overview of the VAAE system and its role in the expression of aspectual meanings. We also discuss the implications of this system for the study of language acquisition in Mayan.

Regina Durr (University of Western Ontario) (SAT AFT: Wildcatter)

Continuities in Americanist anthropology from the B. A. E. to the Boasians: Historiographic revisionism

This paper explores the historiographic revisionism that has characterized Americanist anthropology in recent decades. The work of Boas and his followers has been re-evaluated, and the influence of Boasian anthropology has been reassessed. The paper considers the continuity and discontinuity in the work of Americanist anthropologists in the early 20th century.

Anthony Davis (Stanford University) (FRI MORN: University)

Linking as constraints on word classes in a hierarchical lexicon

Recent work in semantic linguistics has argued that thematic roles emerge from lexical entailments and relationships among participants in situations denoted by verbs. This paper explores the notion of thematic roles and their role in the syntactic structure of sentences.

Daniel R. Davis (University of Hong Kong) (SAT MORN: Wildcatter)

Prepositions in the Welsh grammatical tradition

This paper examines the role of prepositions in the Welsh grammatical tradition, from the late Middle Ages to the early 20th century. It discusses the evolution of prepositions and their role in the Welsh language.

Stuart Davis (Indiana University) (FRI MORN: Gold)

Weight properties of partial gamines

This paper presents results from an experimental study of the weight properties of partial gamines in a simple lexical task. The results suggest that partial gamines are perceived as heavier than null gamines.
Hamida Demirdache (University of British Columbia)
Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia)
Quantitative raising and topic-focus structure in StÍ nawete Salish

We demonstrate that topic-focus structure constrains quantification in StÍ alınence. We explain a restriction on the scope of the quantifier tâkem (all) when it is extracted out of the DP defining its range to a sentence-initial position: in a transitive sentence, extracted tâkem must have scope over the ergative argument (the subject).

We assume that a quantifier must bind a topic, drawing on the well-established correlation between quantifiers and topics, which are both presuppositional. Once tâkem adjoins to IP at S-structure, the stranded DP must provide a range for the quantifier. This is possible only if the stranded DP is a topic; no restrictive clause defining the set that the quantifier ranges over can be formed when the NP is focused, since there is no presupposition of existence. In the unmarked case, the ergative argument is the topic of the sentence, and can thus serve as the range of the quantifier; the absolute argument cannot, since it is in the domain of focus.

Finally, we show that quantification in StÍ alınence is further restricted by Gerdes' 1988 One-Nominal constraint, which we propose to derive from topic-focus structure.

Michael Dickey (University of Massachusetts)
Constraints on the sentence processor and the distribution of resumptive pronouns

Some languages (like Hebrew) have grammatical resumptive pronouns while others (like English) have only marginal "intrusive" pronouns. Both resumptive and intrusive pronouns are sensitive to distance: the farther away an intrusive or resumptive pronoun is from its antecedent, the more acceptable it will be. A distant intrusive pronoun is sometimes more acceptable than a grammatically-licensed trace, and a resumptive pronoun which is too close to its antecedent is less acceptable than a trace. However, no one has defined what these distances are or explained how distance affects intrusive and resumptive pronouns.

This paper provides a precise definition of the distance at which both resumptive and intrusive pronouns become acceptable, and it relates this distance to the memory limits on the processor. I propose a new theory of the parser's memory limits which explains the effects of distance on resumptive and intrusive pronouns. This theory correctly predicts the results of two new studies presented here, looking at on-line processing of intrusive pronouns and gaps in English. The theory also predicts the distribution of resumptive pronouns in several other languages, which parallels the patterns of acceptability seen for English intrusive pronouns.

Lise M. Dobrin (University of Chicago)
Subverting the 'double insertion' in Arapesh morphology: A reply to Aronoff 1994

The Papuan New Guinea language Arapesh exhibits an extensive nominal agreement system interpretable as syntactic gender, as well as an inflectional class system governing the realization of number exclusively on nouns. Aronoff 1994 adopts a doubly inverted analysis of this system: the inflectional class of a plural is determined by the form of the corresponding singular, which is assumed to be basic and gendered in turn read off a lemma's inflectional class. I argue that both clauses of Aronoff's schema require revision, since (1) the significant neutralization among inflectional classes in the singular makes it a frequently arbitrary basis for determining plural forms, and (2) gender overwhelmingly divides along lines distinguishing the plural, but rather the singular classes. Treating the plural forms as basic provides a neat resolution to these problems, and by separating gender from inflectional class instead of routing one through the other, the analysis only adds force to Aronoff's central theoretical claim that morphology operates on distinct, autonomous levels.

R. Elan Dresher (University of Toronto)
Alana Johns (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
Split and phonological change in Labrador

A distinctive subdialect of Labrador Inuitut is spoken in Rigolet, in central Labrador, by less than 25 persons, all over the age of 50. The Rigolet dialect preserves mixed consonant clusters that have undergone assimilation in northern Labrador and Quebec. This dialect is all but unknown to the wider world, except for a brief description by Dorais (1977, 1990). Since 1991, we have conducted four field trips to Rigolet. Our fieldwork shows that the apparent substitution of /g/ for /k/ noted by Dorais (e.g. tutu 'caribou' instead of tutki) has a phonological basis. The generalization is that original /k/ and /g/ merged in syllable-final position and that their distribution is conditioned by the surrounding vowels. These findings shed light on the merger of labials and uvulars in the northern Labrador dialect, observable there only in morpheme-final position (Smith 1979). The full extent of the merger is obscured there by regressive assimilation within consonant clusters, which removes the place features of any syllable-final consonant in word-medial position (hence tutu(ka)). Rigolet provides evidence that the merger of /k/ and /g/ is a pan-Labrador change which preceded consonant assimilation. A proper understanding of the historical importance of this dialect is of interest also to the community, and has contributed to a sense of pride in the dialect and renewed interest in its retention.

Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)
Shyler Ron Simango (University of South Carolina)
Chichewa verbal morphology and the autonomy of syntax

This paper compares passive and stative constructions in Chichewa, and demonstrates the need to distinguish two distinct levels of argument-structure changing operations in the grammar. The evidence is consistent with the assumption of autonomous lexicon and syntax, and problematic for theories (e.g. LF3) and Lexical Mapping Theory which seek to represent all argument-structure changing operations in the lexicon.

Chichewa has two determinativizing verbal affixes, passive -evo and stative -ek. Mchombo (1993) notes that traditional theories of lexical mapping cannot explain the differences in the two constructions. Passives (but not statives) can occur with Agentive PPs, Agent-oriented verbs and purpose clauses, and can undergo Agent-licensed Locative Inversion. Evidence for the lexical status of -ek is had from verb morphology, from thematic restrictions on stativation, and from semantic shifts in meaning typical of derived words. An unexpected contrast between passives and statives arises with respect to Benefactive applicative constructions. Both passives and statives cannot occur in this construction, while statives and unergatives can do so.

For statives to pattern here with unergatives is surprising if one assumes some version of Baker's 1988 UTHA. We would suggest that this is because statives, unlike passives and unergatives, do not involve syntactic movement.
This paper examines the distribution of a series of preauxiliary modality particles in Wolof, arguing that it provides clear evidence in favor of an IP-external functional projection for modality. Focus and negation (referred to as "Sigma Phrases") after Laka (1990)).

It is argued that Sigma Phrase is obligatory in finite clauses but absent in "zero modality" (ZM) clauses which derive their temporal interpretations from the context. This hypothesis allows us to account for the temporal interpretation of ZM clauses as well as for a difference between the two types of clauses in producing a "that-trace" effect for long distance extraction of subjects.

Yeena D. Dwivedi (McGill University)
Coordination instead of subordination

The ultimate claim I want to explore is that a language which lacks embedding will exhibit free word order. I start in this paper by showing that Hindi, a free word order language, does not embed 'that' clauses at any level. It is commonly assumed that the 'that' /ki clause in Hindi is right extraposed from the complement position to the left of the verb. (cf. Srivastav 1991, Maha 1990, Levinson 1983, and Koster 1997 for Germanic). In fact, I show that there is no good evidence to assume that ki clauses are base generated first as a complement to the verb, and then right extraposed. First, I show that there is no morphological evidence that shows a selectional relation between the main verb and the so-called embedded clause. Secondly, I use Negative Polarity Items to show that a negative in the main clause does not license an NPI in the 'embedded' clause, arguing for a lack of c-command at all syntactic levels. These findings have consequences for the recent proposal in Kayne 1993, where right adjunction is banned universally.

Javier Elorrieta (University of Texas-Austin)
Inflational consonant mutation in Basque allocatives

This paper proposes that the principles of Alignment which account for inflection in Optimality Theory (McCarthy & Prince, 1993) can also account for a pattern of inflational consonant mutation in the allocative forms of Zeanuri Basque (Puñar, 1979, Carmina, 1988). Thus, morphologically unmarked formal address verbal forms undergo one of two changes in the informal (allocutive) forms: either palatalization of the first consonantal (ekarri noain /gian/; ekarri lekoi /dexki/), or preflexion/inflection of -gy when the target consonant is not coronal (ekarri genduen /gay-anduen/; ekarri can /yoani/). This analysis stipulates that all these cases can be explained by the same constraints on the representation. The main principle that work deals with the alignment of a palatal (Catalan) autosegment with the left edge of the word. This autosegment docks onto the appropriate coronal target, resulting in a mutation. This constraint is only overridden by principles of segmental and syllabic well-formedness, which give rise to inflection. These overriding constraints work against complex alternations and require the parsing of all features.

David Emilick (University of Pennsylvania)
Bilingualism in Verbal Motion

We argue on the basis of data from Slavic that the phenomena analyzed as exhibiting Long Head Movement, the movement of a non-finite verb over an inflected auxiliary, (Zemla and Rivero 1989, Rivero 1993, Koster 1997) do not have a uniform source and motivation. Recent LHM-based analyses of the [Non-Site] movement construction have the non finite form moving to C' in a single step. The motivations for the [Non-Site] movement construction are the need for functional auxiliaries, in contrast to lexical auxiliaries, to be governed by this clause is classified as a SCL clause. According to this account, LHM is triggered as a last-resort mechanism when no other mechanisms are licensed. We argue that LHM should thus never be optional. We provide counterexamples to this prediction. Furthermore, examples with two participles show that LHM is not an automatic phenomenon, and that LHM constructions are constrained by the head movement based on the L-Related/Nun-L-Related distinction. Finally, we provide evidence that LHM is not always an optional phenomenon; it can be clausal or inter-sentential. The possibility of opposing each particle can be accounted for by the LHM analysis only if we assume that LHM is not an automatic phenomenon. We propose to eliminate the notion that the first particle is L-related to the second. We propose to eliminate the notion that the first particle is L-related to the second.}

Samuel D. Epstein (Harvard University)
Crowds Flyna (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

This paper investigates the effect of universal grammar. Are we II in II or II I I IV? We tested 15 pairs of NPI acceptors: on adult girl, Japanese woman, a child 11 Japanese woman and a child 11 non-Japanese woman. In an elicited Imitation task, subjects were tested on 15 sentence-types, 3 involving (1) Inflation, (2) Relative clauses, and (3) Inversion. The results show that II principles remain accessible for both children and adults, and that both are II (and I) background: play a significant role in L1 acquisition. Furthermore, it appears that L1 seems to suit children in an interview in the learning of Japanese-particular facts, such as idiosyncratic rules and aspects of the lexicon. On the other hand, seems to affect deeper properties of grammar, in particular the instantiation of parameter-setting. Thus, the Japanese seems treated to structures differently from English structures, showing generally higher rates of grammatical errors for II than for I. This differentiation was not found for the English group, we consider this pattern of errors of the way the II instantiates certain aspects of II, family resemblance, in which Japanese differs from "English and Japanese is not instantiating this feature. Thus, it seems that the particular instantiation of II in the L1 affects both children and adults alive in the acquisition of the II.

G. Marnikapu (Queens College-City University of New York)

This paper presents preliminary results of a pilot study conducted in the North African immigrant community of Perpignan in Southern France. It hypothesizes that the sociolinguistic and economic situation of Maghreb (that is, Arab and Berber) speakers in France offers similarities with the conditions under which pidginization and creolization have developed in creole societies during colonization. Therefore, this study will illuminate the process of language mixing in contact situations involving a more differential.

This paper is based on conversations recorded with two Arabs (one Algerian, one Tunisian) and three Berbers from Algeria, and focuses on a few discourse practices: naming and topic-marking. The strong sense of identity difference felt by the Berber speakers (who felt either ostracized or oppressed by the Arab majority) must be addressed before future investigations can be conducted appropriately. However, at this early stage, the remarkable similarities surface between pragmatic aspects of creole languages and those found in native speakers of Berber as well as of Algerian and Moroccan Arabic, we have learned French in informal conditions.

David Emilick (University of Pennsylvania)
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Long head movement constructions in Slavic

We argue on the basis of data from Slavic that the phenomena analyzed as exhibiting Long Head Movement, the movement of a non-finite verb over an inflected auxiliary, (Zemla and Rivero 1989, Rivero 1993, Koster 1997) do not have a uniform source and motivation. Recent LHM-based analyses of the [Non-Site] movement construction have the non finite form moving to C' in a single step. The motivations for the [Non-Site] movement construction are the need for functional auxiliaries, in contrast to lexical auxiliaries, to be governed by this clause is classified as a SCL clause. According to this account, LHM is triggered as a last-resort mechanism when no other mechanisms are licensed. We argue that LHM should thus never be optional. We provide counterexamples to this prediction. Furthermore, examples with two participles show that LHM is not an automatic phenomenon, and that LHM constructions are constrained by the head movement based on the L-Related/Nun-L-Related distinction. Finally, we provide evidence that LHM is not always an optional phenomenon; it can be clausal or inter-sentential. The possibility of opposing each particle can be accounted for by the LHM analysis only if we assume that LHM is not an automatic phenomenon. We propose to eliminate the notion that the first particle is L-related to the second. We propose to eliminate the notion that the first particle is L-related to the second.

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Daniel Everett (University of Pittsburgh)

Word minimality, word binarity, and foot minimality in Suruwah

This paper analyzes data from the recently contacted language, Suruwah (Sukran family, Brazil), arguing that three distinct prosodic constraints must be recognized in the language, word minimality (WM), word binarity (WB), and foot minimality (FM). While these are separate constraints, they are all violated, each one independently, by different expressions. A set of all three constraints are always violated, which results in a unique foot structure. In contrast, WM is not a distinct constraint, as it is violated by all expressions that are not satisfied by WB and FM, which are both satisfied by all expressions that are not satisfied by WM. Thus, the language of Suruwah has a unique prosodic structure, which is consistent with the theory of foot structure in phonology.

Julia S. Balk (Michigan State University)

Words without syntax

In its first quarter-century, five LSA presidents were involved in the development of international auxiliary language associations: Hermann Collatz, Roland Kent, Charles Grandgent, Hayward Keniston, and Edward Sapir. Many were affiliated with the International Auxiliary Language Association (IALA), with a particular focus on the vocabulary of the interlingua, along with the minimal morphology of the interlingua, along with a narrow and naive view of syntax on the part of linguists and amateur supporters. All are constrained by the prosody of this sphere of practical application. However, the focus on lexicon provided the opportunity for empirical study in semantics, parallelizing the applied work on lexicology, etymology, and meaning. For the American College Dictionary by another group of linguists in the 1950s, including Leonard Bloomfield, Charles Fees, and Ken Hale, all five LSA presidents in the first 50 years of the Society's history.

Fredric W. Field (University of California-Irvine)

Morphology and language mixing

Language mixing is often mentioned in connection with studies of pidgins and creole languages (PCs) and language change, in fact, it is usually discussed in terms of the impact of PC on mixed languages. Some linguists assert that there are no languages without at least some degree of mixing, which means that a true mixed language may exist. All others who have considered PC themselves to be a type of mixed language. Regarding the last, it is clear that PCs and mixed languages are of quite distinct types despite a small number of surface similarities. Among the many cross-linguistic structural differences is morphology. PCs manifest as abstract and镫 absence of inflectional morphology while mixed languages evidence essentially the survival of substrates (or matrix) morphology. A mixed code inherits the morphological character of its matrix; hence, at some cost, Creole polynism survives in Micronesian (the Cree-French mix spoken by the Men), in the pacific languages of Polynesia and Micronesia (the Quechua-Spanish mix of Chiquitano, spoken in the highlands of Ecuador, and Spanish fusion in Pochoco and Spanish mix spoken in the Southwest States). The blending of the two languages has consequences; this paper examines these consequences and the role of morphological structure in the language. In addition to understanding the systematic ways in which languages combine, we may increase our knowledge of how affixes and 'emotional words' differ and the ways in which (and perhaps derivationally) affixes are stored and handled. In so doing, it is hoped that this will shed light on the nature of the human language faculty.
Karen Fliktel (St. Mary’s University)
Continuity and contact: Patterns of dialectal variation in Cajun and Acadian French

An opportunity for isolating and identifying processes of change exists where the same language has evolved in contrasting socio-historical circumstances. In the case of Cajun and Acadian French, the common historical origin is well attested, as are the subsequent divergent situations in which each has evolved. Internal dialect differences within each branch are extensive. This paper focuses on the parallel linguistic results brought about by similar circumstances of dialect contact in the two areas, and evaluates the overall degree of continuity. Internal patterns of variation within the Acadian speech community can throw light on parallel contrasts within Cajun French, as well as on the overall degree of continuity with Acadian dialectal origins in the Cajun variety as a whole.

Amy V. Fountain (University of Arizona)
Evidence for symmetry from stress and nonprominence in Ute

Recent treatments of stress systems utilize an asymmetric foot typology (Hayes, 1987) which includes the moraic trochee, the syllabic trochee, and the iambs. Iambic feet have been considered as maximally consisting of a light followed by a heavy syllable. Evidence from Ute suggests a revision of this typology to include a moraic iamb, maximally consisting of two morae. This restablishes a symmetrical foot inventory, following Kager (1995). Evidence is drawn from (1) the distribution of stresses, (2) the distribution of voiceless vowels, and (3) stress shift phenomena in this language.

Thorstein Fretheim (University of Trondheim)
VP-negation and right-dislocated pronouns in Norwegian

In one subtype of right-dislocation (RD) constructions in Norwegian the in situ NP is a full lexical phrase, while a coreferential pronoun appears in the RD position. Norwegian theme-verb structure is underdetermined by grammar (ie by syntax and prosody taken together).

Prototypical utterance themes are outside the scope of negation. In Norwegian negatives, even a sentence-initial subject NP produced with an intonation contour typical of utterance themes may appear in a context which shows that the negation takes scope over the subject NP. However, by combining Norwegian theme-verb intonation and a pronominal RD copy of the subject NP, a speaker of Norwegian achieves two things: the subject NP acquires all the properties of prototypical themes (including being automatically outside the scope of negation), and the predicate will be understood to contain no phrase referring to a discourse-activated entity. It acquires the prototypical theme properties.

Deanne B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)
Case mismatches and tandem structures

Various constructions in Korean, including goal advancement, locative inversion, and psych, allow a nominal to appear in either a semantic case (DAT) or a structural case (NOM or ACC). This paper presents evidence from three phenomena that interact with case alternations: floated quantifier + classifiers, NP-comparatives, and part-whole constructions. We analyse these as tandem structures: structures in which two semantically co-determinate or parallel nominals co-occupy a single syntactic position. In order to avoid structural paradoxes, the tandem elements must be structurally parallel. Nevertheless, case mismatches arise:

   “John gave books to two students.”

Thus, case assignment operates independently on each tandem element. Such data support an analysis in which case alternation constructions are assigned the same structure regardless of case marking.
Alexander E. Granadezian (University of Massachusetts)  
Deriving the sonority hierarchy from tertiary scales  
This paper derives the effects of the sonority hierarchy from two tertiary scales. The first scale is Inherent Voicing (IV), which consists of the ordered triple (Voiceless obstruent, Voiced obstruent, Sonorant), i.e. (IV1, IV2, IV3). The second scale is Consonantal Structure, consisting of (Stops, Fricatives/liquids, Approximants/vowels), i.e. (CS1, CS2, CS3). In Optimality theoretic terms, these two scales define two subhierarchies of constraints: [+V3,sonet] >> [+V2,sonet] and [+CS3,sonet] >> [+CS2,sonet]. Different combinations of the two subhierarchies yield the various sonority hierarchies proposed for different languages. Tertiary scales can also replace binary features, accounting for systematic gaps such as:

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Barbara Godard (CNRS)  
Pros and Cons (Stanford University)  
Transitivity and Intransitivity: The case of French  
Croslinguistically, reflexivization can impinge upon three distinct notions of 'intransitivity': [a] morphological, [b] syntactic, and [c] semantic (Bells et al. 87). Data from French show a systematic variation associated with wh-movement and transitivity: 2e-Vs do not behave uniformly in coordinative and reflexivization for the two varieties we study. Our HPSG analysis uses a sort of intransitive, not necessarily linked to the number of complements (e.g. certain Vs without realized objects behave as transitive). By allowing variation between valence specifications, hierarchical argument structure (which we assume the HPSG binding theory is based), and semantic structure, we can (1) provide a straightforward solution to the agreement dilemma of Jurásková & Koening 94 (On te vends bien ⇒ Tu te vends bien (media-passive) ⇒ Il ne se vêt bien que te), and (2) define the difference between the se-Vs (in the type I variety, all se-Vs are intransitive; in the type II variety, inherent and true reflexives are transitive while media-passives are intransitive). The reflexive-verbs are a unified morphological class while on this basis exhibit certain properties (e.g. être-selection). But they lack the syntactic and semantic uniformity often attributed to them.

Brendan S. Gillon (McGill University)  
Donkey anaphora and a puzzle due to C. F. Peirce  
In first order predicate logic, the following formulas are equivalent: (1.1) ∀x (Pxy ∨ Rx) and (1.2) ∃x(Px → Qx). Adopting an example due to C. F. Peirce, Stephen Head has provided truth conditions for the following instances of these formulas in English where the former instance is true and the latter is false. (2.1) Someone will win $1,000, if everyone takes part. (2.2) Someone will win $1,000, if he takes part. The problem does not lie with material implication as a model of Q, for another pair of instances of logically equivalent formulas not involving material implication show the same failure of equivalence: (3.1) Either someone will win $1,000 or someone will not take part; (3.2) Either someone will win $1,000 or he will not take part. Discourse Representation Theory gives the sentences in (3) the same truth conditions as standard predicate logic and it gives to the sentence in (2.2) the same truth conditions as it gives to the sentence below. (4) Everyone who takes part will win $1,000. Both of these result in counter to clear semantic intuitions. Semantic incursions are honored, however, when the pronouns are treated as Gareth Evans' E-type pronouns.

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Susan G. Guion (University of Texas-Austin)
Word frequency effects among homophones

Investigations by Manczak (1968, 1978, 1980), Hooper (1976), Phillips (1980), and Gauthier (1980) suggest that more frequently used words undergo sound changes that structurally similar, but less frequently used, words do not. These sound changes are all simplificatory or reductionist in nature and seem to stem from a more casual production style of the more frequent words. The Hyper- and Hypo-speech (H&H) Theory of Lindblom (1990) offers a possible explanation of these sound changes.

I hypothesize that frequently used words are more often rendered in hypo-speech than less frequently used words. Thus, they do not have as many carefully articulated counterparts with which to be juxtaposed as less frequently used words. It is possible that the hypo-form of the frequently used word will be relexicalized as the new canonical form, thus producing a change in a frequently used word while not affecting words of similar structure but of a smaller frequency of use.

In order to test this hypothesis, I undertook a study in which I elicited tokens of homophonic words of different frequencies from five subjects and found a systematic difference in their production. The less frequent words were produced with greater effort than the more frequent words, a finding consistent with the H&H Theory.

Marcia Haag (State University of New York-Stony Brook)
Chocotaw grammatical categories depend on the properties of lexical heads

In Chocotaw, items from the functional or grammatical categories, both words and clitics, regularly appear in more than one category. This appearance is systematic and exploits the syntactic properties of the lexical head of the constituent. It may be both a determiner, ḥatik 'that man', or a complementizer, lašok 'when he sings'. Depending on whether it is construed with a projection of Noun or Verb, it can be a determiner, while in the verbal case it is the property Temporal Aspect. We can demonstrate that the different functions of the same lexical item can be predicted from critical lexicosyntactic properties of lexical heads.

Kira Hall (University of California-Berkeley)
Hijras, gender identity, and linguistic appropriation

In this paper, I refer to my field research among Hindi-speaking hijras in North India during 1993 in order to illustrate how cross-cultural linguistic research on alternative gender identity can contribute not only to the linguistic study of the workings of gender in discourse, but also to the anthropological study of gender and sexual identity. The hijra, variously referred to in western scholarship as 'transvestites', 'transsexuals', and 'transmen', occupy a precarious position in the Indian social matrix, as their ambiguous gender identity provokes conflicting feelings of respect and contempt. Constrained by a linguistic system which allows for only two morphological genders, Hindi-speaking hijras, when uttering phrases that are self-referential, may gender themselves as either feminine or masculine. In their daily interactions, they alternate between the two in order to express relations of power—alterations that reflect hierarchical orderings of power in the discursive gender system that has excluded them. In the first part of my paper, I critique a number of incorrect synopses of linguistic gender in Indian languages by Euro-American anthropologists in order to illustrate how fieldwork can be enhanced by an increased awareness of, and attentiveness to, linguistic phenomena. Second, I discuss how the more general study of language and gender can benefit from the cross-cultural study of alternative identities, since such research tends to complicate more essentialist characterizations of women's speech and men's speech as discursive styles indexically derived from the gender of the speaker.

T N. Hall (FAS-Berlin)
Inalterability of linked structures: Evidence from Gujarati

This presentation analyzes evidence bearing on the issue of "geminate inalterability" from a sound change that affected Gujarati (Pandit 1954). One attempt to account for inalterability effects relies on the different representations of multiply-linked structures vs. singly-linked ones (e.g. Hayes 1982, Schein & Steriade 1986). Inkelas & Cho (1993) propose a new theory accounting for rules respecting linked structures. Their proposal relies on the notion of "prespecification", which is based on their claim that all rules showing inalterability effects are structure-building. I argue that the Gujarati data are problematic for the theory of Inkelas & Cho. In this language a sound change occurred that was structure-changing but which nevertheless respected linked-structures.

Jasan Halmari (University of California-San Diego)
The interplay of syntax and discourse in the explanation of Finnish-English code-switching

Finnish-English bilingual data support the Government Constraint on code-switching; in governed positions, the governed elements include a language-carrier, the language of which needs to match the language of the governing element. If this condition is not met, the switch is accompanied by extensive repair phenomena (pauses, false starts, hesitations, etc.). This fact provides independent, discourse-based evidence for the structurally-based Government Constraint on code-switching.

Erik Hansen (North Carolina State University/University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) (SUN MORN: Gold)
Syntactic variation after dialect contact: A persistent tendency

In this paper we offer a syntactic explanation for nonstandard subject-verb concord when an intervening phrase separates the subject and verb in a modern vernacular dialect (e.g. A lot of people [DO come hither on the island now] [getting married on the] Hook). In data, from Occoneech English, we further explore both the dialect contact situation of the eighteenth century when English and the modern dialect and the independent linguistic basis for such a pattern. One constraint which is spoken subject-verb concord in Scots and Ulster English is the proximity to subject raising, which marked verbs with inflectional -s when any kind of separation occurred between the subject NP and the VP, regardless of the number of the subject NP. In order to explain the effect of intervening phrases, we also present an explanation of the syntactic structures which differentiate the source dialects of English and British English. From this explanation of the source dialects' syntactic structures, we illustrate the potential changes in syntax from the start of Occoneech English to the present day.
Lorrie Heggie (Illinois State University)
On the syntax of DF-structure: Evidence from Somali

In this paper, I will argue that languages encode a Discourse-Functional (DF) structure in syntax which may vary depending on the identity of XP in a schema described in (1), and on whether Topics are identified at S-structure or LF (pre-foot-splott in the minimalist framework). (FRI MORN: Explorers)

1. [PredP TOP] [PredP [XP FOC] [i i i]] (e-DF-structure)

Recent work on a variety of interesting parallels between Hungarian declarative sentences and English copular sentences with respect to the presence of a sentential topic and focus. Somali provides the more insightful analysis as it is a language which uses Topic-Focus as a basic sentence structure. It is thus similar to Hungarian in that, and often Topics, are overtly represented in sentences. However, unlike Hungarian, Somali topics do not appear to be the result of A-movement. Instead, they are base-generated outside of the clause. These facts lead to proposing Topic-Focus articulation in Somali as discourse-functional predication with XP-FOC, in many respects similar to the DF-structure suggested for English, except for the identification of Topics at S-structure instead of LF. (FRI AFT: Bayou I)

I will suggest that all languages encode these functions following the parameters above. Languages like English rely heavily (though not exclusively) on LF for discourse functions, a hypothesis which requires positing an overt non-evaluated DF-structure above CP for most English sentences. [PredP TOP] [PredP [CP FOC] [i i i]]. In contrast, DF-structure is more readily visible in languages like Hungarian and Somali, Mayan, etc.,

Elena Herburger (University of Southern California)
Semantic ambiguity in a minimalist LF: The scope of NEG

This talk centers around the fact that the semantic scope of sentential negation (NEG) does not solely depend on Neg's co-command domain, as often assumed, but on the focus-assignment within that domain. Consider (1):

(1) a. [i] I didn't notice ALBERT (CAPS=focus)
   b. I didn't notice Albert
   (1a) is ambiguous between a 'NEG WITHOUT' (Taglicht 85) and a 'FOC WITHOUT' reading, but (1b) only allows a FOC WITHOUT reading.
   The scope facts of NEG as described are shown to also affect the licensing of NPs. In particular, they explain Linzer's (87) 'Immediat Scope Constraint'.
   A minimalist analysis is proposed, which reduces the ambiguity in (1a) and the lack thereof in (1b) to the availability of two landing sites for FOCUS movement from within TP.

Beth A. Hockey (University of Pennsylvania)
Echo questions as a case of focus

Analysis of English echo questions (EQ's) as narrow focus on the wh-tem rather than as ordinary wh-questions OQ's captures similarities between EQ's and other instances of focus while accounting for differences between EQ's and OQ's. Moreover, this analysis makes it possible to resolve the two most striking properties of EQ's: their unusual obligatory intonation and their extremely restricted discourse distribution. The continually rising H*H'H'H' (Pierrehumbert/80) intonation required for EQ's can also occur on sentences with declarative word order and narrow focus on a non-wh-item. In contrast, OQ's do not have the H*H'H'H' intonation pattern. The set of items which can be echo-questions and which can be focused is identical and differs from what can be questioned by OQ's. Using Valdavies's (1990) information based notion of focus, the focussed wh-item is informative in the context required by an EQ because it tells the previous speaker that the person uttering the EQ does not 'have' the information to instantiate the focus. Therefore interpreting an EQ requires inferring why the speaker of the EQ doesn't 'have' such salient information. The obvious inferences are that the speaker of the EQ either didn't hear or didn't believe the prior utterance. The only difference between (1) and (2) is the level of instantiation of the focus. I also suggest an approach to EQ's with wh-movement which treats them as focus preposing. A similar parallel between a non-canonical question type and focus in Mandarin Chinese provides additional support for the analysis.

John Hattis, et. al. (City University of New York Graduate Center)
A reassessment of creole copula patterns

This paper reassesses the literature on creole copula patterns in light of an expanded data base (largely unpublished up to now) that includes nine Atlantic and three non-Atlantic creoles (Tok Pisin, Hagansese and Nbl). The comparison of creole copula patterns includes an examination of copula forms and the syntactic environment in which they occur. The analysis focuses on the question of whether copula forms can substitute for one another and whether they have different syntactic roles. The main finding is that there is no clear correlation between copula form and syntactic role in creoles. (FRI MORN: Explorers)

Amanda S. Holzrichter (University of Texas-Austin)
The caregiver register in American Sign Language

Considerable research has been devoted to the caregiver register which exists in English and many other spoken languages. However, relatively little research has focused on the potential characteristics of such a register in a visual-gestural language such as American Sign Language. In this paper, I focus on the maternal language input of a third-generation, middle-class deaf infant, videotaped bi-weekly from 10 to 18 months of age. I examine several prosodic characteristics of this register, such as enlarged sign size and an even-tempered rhythm. These characteristics are then examined in light of the mother's stated childd-rearing beliefs, and it is found that both her beliefs and her linguistic behavior are in many ways comparable to those of middle-class hearing mothers.

Molly Homer (University of Illinois-Urbana)
Transparency and opacity in Coatzospan Mixtec nasal harmony: An optimal domains analysis

Several aspects of nasal harmony in Coatzospan Mixtec challenge the autosegmental analysis of harmony. Many of these problems can be solved by the Optimal Domains Theory (Cole and Kisseberth 1994) approach to harmony. However, the fact that this system has both transparent and opaque segments persists in challenging Optimal Domains Theory (ODT). This paper presents a solution to this difficulty with an enhanced ODT analysis of Mixtec nasal harmony. ODT overcomes the problems encountered in the autosegmental and

Sounded Phonology approaches to harmony by describing harmony as emerging from tension between optimizing Optimality Theoretic constraints on the realization of Feature Domains. ODT however predicts that simultaneous transparency and opacity creates a ranking paradox. This paper presents a solution to that paradox.

(SUN MORN: Gold)

(SAT MORN: University)

(FRI AFT: University)

(SUN MORN: Explorers)
Minwoo Hong (University of Texas-Austin)
Frey focus in interrogatives
This paper analyzes the so-called "free" focus in non-declarative sentences. Krieger (1989), among others, argues that questions with free focus should be interpreted as corresponding to the corresponding wh-question. Von Stechow (1989) claims that focus is involved in declarative sentences and that the adverbial is interpreted as a focus element as well. This paper extends the focus hypothesis and finds that focus is involved in declarative sentences as well.

Lawrence R. Horn (Yale University)
Half-bare half, almost half empty: Scalar orientation and logical inexactness
The traditional conjunctive analysis of only sentences, on which Only God can make a tree until that no one distinct from God can do so, predicts that the nuclear scope of only should not constitute a monotone decreasing (downward entailment) context. Yet, only NP triggers both negative polarity items and inversion (Only on Sundays does she ever say any prayers), standard diagnostics for "affirming the consequent" as well as support for the nuclear scope of only should not constitute a monotone decreasing (downward entailment) context. It is argued that whether the proposition a F holds is entailed or only implicated by only a F is, such an inference is logically incorrect in the sense that it is not part of the same analysis (Horn 1989, Stechow 1989) and plays no role in determining the scalar orientation of the utterance in which it occurs or the distributional correlates of that orientation. This line is supported by an example of almost and barely. While almost would seem to be the more negative of the two, if I barely won I still won while if I almost won I still lost, it is nevertheless barely and not almost that licenses NPIs: He barely slept a wink. This can be attributed to the independence of demonstrable contrast between the upward scalar orientation of almost and the downward scalar orientation of barely. In summary, the paper argues that you need to be careful when using these adjectives in their natural settings.

Lawrence R. Horn (Yale University)
How many words? Diagnosing the diagnostics
The long-standing debate on whether free-choice (FC) and polarity-sensitive (PS) any a a can be assigned a single diagnostic function is more confused than clarified by a mixed set of diagnostics which seems to offer a split verdict. There insertion allows PS any (along with "other" existentials) while barring FC any (along with "other" universals). The adverb absolutely and almost, which generally favor universals and block existentials, determine the reverse distribution. Thus we obtain the following pattern (Horn 1972).

1. If there is anybody that can solve the problem, I can. (PS any only)
2. If absolutely anybody can solve the problem, I can. (FC any only)

But both any's co-exist freely with universal-selecting except in but, where post nominal whatsoever and still are compatible with either any but exclude garden variety quantifiers of universal over existential stripe. On our account, PS and FC any are both indefinites associated with scalar endpoints, with FC any in individual contexts and PS any in the three-insertion facts. The distribution of whatever is triggered by the "winding" and "broadening" properties of end-of-definite indefinites (cf. Kedmon & Landman 1991). For the differential behavior of the two any's with respect to absolute/adjectival, we follow Geurts (1978) andsentences such as (1), such as "a book is on the table." Finally, the function of the possessive pronoun is found to be determined by the third person singular subject of the possessive pronoun used. This study attempts to discover and describe patterns of variation in college students' overt attitudes toward "shibboleths" of edited written American English.

Harry Howard (Tulane University)
Location, existential, and possessional clauses in Kachchhi (Makar)
Freeze (1992) proposes that locative predications such as "A book is on the table," existential predications such as "There is a book on the table," and nonexistential have predications such as "The table has a book on it" (where the common D-structure of [sp int [sp V [sp a book [sp P the table]]]. Freeze bases this hypothesis on both semantic and morphosyntactic considerations. On the semantic side, are judgments of similar meaning among the "locative continuum." Morphosyntactically, Freeze surveys thirty-five genetically and typologically distinct languages in which the same morpheme appears in two or more of the locative-continuum construction, and finds that the assumption that it would simplify the grammar to postulate equivalent sources for equivalent morphemes. Among the families Freeze surveys are four Mayan languages, K'etche', Ch'ifiche', and Potomochi, each with a single morpheme for the three locative variants. This paper argues that the Mayan language Kachchhi also marks the locative continuum with a single morpheme, namely k'a, cognate to the K'ich'e morpheme, but that the possessive usage of k'a cannot have the same semantic status as the locative and existential usages. Possession in Kachchhi is marked by an Ergative pronoun prefixed to the possessed noun whose analysis has no similarity at all to the possessive structural pattern proposed by Freeze. An alternative syntax is proposed which is more to the facts of Kachchhi, and the similarity among the three usages of k'a is shown to follow from similarities in their semantic structure. In particular, the locative and existential usages set up a function from the noun to its location, while the possessive usage sets up a relation between the possessed noun and the 'location' where it is possessed.

Chao-Pan Huang (Academia Sinica-Taiwan)
The morphological meanings of mutual information: A corpus-based approach towards a definition of Mandarin words
This paper studies the linguistic interpretation of mutual information (Church and Hanks 1990). We show that character level mutual information (MI) value in both a good criterion for defining wordhood as well as indicator for the morpho-lexical status of words in Mandarin.

Three experiments on a 20 million character modern Chinese corpus are reported. The first aims to verify the heuristic threshold value of 2 (Sproat and Shih 1990). Seven groups of 500 trisyllabic words each are selected according to their frequency from the most frequent to the least frequent possible to yield reliable M.I. The second tests the validity of the M.I. method by applying it to unknown words. The last explores the linguistic meanings of M.I. by testing the M.I. values of two character-strings with known morpho-syntactic relations, including non-words as controls. In conclusion, the result show that M.I. values of the two component characters do reliably reflect wordhood in Mandarin, and that the values have morpho-lexical significance.
Considerable evidence for subsuming adjunct extraction under the general mechanisms for filler/gap linkages as a property of UC provides a solution to problems for theories which treat gaps as empty categories; but for such theories, there are adjoined and gaps are instead associated with a reduction in valenciness of heads, thereby specifically restricting them to complement positions. Adjunct gaps constitute a serious embarrassment. The seemingly promising solution of treating adjuncts as optional complements by licensors is proposed in F & S in ways which raise grave questions. Adjuncts would be subordinated to the restrictions imposed by the BSG binding theory just discussed but true complements are, and when the ramifications for binding theory are worked out, the results are contradictory. We resolve these matters by proposing (i) that adjuncts are not complements, (ii) that the Pollard and Sag traceless theory of extraction should be replaced with a more conventional one with empty categories, and (iii) that their binding conditions should be sufficed.

Larry M. Hyman (University of California-Berkeley)
Jeri Mosley (University of California-Berkeley)

The morpheme in phonological change: An unusual case from Bantu

Grammatical factors such as reference to morpheme structure are usually assumed to be only sporadically or secondarily implicated in sound change. Recognizing that many cases of morphemic involvement are not original to the change, Kiparsky (1973:75) suggests that "no sound change can depend on morpheme boundaries." This paper explains away a potential counterexample to Kiparsky's universal. Many Bantu languages such as chi-Bemba palatalize k, g, s at [j], [t]. Only at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at." If the primary sound change is /k, g, s/ -do at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at." If the primary sound change is /k, g, s/ -do at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at." If the primary sound change is /k, g, s/ -do at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at." If the primary sound change is /k, g, s/ -do at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at." If the primary sound change is /k, g, s/ -do at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at." If the primary sound change is /k, g, s/ -do at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at." If the primary sound change is /k, g, s/ -do at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at." If the primary sound change is /k, g, s/ -do at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at." If the primary sound change is /k, g, s/ -do at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at." If the primary sound change is /k, g, s/ -do at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at." If the primary sound change is /k, g, s/ -do at the beginning of a morpheme /k, g, s/ -do vs. /kiti/--/titi/--"become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found inside a morpheme boundary, e.g. /fik/ "arrive," /figi/--"arrive at.

Michael Israel (University of California-San Diego)

Polarity sensitivity at lexical semantics

This paper argues that the distributional facts associated with polarity sensitive items (PSIs) arise from the interaction of two lexical semantic features: one involving a PSI's scalar value, the second, its pragmatic force. The features define a four part taxonomy of PSI's: PSI's are held to be licensed just in case both features can be felicitously expressed within a contextually available scalar model. The present study, by defining PSIs as scalar operators, suggests that syntactic and logical constraints on PSI's, while important, may be less important than the expression of PSI's conventional pragmatic force.
A large number of contemporary syntactic theories define well-formedness in terms of the simultaneous satisfaction of several constraints. In many such grammars (examples include HPSG, and particular formulations of GB and CG) no single constraint considered alone has a finite number of solutions. For example, in Bouma and van Noord (1994) Constraint-based categorial grammar (Proc. 53rd ACL) lexical redundancy rules apply recursively to produce an infinite number of lexical categories, and it is only when the syntactic constraint that the lexical entries combine to form an S is also considered that a particular category can be identified. This paper shows how the standard method for solving such simultaneous constraints, viz. constraint ordering, which fails to maintain lexicographic structure, can be used with chart parsing techniques, yielding an efficient constraint parser that terminates in the face of lexicographic structure. The key insight is to label chart edges with conjunctions of constraints (possibly unordered), rather than just a single category or constraint. The completion step (which binds variables in standard feature-based chart) may instantiate a term appearing in a constraint sufficiently that a deterministic reduction is possible, which is then performed; the residue and other unordered constraints are copied onto the label of the completion edge. If we consider a chart as a packed representation of a set of (bottom-up) parses, then each of these parses is a corresponding shift-reduce parse. A Prolog implementation of the parser is available from the author.

John E. Joseph (University of Hong Kong)
The intermediate sources of the 'Sapin-Whorf Hypothesis'

A scholarly consensus traces the roots of the 'Sapin-Whorf Hypothesis' to German Romantic theory, which connects the 'inner form' of a language with the potential for cultural achievement of the nation that speaks it. While not disputing these roots, this paper explores more immediate sources of the idea that one's native language determines individual and cultural patterns of thought. From the early 1920s on it was a commonplace in German analytical philosophy (Bratzke and Whitehead) and Vico/linguistic positivism (Casanova). A key Cambridge-Vienne link was C. C. Ogden, editor of a series including books by the leaders of both groups as well as of the Gestalists. Ogden's own book The meaning of meaning (with L. A. Richards, 1923) presented an analysis of language upon thought, synthesizing many of their positions. Sapir's positive review of this book marks a change from his view of language as a cultural product (as in Language, 1911) to a sort of template around which the rest of culture is structured, as in his 'The status of linguistics as a science', the 1928 paper that drew Whorf's attention. From an originally mystical interest in language — through the late writings suggest that he never really grasped the two inseparably. The present paper casts new light on the intellectual and institutional development of American linguistics via-à-vis philosophy, psychology, anthropology, and the 'therapeutic semantic' tradition, including Korzybski's general semantics, to which Whorf has intriguing connections.

Patrick Juola (University of Colorado)
Psycholinguistically plausible machine translation via the marker hypothesis

I show that the application of psycholinguistic principles to the inference of transfer functions from bilingual corpus produces results that are both understandable and psycholinguistically plausible when compared with (e.g., Braine, 1990). Specifically, I develop a computational formalism based on the Marker Hypothesis (Grahn, 1979, in 80), that grammatical structures are marked at surface level by a closed-class word or morpheme. This hypothesis has been applied (Smith & Wilcox, 1993) to grammatical inference; I use it to infer transfer functions between natural language pairs. These functions capture the syntactic similarities between languages while not requiring explicit morphemic encoding.

This formalism has been tested on a variety of experiments. In each, the system was presented with a bilingual corpus of aligned sentences. After learning was complete, the system was tested on novel sentences of the same grammatical forms and performed well, successfully identifying major grammatical classes such as nouns, verbs, and adverbs. The structural transformations identify and use major syntactic categories such as subject and object in accordance with recognized linguistic hypotheses about basic word order and X-bar theory. In the instances where errors were made, they were usually understandable and correctible in linguistic rather than mechanical or conceptual terms. The system generalized well and produced robust translations of novel sentences, but it did not generalize the bilingual corpus, from about 80% up to a 100%. These results suggest that the same psycholinguistic principles that humans use to analyze language can and should be incorporated into computer systems.
Evidence of a noun/verb dissociation in aphasia suggests that the distinction between nouns and verbs must have a fundamental cognitive basis. I argue, contra Mervis, Silveri, Villa, & Caramazza (1998), that there is a categorical distinction between nouns and verbs but that the distinction is not purely lexical. The evidence is based on the analysis of the lexical selection of nouns and verbs in Broca's aphasia and Wernicke's aphasia. The expected noun/verb dissociation obtained for phonologically related substitutions and perseverations of semantically related substitutions. However, the converse noun/verb dissociation obtained for semantically related substitution errors. These results show that the noun/verb dissociation cannot be attributed to a simple phonological category deficit in the lexicon, semantic structures must be accessible. For Wernicke's aphasia, the majority of the substitution errors were semantically related to the target. Thus, the discrepancy of lexical access must occur at a point where semantic and phonological relations between words are simultaneously activated. An analysis of the semantically related substitutions showed that verb substitutions tend to be either more specific or more schematic in meaning, whereas noun substitutions tended to be drawn from a similar level of specificity as the target. These results reflect conceptual differences between noun and verb semantic networks. I suggest that this difference can be captured by the notion of relative conceptual autonomy.

Sheila Kenison (University of Massachusetts)
The role of prior sentence context in syntactic ambiguity resolution

Two reading experiments investigated whether prior context was used to resolve syntactically ambiguous prepositional phrases. Six conditions were compared: the prior context contained a matrix verb that was either dative, active + pronom, or transitive. PFs were either recipient complements or locative adjuncts (e.g. "The Congressmen read the article that Karen presented to the committee"). Ambiguous PFs were ultimately associated with the relative clause verb. Off-line judgments from 12 subjects confirmed this assumption. The Garden Path Theory (P Fresno, 1978; P Fresno & Bayers, 1981; Bayers, 1984; Carlsen & Fresno, 1983) predicted that context would not affect initial syntactic analysis. Complements were predicted to be read faster than adjuncts. The Constraint Satisfaction Approach (McDonald, 1980; P McDonald, 1985) predicted that when matrix verbs were active and the relative clause contained complement PFs, reading times would be longer than when matrix verbs were transitive or active + pronom. No differences were predicted for adjunct PFs. Self-paced reading and eye tracking results supported the Garden Path Model. There were no effects of prior context and complements were read significantly faster than adjuncts.

Alan Hynn-Oak Kiss (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)
How to negate universal quantifiers: Conflation of negator to VP and its consequences in verb-final languages

1. The syntactic distribution of the independent negative element nor in English is fairly free, as Klein (1964:316) notes: In English, the constituent negative--null negative (e.g. none, nothing, nobody, nowhere, nowhere) and quantifier negative (e.g. not many and not all)--is formed by a negated floating, in which the negator occurs contiguously to the left of an element under focus assignment (I.e. Jackendoff 1972:255). Payne (1985: 233-236) observes that not all languages, however, enjoy such freedom. In many languages, the constituent negation (as in negating quantifiers) is achieved only by some negating, where the negator occurs in the predicating verb phrase.

2. A general impression is that OV languages tend to have no access to negator floating. In this paper I take up this general impression as a working hypothesis, and attempt to see if this could indeed be a valid assumption cross-linguistically.

3. The results of the case studies I conducted on five typical OV languages (Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Turkish, and Tamil) seem to present the support to this hypothesized significance.

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Vosk Nguyen-Kim (Stanford University)
Negatives with quantified antecedents

Previous attempts to specify what reciprocal sentences with quantified antecedents mean have failed to account for the full range of data with a single method of combining an antecedent quantifier with the rest of the sentence. Solving this problem requires recognizing that the meaning of quantified reciprocal sentences really does vary with respect to the mode of combination and, in fact, the interpretation of the reciprocal itself. For example, (1) Most people know each other. (2) Most people that a master of combination to use is the strongest meaning hypothesis (SMH) of Dalrymple, Kanzawa, McHombo and Peters (1994). As the first mode is generally stronger for monotone increasing quantifiers, and the second case for monotone decreasing ones, the SMH correctly predicts different meanings for sentences with different quantifiers. This proposal is supported with a wide range of data from several corpora.

Eiji Kinoohita (Chuo University)
Adult's limited access to universal grammar in pre-drop parameter resetting

This paper will argue for adults' limited access to Universal Grammar (UG) in pre-drop parameter resetting by SS American college students learning Japanese as a foreign language (JFL). Japanese pro which is licensed under VP (LaMers & Saito 1992) is identified with a discourse topic by A' dependency (Inoue 1990) or with a sentence-internal argument by BY compatible indexing (Inoue 1990). In the experiment, 42 bound pro was excluded to avoid embedded complex sentences causing processing difficulty for JFL subjects. Compared to 1 adult native speakers of Japanese, JFL subject's incomplete parameter setting was obvious in an acceptability judgment test and a pronoun deletion test. Development over three levels, as evidence for on-going process of resetting (Fynn 1987), was not proved. These results cast doubt on adults' full access to UG suggested in the prior drop parameter research (LaMers 1989, 1989, 1985, White 1985, 1986). and support that the access is limited.
This paper presents an analysis of Telugu reflexive/middle morphology which provides an explanation for the following facts: 1) unaccusatives/passives and reflexives both use the r/ marker; 2) reflexive pronouns are grammatically not unlike the r/ marker; and 3) reflexives which do not get structural case are grammatical without the r/ marker. The analysis proposes that the r/ marker is purely functional, used to mediate agreement between constituents in Spec.Agr and Spec.Agr through successive adjunction to Chomsky's Agr heads, checking the agreement features of the elements in Spec. For unaccussives, the most-marked of these raises to Spec.Agr checking agreement against the r/ marker on the way to Spec.Agr. Reflexives marked with structural case fall outside the agreement system and are not subject to these constraints. This analysis reduces the anaccequences relations mediated by verbal morphology to an LF interpretation that is virtually identical to that proposed by Chomsky where the reflexive raises at LF and adjoints to the verbal complex placing it in Spec-Head relation with its antecedent, the only difference in Telugu is that the r/ marker ensures the necessary agreement features so only the verbal complex needs to raise, not the reflexive. In addition, it provides for a one-to-one correspondence between morphology and syntactic derivation where the various readings fall out from lexical properties of verbs (number/type of arguments).

Thomas B. Klein (University of Delaware)
Chamorro unmarked in optimality theory

Previous accounts of Chamorro unmarked (CU) suggest incorrectly that CU is only triggered by morphemes containing front vowels. Furthermore, both the directionality and the non-iterativity of CU had to be stipulated. In addition, it has been argued that the interaction between CU and stress necessitates a transderivational condition (TC) which allows reference to intermediate steps in the derivation (Chung 1983) or stress copy plus conflation (Halle & Vergnaud 1987). The TC relies on a serial conception of phonology and is, thus, at odds with parallel Optimality Theory (OT). Similarly, the principle of Containment prohibits any literal deletion of phonological material in OT, including conflation.

The proposal that underlyingly unassociated [er] is the trigger of CU can explain why CU can be caused by triggering morphemes without front vowels. Independently motivated constraints derive both the directionality and the non-iterativity of CU. Reference to the foot and the root via Generalized Alignment constraints obviates the need for both the TC and stress copy plus conflation. Thus, both the problem posed by the TC and by stress copy plus conflation can be solved advantageously by means within OT.

Tom Klingler ( Tulane University)
The creation of New Orleans

Once widely spoken in and around New Orleans, Louisiana Creole has now nearly disappeared from the city. There are, however, a few New Orleans natives who retain a fragmentary knowledge of the language their parents or grandparents spoke. While data gathered from these speakers must be treated with caution, they offer insight into a variety of Louisiana Creole which has never been described before, and thus make it possible to place together a more complete picture of the full range of variation which characterizes the language.

The paper comprises two main parts: the first provides an historical overview of the presence of the Creole language in New Orleans, while the second, based on interviews conducted with some of these speakers, examines certain lexical, phonetic, and grammatical features which distinguish this variety from those spoken in rural regions of Louisiana.

Huwai Kubo (University of California-Santa Cruz)
Acoustic accent: new evidence from Japanese compound accent

Japanese shows unique accents on compounds which are not present on monomorphemic words. This paper presents data on the accentual system of Japanese and some related languages. The data were collected from three dialects: Tokyo Japanese, Northern Japanese, and Kyoto Japanese.

The first section of the paper is devoted to the description of the accentual system of Japanese and some related languages. The second section presents the results of the study of the accentual system of Japanese. The third section concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings for the theory of accentual systems.

FRI MORN: Bagu

On phonetic interactions: Loss of directionalness in Sanskrit

The purpose of this paper is to solve problems involving voicing assimilation and voiced aspiration in Sanskrit, employing claims from two distinct non-derivational phonological theories: (i) Harmonic Phonology's claim that phonotactics functions as constraints including conditions on morpheme structures and (ii) Optimality Theory's claim that constraints are ranked hierarchically. It will be shown that only the combination of the two claims is capable of explaining the phenomena in question in an elegant manner.

Sanskrit has both progressive and regressive voicing assimilation. I propose the following phonotactics as non-derivational phonological constraints:

(1) Voicing Agreement: Adjacent obstruents have to agree in voice.

(2) [voiced aspiration]-Accommodation: [voiced aap] can associate only with segments having [voice]

(3) No [voice] cannot associate with a structure [voice]

(4) Morpheme Structure Condition: [voiced aspiration] is parsed at the right-most position

The hypotheses are further proposed.

(5) [voiced aspiration]-Stability: Pause H (Grassmann's Law)

(6) No Delays

(7) Pause [voice]

It will be claimed that the above constraints are hierarchically ranked as follows:

(i) (1), (2), (4), (5) + (6) + (7)
This study argues for three properties of the lian...yeidou construction in Mandarin Chinese. First, the particle lian is not only attached to a topic as argued by Tao (1990) but also associated with a focus, which may be a proper part of the topic or the whole topic. Second, the meaning of this construction is actually related to the meanings of the three particles. Essentially, the combination of lian and yeidou forms a grammaticalized complex construction in that ye or dou is related to the lian constituent. The lian constituent denotes the largest sub individual including the focus associated with lian and characterizes the focus as the extreme value among the alternatives. Third, the felicity of this construction lies in the particular semantic property of lian but in the interaction of the semantics of lian and the background knowledge of speaker and hearer. More precisely, the construction requires that the focus associated with lian is the least likely value according to the background knowledge.

Greg Lamontagne (University of Toronto) Keren Rice (University of Toronto)
Nan Ye (University of Toronto)
Deletion and coalescence are similar processes that present a problem for input-output relationships within Optimality Theory (OT, Prince & Smolensky 1993). These processes are alike in that they lead to a type of skewing of the segmental count between input and output forms that is traditionally considered to be a Parse violation. In some cases where a language has both processes, either could be found in a particular form. For example, in Nan Ye, the D-Effect triggers deletion of a /d/ before a stop-initial stem, and coalescence of the /d/ with the initial consonant of a fricative-initial stem. Accounting for both forms with just a No Coda constraint dominating Parse is problematic in that it cannot predict both the complete loss of the /d/ with stop-initial stems and the coalescence of the non-continuoy of the /d/ with the fricative in fricative-initial stems; an attempt to distinguish these cases in terms of a Parse feature violation is likewise untenable.

We argue that this parsing paradox requires a rethinking of the Faithfulness constraint Parse along the lines of correspondence relations (McCarthy & Prince 1994). Deletion is simply the lack of a correspondence relation; it involves a Parse violation. In coalescence, the output segment stands in a multiple correspondence relation with the input, avoiding a Parse violation.

Several theoretical results follow. First, faithfulness is not ever over and underparsing, but a result of correspondence relations. Second, multiple correspondence not only provides an analysis of the deletion/coalescence parsing paradox but also has implications for other faithfulness effects.

Richard K. Larson (State University of New York-Stony Brook)

Olga is a beautiful dancer

Olga is a beautiful dancer is ambiguous: one reading entails that Olga is beautiful but her dancing isn't; the other entails that the dancing is beautiful, but Olga isn't. Such ambiguity is often attributed to the adjectives: forms like beautiful are analyzed as relational, having an argument C (beautifulli(C)). Ambiguity arises from whether Olga is beautiful or not.

This paper proposes an alternative, event analysis that locates the ambiguity in the noun, not in the adjective. Dancer is analyzed as relational, taking a pair [enter] as its semantic value; the former is the agent of dancing; the latter is the event of dancing. Relation between Olga and Dancer is the event of dancing. When beautiful applies to Olga, it entails that the dancing is beautiful. Under this proposal, pure attributive adjectives like enter or heart are relational adjectives, having only one event-modifying semantics, whereas pure content adjectives like white or yellow have only the individual-modifying semantics. I show that this analysis avoids the broad, attractive parallelism between adjectival modification and deverbal modification under the Davidsonian event semantics.

How to do things with demonstratives

This paper concerns the use of demonstrative pronouns in a corpus of Finnish conversations. I show that, contrary to what has been previously proposed, speakers do not make the choice among the different demonstratives based on actual, physical distance of referential objects from the speech act participants. Instead, speakers use demonstratives in a dynamic context to facilitate their mutual access to referents in the Interactive context of ongoing talk.

Most standard references on dels (Fillmore 1971, 1982; Lyons 1977, 1982; Lakoff 1971; Andersen and Keenan 1985; and many others), either implicitly or explicitly, take the use of demonstratives to indicate actual spatial proximity or distality as basic, and the uses which are not based on actual distance as derivable from these. These accounts have generally been based on introspective data and illustrated with invented examples. In contrast, Hanks (1990), possibly the most comprehensive account of dels based on actual data, refutes the basic concreteness of dels as a myth. My data support Hanks' view of the meaning of demonstratives as dynamic and fundamentally social.

SUN MORN: Emerald

Paul Law (FAS-Berlin)

On finiteness, verb-second, and infinitives in Germanic

This paper gives an account for two striking properties of the Germanic language family. First, wh-infinitival complements exist uniquely in English (cf. English John does not know which book to read versus German *John weiss nicht welches Buch zu lesen*). Second, infinitival relatives with an overt relative pronoun are impossible in all Germanic languages (cf. English the person whom to talk to, *German der Mensch, mit dem zu sprechen*). I claim that the first property is due to the lack of lexical anchoring of some abstract finiteness feature in the C-position in verb-second languages, which is located in 1° in English. The lexical anchoring of this finiteness feature in C° must be by a finite verb, giving rise to the verb-second effect. I suggest that relative clauses are but predicative projections, which are subject to a general constraint according to which the head position must be lexically filled. Thus, while a finite relative CP is allowed as the finite verb can move to C, an infinitive relative CP (with an overt relative pronoun) are ruled out as the head C° position is empty. An infinitival relative IP (without an overt relative pronoun) are permitted in English and Scandinavian languages as the head IP position is filled by the infinitival marker (English to, Swedish att) with an empty operator adjoining to the IP. By contrast, German and Dutch independently lack null operators, as can be seen in finite relative clauses. This explains why infinitival relative clauses are not possible at all in these two languages.
Felicia A. Lee (University of California-Los Angeles)

Negative polarity licensing in wh-questions: The case for two licensors

This paper presents an alternative to the standard view that NPs in wh-questions are universally licensed by wh-expressions or by operators in specific CPs. Since argument and adjunct wh-questions show marked differences in NPI licensing, we propose that they contain two distinct licensors: a pronominal NegP as argument wh-questions, and a semantically weaker negative operator (NegOp) in the specifier of CP in adjunct wh-questions. Some of the arguments for this proposal are as follows:

(i) Arguments that contain NPIs or postverbal NPs are generally "rhetorical" questions.
(ii) Argument wh-questions do not license NPIs in subject position.

The standard account that an operator in specific CP is responsible for licensing in wh-questions wrongly predicts both sentences in (i) to be grammatical. The element responsible for NegP licensing is argument wh-questions must be below subject position. We propose that this licensor is an "invisible" NegP activated when an argument wh-expression (which originates in VP) moves through its specifier on its way to CP. The activated NegP serves both as a licensor for verbal and postverbal NPIs and as the "invisible" negator that forces the negative readings associated with rhetorical questions.

Young-Suk Lee (Yale University)

Tough-construction and accusative case licensing in Korean

This paper proposes that accusative case licensing in Korean requires a functional category as well as a verb. The functional category at issue is Aspect. The primary data comes from the tough-construction.

Accusative Case on a complement has been assumed to be licensed solely by a verb (Y.-S. Kang 1985, 1991, Y.-J. Kim 1990, K.-S. Hong 1991, 1993). In particular Y.-S. Kang argues that the complement of a [lative] verb is marked accusative. However, the Case pattern of a complement in the so-called tough-construction (Kuroda 1986; Yoon & Yoon 1991) poses a challenge for Y.-S. Kang's claim, where the complement of a [lative] verb is marked as nonaccusative as well as accusative. I argue that the tough-construction involves an accusative-nominautive alternation of the complement is due to the deconstruction of an independent aspect associated with the embedded clause (Kim & Maling 1994). Evidence comes from an aspectual adverbial and the imperfective/imperfective entailment test of the embedded clause. When there is no aspect in the embedded clause, the embedded clause has to move to Case licensing before spell-out (Chomsky 1992). The proposal on the presence/absence of aspect in the embedded clause for the accusative-nominautive alternation is analogous to Kim & Maling's analysis of Case alternation in the simple construction. Languages such as Scottish Gaelic (Ramchand 1993) and Hindi (Majumdar 1990) lend cross-linguistic support that pronominal Aspect plays a significant role in Case licensing.
A more or less traditional account would have it that pidgization occurs when second language interaction is reduced and simplified version of some language for communication with persons who are not members of their speech community. Similarly, a traditional account would have it that creoles are created when children learn a pidgin language as a mother tongue, expanding and complexifying the grammar of the pidgin for use within their own speech community. This paper will argue that this traditional account is not so much a reification as it is a reification of the appropriate description of the phenomenon. In particular, the grammatical structure of pidgin and early creolization languages are remarkably simple and are analogs of the phonological structure of pidgin, are merely less explicit in their phonological signal. Consequently, the complexity that is supposedly added to the pidgin grammar in the process of creolization is merely an expansion of the vocabulary of phonological signals reflecting the underlying grammatical structure that already existed in the pidgin. This account resolves a paradox in the development of Tok Pisin, which, according to Sandell (1979), has become a creole language.

Michael Mackert (Arizona State University)
Pickering's 'uniform orthography' and the early study of Net Pescu

The early missionaries in the Oregon Territory abandoned their first Net Pescu alphabet (Spalding 1838) in favor of a new one based on John Pickering's (1818) orthographic system for Native American languages. This paper investigates the theoretical and practical considerations informing Pickering's system and the consequent transcription practice. Pickering's system was practical and gave only approximations of the principal sounds of indigenous languages. For instance, he argued that vowel symbols did not represent separate sounds, but series of sounds forming a continuum. In English all represented the vowels in fall, far, far, and we argued that the principal sound, representing the whole series of these vowels, the representation of sounds from other languages, having phonetic values in between those of the English series did not require new symbols. Only one symbol for the principal sound, representing the whole series of these sounds, was needed. Following Pickering, the missionaries (Smith 1940a, 1941) established one-to-many correspondences for vowels (e.g., a [a, ə, o, ɔ, ɔ] and used symbols for diphthongs (ai, au, eu). They also employed the symbols b, ɖ, ɬ, m, n, p, s, t, and w, which had the phonetic values of the corresponding English consonants, and his digraphs sh and s.

Shabrah Mahootian (Northeastern Illinois University)
Betty J. Birner (University of Pennsylvania)
Pragmatic constraints on word order in Farsi

We show that discourse-functional constraints on Farsi inversion correlate with constraints on English inversion despite differences in word order. Farsi is canonically SVX, but permits a marked ordering of XV: 1. daer shahr-e kwad-i daer farsane de-te, i.e., waz zak nzedegh mikoaarandar in town-EZ smalls in France two-class old EZ women life did

Although this word order is like that of English topicalization, its discourse-functional constraints differ. For example, (1) may be uttered discourse-initially, whereas the corresponding English topicalization is ineludible in the same context. However, the corresponding inversion in English is felicitous, consistent with Birner's (1994) claim that the presented constituent in a felicitous inversion must not represent newer information in the discourse than the postposed constituent. Based on a corpus of Farsi data, we show that in all cases of XV word order with preposed PP, the information represented by the PP is at least as familiar in the discourse as that represented by the subject NP. Thus, the XV word order in Farsi corresponds functionally to English inversion.

Christopher Manning (Carnegie Mellon University)
(FRI MORN: University)
Empathy: Argument structure and grammatical relations

This paper argues for a framework that decouples prominence at the levels of grammatical relations and argument structure. The result is two notions of subject (as in Schachter (1977) and Guicherd, and van Gelder (1992)), and a uniform analysis of syntactically ergative and Philips languages, which show an inverse mapping in the prominence of the two highest terms between argument structure and grammatical relations. Examination of Inuit, Tagalog, Dyirbal, and Mayan shows that constraints on imperative address and control select, antecedent of anaphors, and the controller of certain adverbial clauses are universally sensitive to argument structure. Thus these properties of languages are always accusative or neutral, and we can explain why passive agents and causatives can generally be reflexive. However, constraints on relativization, topicalization, fociing or questions, specificity or wide scope, coreferential omission in coordination, etc., are shown to be universally sensitive to grammatical relations. Examining just these phenomena, which are sensitive to grammatical relations, we see that many languages are indeed syntactically ergative, and so this option must be maintained by linguistic theory.

Cynthia McCollon-Lewis (Empire State College)
(SATWFT: Widener)
When did African American Vernacular English really begin?: Clues from 18th-century Virginia

Focusing on colonial Virginia, this paper traces the probable origins of AAVE beginning with the late seventeenth century when England commenced the importation of slaves directly from Africa. It builds on previous research which proposed that in Virginia from 1619 to 1860, AAVE went through developmental stages which did not yield a distinct indigenous variety. Factors such as the following are considered: the beginnings of separate living quarters, the steadily increasing numbers of African and African Caribbean slaves, the establishment of clear relationships of inter-ethnic relations, and shifts in shifting population demographics which placed the European colonists in the minority in several locations within Virginia. It argues that AAVE is most probably an eighteenth-century phenomenon.

Louis McNally (Ohio State University)
Jair M. Fontana (Ohio State University)
Uncertainty and the distribution of bare plurals in Catalan

We argue that Torrego 1889 and others are incorrect in claiming that the distribution of Catalan bare plurals offers evidence for syntactic unaccusativity. This claim depends on the assumption that these bare plurals are licensed only by they are animate objects or unaccusative subjects. We show that this assumption is problematic and suggest an alternative explanation grounded in the semantics and pragmatics of these NPs. Our argument develops from three observations: (a) Many inchoative unaccusative verbs (e.g., anascar-se, to clothe) behave like inergatives with respect to the bare plural facts. (b) Additional context, particularly added descriptive material, can render putatively ungrammatical examples acceptable, including bare plural subjects of transives (e.g., (1)): (1) En aquest auditori hi hoquen màquines orquestres de tot el món. "In this auditorium orchestras from all over the world play music." (c) Analysis of the descriptive content of a bare plural can also improve an example. We conclude that examples like Vila gens, whistles people, (Rigas, to appear) are infelicitous, not ill-formed. We suggest that these NPs' nonquantificational interpretation and the novelty condition they carry that ultimately determine their distribution. Our work adds to the evidence against the existence of a unified notion of syntactic unaccusativity; it also augments the growing typological work on NP semantics and pragmatics.
John McWhorter (Cornell University)
The diachrony of predicate negation in Saramaccan

There are two negator allomorphs in Saramaccan. A occurs between subject and VP: *Di
muñfe də a waddi* "The man is at home", while nd generally appears elsewhere,
such as in imperatives: *Nd waddi! Don’t walk!* Nd has been licensed in a previous
analysis by the absence of a preceding subject, suggesting that it simply emerged via the
phonetic erosion of nd after NP. However, in two constructions, nd occurs preceded by a
subject: identification sentences (*Mi nd i tald "I am not your father") and possessive
sentences (*Di pind end ni "The peanut is not mine"). These occurrences are neatly
explainable dichotomically if we derive the nd negator from simple phonetic
erosion, but from the emergence of a via the fusion of a third person pronominal subject
with the following negator nd in topic-comment sentences, after which the new nontone
was rationalized as a simple negator and the sentence as a whole as subject-precendent: *Kofi,
da nd waddi "Kofi, he's not walking" > *Kofi gə waddi "Kofi isn't walking". The pronoun a
happens not to occur in identificational and possessive sentences, which explains
the persistence of nd in just these constructions today. The presentation demonstrates the
prominence of topic-comment constructions in SM grammar as well as pointing the way to
further interaction between creole studies and historical linguistics.

Diane Meador (University of Arizona)
The syllable's role in auditory word recognition

In this paper, I argue that segmentation of the speech stream prior to lexical access must incorporate the
classification of syllables as constituents, contrary to the Metrical Segmentation Strategy (MSS) proposed
by CUTLER (1990). According to the MSS, segmentation does not involve classification. CUTLER's and NORTON's
(1988) results support the MSS, which states that only full vowels in stressed syllables and their preceding
syllabic onsets are segmented. However, these results may also support the syllable hypothesis when
we separate the syllables in their entirety (including its coda) are segmented. I report the results of an
experiment designed to determine whether segmentation involves entire syllables. It employed a lexical decision
 task, in which subjects detected real monosyllabic words embedded initially in bisyllabic non-word CVVCVC
strings. Factors known to affect how well syllabic boundaries are defined were manipulated, including relative
stress on the syllables, quality of the initial syllable's vowel, and sonority of the medial consonant.

Results show that these factors are operative during segmentation. Because these factors differentially
affect lexical access (i.e., some syllables with particular properties promote lexical access, but other types
of syllables do not), the prelexical process of segmentation must incorporate classification of syllables as
constituents, contrary to CUTLER's (1990) claim.

Lisa Mens (University of Colorado)
Kate Reilly (University of Colorado)
Makoto Hayashi (University of Colorado)

Cognitive factors in the choice of syntactic form by aphasic and normal speakers of English and Japanese

Experimental narrative-elicitation studies of aphasic and normal speakers of English and Japanese
were carried out to examine two issues: the role of empathy in the choice of syntactic
form and the degree of independence of pragmatic and syntactic abilities in a range of aphasic
patients. Previous work (beginning with Bates, Hamby, & Zurlf 1985) established agragramatic
aphasics patients' sensitivity to information flow. Our work indicates that the pragmatic
constituent of 'empathy' (Kuno 1987) also has predictive value for sentence choice in both
aphasic and normal speakers, that pragmatic abilities in our patients are similar to normals,
and that the gross production error of interfering subject and object (found in a several types
of patients, not just agragramatics) can be understood in terms of a conflict between preserved
pragmatic competencies and limited syntactic ability.

We argue for the necessity of separating pre-linguistic pragmatic factors (operating in
Levelt's 'microprocessor') into two categories: speaker's impulse, which responds to salience
factors (Sridhar 1989) including empathy, and information flow, which relates to the
speaker's mental model of the hearer's state of knowledge.

(-50-)

Satoru Miyagawa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Against VP-adjunction scrambling

In a language such as Japanese, the two word orders, IO-DO and DO-IO, are commonly attributed to optional
scrambling that the DO in the 'basic' word order, IO-DO, and adjoins it to VO by reversing the second
word order ([yO DO] [yO TQ, L] I) (Hoji 1985, Saizo 1983, 1992). This paper argues against this VP-
adjunction scrambling. Note that Japanese observes Rizzi's Chain Condition (CC).

1) *[Tsukahara-and Suzuki-and] acq each other, nom t_i saw "Tsukahara and Suzuki, each other saw.
However, CC violation does not show up in the "VP-adjunction" scrambling...

[John-and] [sama] (passive-dt) [sama] t_i t_i (t_i) yoko-kalaisai. 
John-and (Tsukahara-and)-acq (party-at) each other, dat t_i introduced
John introduced Tsukahara and Mary to each other at the party.

This suggests that there is no trace, hence no movement. Thus, both word orders are base generated. As a
way of contrast, in the adversity passive CC violation clearly shows up.

2) *John [mumu-to] (mumu-to) o egasai-ni t_i 11hans-are-ta.

John and [father-acc son] acq each other, dat t_i criticize-pass past
John was affected by daughter and son, each other criticizing.

Using numerical quantifiers, I will show that in the IO-DO order, both the wife (IO) and the accusative
( DO) are true numbers, but in the alternative DO-IO order, the wives is a possession.

(-51-)

Adam Meyers (New York University)

Word order and the analysis of definiteness

I present a theory of word order with three parameter settings: predicate licensor (pred) first; pred last and
free word order. In contrast with TRAVIS (1983), I show that the pred, not the head, determines word order.
The parameter is set according to a default inheritance hierarchy (cf. Willenks 1981) made up of types of
pros (modifiers, degree words, theta assigners, etc.), syntactic categories and words. For example, modifiers
in English are generally clefted on the surface, and the book that I saw: the adjective, a type of
modifier is pred first as in The red book; and there are exceptional pred last adjectives, e.g., president elect or
described adjectives, e.g., the lake nearby and the nearby lake. Word order variation with adjectives is
more prevalent in Spanish, where adjectives are conditionally modified last, even though many adjectives pre-
cede nouns. e.g., a green pencil. In Spanish, the adjective order rule is assigned to an item in the hierarchy based on features of (a) element; or (b) its super-
descendents. (b) is only checked if (a) is unspecified. These parameters characterize canonic word order within a
language. exceptional lexical items, as well as intermediate level generalizations. A generalization for work
in parameter setting assumes that parameters are either set for lexical items (e.g., Wexler and Manzini 1985) or
for entire languages (e.g., Travis 1983). See Johnson, Most and Meyers (1993) for a similar approach for
Structured Feature Grammar, in which word order is linked to surface grammatical relations.

Phil H. Miller (Université de Lille 3)

Constituent structure: Complex feature structures vs. functional projections

This paper contrasts two approaches to the interface between inflectional morphology and syntax, and
describes two conceptions of constituent structure that they entail, namely the Principles and Parameter
approach and lexicalist theories such as HPSG. The P&P approach implies complex constituent
structure with relatively simple labeling of constituents. These must not only account for the classical
functional properties of words and phrases, but also for affix ordering, which must obey the Mirror
Principle (MP). The lexicalist approaches rely on simpler constituent structures labeled with complex
Attribute-Value Matrices (AVMs), and center constituent structure choices on distributional properties.

The paper presents that the P&P approach can be simulated in the lexicalist frameworks, in essence by
transferring the information content of functional projections into the AVMs labeling simpler
constituent structures. In the terms of MILLER 1993, it is shown that the P&P approach is strictly
included in Strong Generative Capacity in the AVM based lexicalist frameworks. It is argued however that
the MP is not a valid synchronic universal, and that P&P approaches to exceptions to the MP
would need to lose its restrictions. Furthermore, the lexicalist approaches are argued to be superior in
allowing a univocal intepretation of constituent structure.

(-51-)

SUN MORN: Emerald

(SUN MORN: Emerald)

(THURS EVE: Emerald)

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(FRI MORN: Emerald)

(THURS EVE: Emerald)

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(TUE MORN: Emerald)
Michael B. Montgomery (University of South Carolina)
Janet M. Fuller (University of South Carolina)

Regional variation in 19th-century African American English: Evidence from Freedmen's Bureau letters

The field of language variation has largely operated on the assumption of the homogeneity of African American English in the 19th century (the notable exception being the work of Edgar Schneider using the WPA Ex-Slave Narratives). Documents to test this assumption are available in a University of Maryland project, Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation. It includes hundreds of letters written by black troops, black freedmen, and their relatives in the 1860s to government officials. Black troops were recruited early in the Civil War not only from the North and Midwest, but also in parts of the South that were occupied by Federal armies (Kentucky, coastal South Carolina, southern Louisiana, etc.). A regional spread of letters was thus written, but most important is the fact that many of them are identified by historians as authentically coming from the signatories themselves.

This paper will examine three linguistic features in a selection of one hundred of these letters: 1) subject-verb concord (both singular and plural); 2) use of strong past-tense and past-participle verb forms; and 3) the apparent merger of front lax vowels before nasals.

Carinne B. Moore (Cornell University)

Speaker normalization for Mandarin Chinese tones

This paper reports results of an experiment examining speaker normalization for Mandarin Chinese tones. The experiment tests whether perceived speaker identity, coded by F0 range, affects tone identification. Synthetic syllables were created with F0 contours ranging from the midrising tone to the low-falling-rising tone, and served as stimuli for three continua varying only F0, timing of the F0 turning point, or both. In addition, natural carrier phrases were chosen from speakers with distinct F0 ranges, one low and one high. Subjects’ identifications of the two tones were tested in a series of experiments: for the control condition, stimuli were presented in isolation; in subsequent experiments, stimuli from each continuum were placed after a natural precursor from each of the two speakers, and were presented as sentences to subjects in a mixed block condition. Results show that identification of the tones shifts as a function of the F0 range of the precursor. For example, ambiguous stimuli were perceived as high tones following a low precursor but as low tones following a high precursor. Furthermore, normalization occurred even though stimuli were presented in mixed block condition, rather than blocked by speaker.

John Moore (University of California-San Diego)

Spanish causatives, control, and the mapping hypothesis

Moore (1991), among others, argues that Spanish causatives like (1), where the causee occurs between the causative and embedded verbs, involve object control:

(1) Javi hizó [iŋj, al miednico, [ŋ PRO, arreglar el coche] miednico is an object-controller

‘Javi made the mechanic fix the car.’

Farrell (1993), discussing Brazilian Portuguese causatives similar to (1), argues against a structural control analysis. Rather, he proposes a lexical control account whereby the causative predicate selects only a clausal event argument. This paper provides an additional argument for this lack of a structural controller. Mejías-Bilandí and Moore 1994 argue that causatives like (1) involve IP complements. The Mapping Hypothesis then correctly predicts a generic interpretation in (2a). However, note that uncontroverted cases of object control allow an existential reading (2b).

(2) a. Pedro le hace [ŋ o un gato [ŋ cazar ratones]]. Pedro le fuerza a un gato, [ŋ PRO, a cazar ratones]

‘Pedro makes a cat (generic) hunt mice.’

‘Pedro forces a cat (existential) to hunt mice.’

These facts find an account if we assume no object control for the causative in (2a); this way, un gato will occupy the Spec of IP, and will not be VP-internal for the purposes of the Mapping Hypothesis.

M. Lynne Murphy (University of the Wiwatersrand)

Agreement and lexicalization: The pragmatics of autonomy

Antonymy has played a crucial role in theories of lexical organization, being either the only relation specified within the lexicon, or serving as the example from which it is stipulated that many other relations (e.g., synonymy, hypernymy, metonymy) are crucially part of the lexicon. However, given the assumptions that the lexicon contains only idiosyncratic knowledge of language, if it can be shown that antonymic relations are predictable (that they are not arbitrary pairings of words), then they are not encoded in the lexicon.

This paper provides counterexamples or counter-explanations to a large number of arguments concerning antonymy, a part of lexical knowledge, as well as independent evidence for non-lexical autonomy. Instead of pairings of antonyms within the lexicon, an extralinguistic Principle of Opposition is sufficient to predict antonymic pairings.

Ennie Musan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Temporal modifiers and present tense/past incompatibilities

A certain kind of NP-internal temporal modifier ('in-modifiers') has a noticeable effect on the tense interpretation of its clause: In-modifiers with a past meaning are incompatible with canonical readings of present tense. The aim of the paper is to explain this incompatibility, which does not show with other NP-internal temporal modifiers ('of-modifiers'). The distribution of in-modifiers suggests that they differ from of-modifiers in being obligatory restrictors of quantifiers. I will argue that because of this, they can have wider scope than of-modifiers, so that they are able to affect the tense interpretation of their clause. The effects on tense mentioned are a special case of a more general incompatibility of present tense with past meanings that is also responsible for phenomena concerning the behavior of tenses in embedded clauses.
It is claimed that the lexicon is the most volatile part of a language and the most
likely to undergo change due to superstratal influence (Thomas and Kaufman 1988:37).
One would expect the same type of social stratification in lexical choice as has been
demonstrated for phonological variables (Labov 1966, 1972, 1990). I examine lexical
fact, the predicted patterns are not found. The contact situation is that of a rural,
isolated village in southern Italy. For many common items, words of both Francoproven-
gal and (standard and regional) Italian origin coexist in Faetar. My aim is to explain why
the two sounds are allophones of the same phoneme. Our analysis applies and extends on syntactic
A phonetic analysis of [v]-[w] allophony in Hindi

M. Ohala (1983) claims that the contrast between [v] and [w] is unpredictable in Hindi. We show that
the two sounds are allophones of the same phoneme. Our analysis applies and extends on syntactic

Phonetic [v] were observed in words such as: [vyan], [vorg], [bivyan], [bivsli], [bivra], [vivra], [vivra],
[vavara], [vavstav], [gav]; [w] were observed in examples such as: [gaw], [daw]. We argue that in the two contexts for [w], the phoneme is dominated by first mora of the syllable. [v] appears otherwise,
when the phoneme is in the onset [vorg], [bivsli], under the second or third mora ([pivstav], [bivra]), or
both ([bivra]). The syllable structures needed to support this rule are independently supported by the
previously unreported stress rules of the Hindi dialect investigated.

The purpose of this presentation is to propose a set of case marking rules for
Japanese. Although Japanese case markers have been under scrutiny since 1971a,
there are some examples which have been left unexplained. My proposal is that
Role & Reference Grammar (RRG) (Van Valin 1993) and Optimality Theory (OT)
(Prince and Smolensky 1995) provide a framework which accommodates all the
economies as well as other "regular" case marking patterns. Especially important
are the RRG notion of macrorole and the OT notion of dominance hierarchy. This
leads us to propose the following set of case marking rules for Japanese:
(1) Some argument takes NOMINATIVE case.
(1) Non-macrorole arguments take DATIVE case — "their default case.
(2) Undergoer takes ACCUSATIVE case.
(2) Case is determined by acquisition data and is extensible to typologically similar languages.
Apocrine adults and children with special reading difficulties often find it more difficult to comprehend spoken sentences containing object relative clauses, such as The man who the lady is kissing is holding an umbrella, than sentences with subject relative clauses, such as The man who is kissing the lady is holding an umbrella. Alternatives to Occam's accounts have been proposed: one account hypothesizes a structural defect, i.e., that populations have intact grammatical knowledge, but may fail on comprehension tasks because of limited processing capacity (Frazier, Shankweller and Crain, in press; Smith, Macaruso, Shankweller & Crain, 1989). To differentiate the two explanations, the present study investigates normal adult's reading of subject- relative and object-relative structures, obtaining on-line measures of eye movements. The results showed that compared with subjects with relative clauses, object relatives consistently presented difficulties for normal readers: 1) first pass reading times on these structures were significantly longer, and 2) regressive eye movements were more frequent. The results suggest the processing limitation account. The on-line processing profiles of normal readers showed the same rank order across normal adults have intact grammatical knowledge, the fundings show that the special difficulties associated with object relatives are attributable to their greater processing demands.

Mary Nigpokaj (Purdue University)

Semantic reconstruction

This paper presents a methodology for doing comparative semantic reconstruction based on recent insights into the relationship between lexical semantics and language change. Scholars have argued that lexical items can be represented as radial categories of chained meanings (Lakoff 1987); polysemy must be one of the mechanisms for historical change. If certain directions of change are likelier than others, then many of the reflexes of cognate roots that have moved along the same pathways in the daggers languages. The attested forms will be situated at different points along these pathways, so that it is possible to relate one cognate to another in likely chains of meaning, creating an artificial "radial category" with the proto-meaning as the artificial "prototype" at the center of the category. The converging chains of meaning make possible a fairly precise semantic reconstruction. The paper applies this model to 17 pāk roots which had previously been reconstructed with the meaning 'bend,' it then compares the new semantic reconstructions with the distribution and behavior of some of the attested cognates to confirm the new reconstruc-

Tohru Noguchi (University of Massachusetts)

Control, binding, and functional heads

Borer (1989) argues that obligatory control is captured as binding of "anaphoric" Agr. The purpose of this paper is to argue that it is the general property of functional categories that can enter into binding and to show that this captures various types of anaphoric phenomena seemingly unrelated to control. The evidence comes from control into DP in cases such as the inalienable possession construction in French, the third person possessive suffix in Finnish, idicentric expressions in English. This idea allows us to introduce an opposition "anaphoric/pronominal" as the feature of functional heads, which explains the exceptional behavior of verbs such as signal and help and the contrast between English personal pronouns which are functional and enter into variable binding and Japanese personal pronouns which are lexical and do not enter into variable binding (cf. Noguchi 1993).

Peter L. Patrick (Georgetown University)

Roles: A functional perspective on the narrative of illness

Despite much interest in the social significance of creoles, their opposition to standard languages, and the links between creole grammar and social/ethnic identity, most sociolinguistic work on creoles has focused on phonology, morphology and syntax to the exclusion of discourse analysis — through the latter has contributed significantly to understanding how speakers' complex identities are negotiated, established, and expressed. This paper examines an individual speech interaction (a Jamaican Creole speaker's narrative of illness) to the exclusion of discourse analysis — through the latter has contributed significantly to understanding how speakers' complex identities are negotiated, established, and expressed. This paper examines an individual speech interaction (a Jamaican Creole speaker's narrative of illness) to the exclusion of discourse analysis — through the latter has contributed significantly to understanding how speakers' complex identities are negotiated, established, and expressed. This paper examines an individual speech interaction (a Jamaican Creole speaker's narrative of illness) to the exclusion of discourse analysis — through the latter has contributed significantly to understanding how speakers' complex identities are negotiated, established, and expressed.
Shu-hui Peng (Ohio State University)
Perceptual evidence of tonal coarticulation

By representing assimilation as feature-spreading, non-linear phonologies recognize that these processes are nested in patterns of segmental coarticulation attested in every language that has been studied experimentally (e.g., Boyce, 1990). Production studies of languages such as Vietnamese (Han & Kim, 1974), Mandarin (Chung, 1988; Shen, 1990), Yoruba (Laniyan, 1992), and Taiwanese (Lin, 1988; Peng, 1994) suggest that tonal coarticulation, like segmental coarticulation, is universal. The current study examines the extent to which tonal coarticulation is perceptible. The stimuli were ten tokens each of two Taiwanese syllables: one high tone and the other with mid-falling tone in three contexts of following tone: high tone, mid tone, and mid-falling tone. The task of the listeners was to identify the whole phrase after listening to the first syllable. Acoustic analysis showed that the high tone was contextually more stable than the mid-falling tone. Anticipatory assimilation of Fu was found between the mid-falling tone and its following tone. The results of the listeners were that contextually determinable overt and covert features contributed to the recognition of the following tone. Consistent with the patterns of assimilation, the following tone was more predictable when the phrase started with a mid-falling tone than when it started with a high tone. In conclusion, just as segmental coarticulation does, tonal coarticulation changes phonetic features of neighboring tones which contribute to the recognition of the tone. However, the variability of the tonal features are constrained by the phonological system of the language, to maintain phonological contrast.

Karen Petrolo (University of Rochester)
Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)
On the direction of wh-movement in American Sign Language

Previously researchers have made the claim that wh-movement in American Sign Language (ASL) is to the right (Aaronson, Liddell, & Herbst, 1999). If true, this would make ASL typologically unusual, since the observation has long been made that if wh-elements move in the syntax, they move to a sentence-initial position. We argue, contrary to Aaronson, that wh-movement in ASL is to a leftward specifier of CP. We account for the occurrence of rightward wh-elements by independently motivated syntactic and discourse factors - not by rightward wh-movement. One factor discussed is a focus construction, by which focussed elements (including wh-elements) appear at the right of a sentence. Another factor concerns null wh-operators, which can be found with or without a focussed wh-element. Finally, ASL employs a discourse-orientation strategy, which tends to place presupposed information at the beginning of a discourse or the beginning of a sentence (through topicalization or dislocation). These all lead to the appearance of wh-elements in sentence- or discourse-final positions. Our analysis accounts for the variety of direct and indirect wh-questions which occur in ASL and allows us to maintain the cross-linguistic observation that wh-movement is leftward.

Betty S. Phillips (Indiana State University)
Ifcute or dictate? British and American dixylic verbs in-sige

Peter Gasterowski (1994) points out that although most such words originated in the Latin past participle -itus, the placement of stress has not been stable in English. Vibrate, for instance, developed penultimate stress in British English before the settlement of America, where it is still pronounced vibrate; but in the latter half of the 19th century, dixylic verbs ending in -ize developed ultimate stress in British English (vibrate). Thus in British English there currently exist adjective-or-noun/verb pairs distinguished solely by stress such as gyro/adj.verb and dictate/noun/verb. In my tracing of the development of this stress shift using British and American dictionaries, it becomes clear that in British English the more frequent verbs have changed first, developing ultimate stress. A similar stress shift in words like convince and correct/verb affected the least frequent words first. American English has lagged far behind British English, but it too shows signs of shifting to ultimate stress in more frequent words such as locate and dictate.

Colin Phillips (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Verb movement in early wh-questions

Based on a cross-linguistic study of the relation between wh-movement and inflection in the grammars of two-year-olds, we argue that the distribution of root infinitives decreases from properties of head movement (Ferre, 1989; Poeppel & Wexler, 1993), rather than the ability to truncate clauses (Crimson, 1992; Rizzi, 1994). The surprising relative sparingness of root infinitives in children’s wh-questions noticed by Crisma (1992) cannot be attributed to the fact that wh-questions force projection of IP and CP.

We take into account the fact that projection of CP and verb movement to CP often cooccur, and separate the contribution of these factors to the obligatoriness of inflection.

Cross-linguistic contrasts between English, French, German, and Dutch support an account of inflection in early questions, in which it is head movement to C rather than projection of CP which blocks the use of root infinitives. Only in German and Dutch, projection of CP and topicalization force movement to C so there is genuine contingency between XP movement and inflection in two-year-olds.

Colin Phillips (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Alex Mannix (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
David Poeppel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
David Pesetsky (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
The continuous and the categorical in neural representations of stops

We use Magneto Source Imaging, a novel technique which combines millisecond-resolution scalp magnetic fields (MEG) with millimeter-resolution structural brain images (MRI) to examine to what extent well established behavioral similarities between human and animal categorial perception of speech sounds is reflected at the neural level. We examine the response of human auditory cortices to acoustic vs. linguistic properties of stop consonants along voice onset time continua (ba-pe and te-de), in particular how extremely early representations of the stops preserve certain continuous properties of the stimuli and map other properties onto discrete categories. We compare the stages of mapping the acoustic VOT continuum onto perceptual categories in humans with results from single cell recordings of animal phonetic perception (Steinbrucker et al. 1994, Simon & McDonald 1988, 1989), which point to asymmetric loss of acoustic information at primary auditory cortex: within category distinctions among [ + voice] stimuli are lost, but are retained for [voiceless] stimuli. We discuss the consequences of our results for explaining known behavioral parallels and contrasts between speech perception in animals and humans.

Pilar Pilar (University of Arizona)
N words as Heimian variables

In this paper, I argue that Negative words (N-words) in Spanish should be treated as indefinite variables (Heim, 1982) with polarity requirements, and not as inherently negative quantificational elements (Zanutti, 1991, Haegeman & Zanuttini, 1991, among others). I show that treating N-words as Heimian variables provides a natural explanation for a number of otherwise paradoxical puzzles raised by an interesting counterexample to the well-known generalization that crosscussual negative concord in languages like Spanish is only possible across subjunctive complements.
Chomsky (1993: 15) proposes that the basic transformational operation is not Move-0, but rather Form Chain, an operation in which chains of arbitrary length with intermediate traces included are created in a single step. Chomsky offers one conceptual and one empirical argument in support of this claim. In this paper, I will argue that both arguments fail and conclude that Form Chain is not a feature of the computational system of the language faculty.

Maritke Post (University of Amsterdam)
Fa d’Ambu: strategies for passivization

In this talk I would like to discuss the strategies Fa d’Ambu speakers adopt to express ideas where speakers of other languages have to take recourse to a passive. Passive constructions realized through movement of the object to subject position do not (or nearly not) (yet) exist. Instead, people will use its active counterpart in combination with a generic pronoun. The object occasionally may be fronted, which makes the sentence come close to a passive in European languages, since the object is syntactically as well as semantically foregrounded. In order to give a proper account of passivization in Fa d’Ambu, I will take into consideration a number of other structures in the language. Since the semantic organization of the sentence is such that the Fa d’Ambu speaker can express certain things we are the speaker of another language has to take recourse to a passive, passive formation in Fa d’Ambu can not be expained without taking these structures into account too.

Ljiljana Pregovac (Wayne State University)
Choice of complementizer in Serbian/Croatian

It has been claimed that the complementizer "sto" in SC is used with factive predicates (e.g. "zaso=sorry, drago=glad"), while "da" is used elsewhere (Bibovic (1971) and Brown (1986)). However, factivity cannot be the whole story. Nouns that uncontroversially take factive complements (e.g. "cinjenica=fact; saznanje=realization") nonetheless select "da." So do some factive verbs like "zaboraviti=forget." Rather, it seems that two conditions need to be met for a verb to select "sto" that it is factive, and that it is a psychological (emotive) verb. This would capture the contrast between "zaso=sorry; drago=glad," on the one hand, and "zaboraviti=forget," on the other. It would also explain why emotive verbs "radost=joy; tuga=sadness; ushićenje=excitement" take "sto" complements, in contrast to non-emotive verbs discussed above, e.g. "cinjenica=fact; saznanje=realization." Emotiveness alone cannot capture the relevant generalization since some verbs (e.g. "voleti=like") take either "sto" or "da," rendering their complements factive and non-factive, respectively.

Paolo Polli (Rice University)
Indo-European *dA > *dh

Evidence from Greek, Germanic, and Sanskrit demonstrates a never before noticed change of PIE *dA (*d plus a-coloring laryngeal) to *dh. This discovery accounts for variation between aspirates and non-aspirates in such doublets as Arctic Greek pʰkʰos 'wine jar' vs. pʰkʰan 'wine.'

It is well-established that *A merges with both *ɣ and voiceless stops to produce aspirate stops in Indic. Martinet has argued convincingly that the widespread Indo-European suffix -ake derives from a suffixal sequence *eA-α, with presibilant hardening of an a-coloring laryngeal whose phonemic value was likely [ɣ] or [h]. The -ake- of phaidkanthus serves as independent evidence that the original form of this root was *bhid-κA. Phaisor represents a form transferred to the productive short-o class of nouns, with zero-grade of the suffix *eA-; i.e., *bhid-A-os. Thus we have *bhid-os > *bhid-αos > *pʰkokos but *bhid-Aes > *pʰkokos > *phaidkanthos, with late addition of a Greek suffix -ne.

The similar Greek doublet pʰkʰos 'bottom' vs. pʰkʰos 'base' as well as cognate doublets in Germanic, such as OE bodan/bom 'bottom', are to be explained in the same way as pʰkʰos/phasis

Rabia M. Queen (University of Texas-Austin)
Children in the linguistic market: Evidence from Turkish-German bilinguals

Is discussing power relations, Bourdieu (1982) suggests that linguistic utterances act as symbolic capital with inherent value in the 'linguistic marketplace.' While there have been studies which measure the 'market' value of specific linguistic forms (Sankoff and Laberge 1978), this study offers a bottom-up, ethnographic account of a specific micro-market, namely that of Turkish-German bilingual school children. For these children, bilingualism serves as a dynamic source of both in-group solidarity as well as power over the out-group (i.e. monolinguals) where value is placed on using the language which excludes monolingual adults, i.e. teachers and often parents. Within the constraints of their own marketplace, "pulling one over" on adults is seen as a positive act and children who can achieve such a feat receive great approval (i.e. symbolic power) from their peers.

Melissa Redford (University of Texas-Austin)
Determinants of final consonants in closed syllables of babbling

Do infants favor final consonants in closed syllables that are most frequent in the ambient language, as some studies suggest? Alternatively, or additionally, do they make use of their propensity, shown in open syllables, of repeating the previous consonant (reduplication) in violation of the typical ambient language pattern? This question was examined in 458 final consonants in closed syllables produced by 3 babbling infants in an English language environment which favors final alveolar consonants. No alveolar preference was found. However, 74% of final consonants were reduplicative, showing selective use of a babbling-specific procedure for production of early final consonants, by adding a closure to a close (consonant) open (vowel) cycle.
Bill Reynolds (University of the Witwatersrand)
Variation in optimality theory: The floating constraint

In this paper I offer an approach to phonological variation within the framework of Optimality Theory. Previous attempts to adapt the theory to specific instances of variation have encountered a formidable barrier: they depend crucially on the untenable proposition that every variant in a given language or dialect requires a distinct grammar in the mind of the speaker. Kiparsky (1993), for example, in examining the effects of the following segment on rate of deletion of final /h/ in English, proposed that the observed rates could be accounted for by assuming that a particular subset of constraints is active on initial /h/ and /l/ in English, but not on another. Since, however, it is a basic tenet of OT that every constraint hierarchy constitutes a grammar, we are forced to conclude that speakers must possess a complete grammar for every possible surface variant of every variable within their idiolect. To avoid this problem, I introduce the concept of the Floating Constraint: Within a given language, a particular constraint X may be ranked somewhere within a defined range, without specifying its exact ranking relative to certain fixed constraints which span this same range.

Conversely >> \textsc{CONV} >> \textsc{CONV}_2 >> \ldots >> \textsc{CONV}_n >> \textsc{CONX}.

By reexamining Kiparsky’s analysis through use of Floating Constraints, I show that it is possible to predict relative frequencies of deletion before pause, vowels, and consonants without the need to posit a separate grammar for each possible outcome.

John Richardson
Interrogativity and the \textit{mixed} analysis of \textsc{what} free constructions

The “Head Analysis” of Brennan & Grimshaw and the “COMP Analysis” of Groos & van Riemsdijk are the two most obvious ways to “force” a parallelism between free constructions such as “\textit{whether I speak to}” and “normal” relatives like anyone I speak to. Recent observations by Jacobson, Prince and others that many free constructions, including wh-verb free constructions, are structurally more complex than their relatives, however, render such attempts at forcing the parallelism questionable at best. In this paper, I will show that the “Mixed Analysis” previously proposed by Jacobson, according to which the wh-verbs of wh-verb free constructions appear simultaneously in normal wh-position within the clause and as the grand-daughter head of a super-derivation, is the only explanation that handles both the internal interrogativity and the external (and semantic) “paraphrase” of such constructions naturally. Moreover, by specifying conditions under which not a granddaughter wh-phase, but a great-granddaughter wh-phase within a super-derivation can become the head of an entire free construction, a very natural and so-called non-matching free constructions can be given that can be extended to a semantically peculiar class of free constructions in English whose many important similarities to the non-matching free constructions in other languages have been hitherto unnoticed.

Catherine Ringer (University of Iowa/Adam Mickiewicz University)
Hungarian vowel harmony in optimality theory

Vowel harmony systems in general, and Hungarian vowel harmony in particular, have presented descriptive challenges for virtually every well-articulated theory within the framework of generative phonology. The novel approach of Optimality Theory (OT) has been shown to offer insightful solutions to vexing problems of prosodic phonology and morphology. In this paper we will outline an analysis of the facts of Hungarian vowel harmony within the framework of OT.

We assume that in the representations of root morphemes back harmonic vowels are associated with the monovalent feature +f: front harmonic vowels and transparent vowels lack (natural representation for backness). Suffix vowels are not unspecified for or specified as +f in output representations are interpreted phonetically as front. Therefore, the specification of +f is in the input must be present in the input.

Benedikt Ruhrtucker (University of Pennsylvania)
Prenominal syntax: On the basic word order in German and Yiddish

Kaye (1993) claims that there is a universal basic order, namely specifier-head-complement. In this paper, we argue against this claim and present evidence which suggests that German is underlyingly SVO while Yiddish is underlyingly SVO. In complementizer-introduced embedded clauses, German places negation and prepositions in front of the verb whereas Yiddish places them after the verb. To account for the German order, the uniform approach above AgSp, unlike V-to-Comp, V-to-AsgSp cannot leave behind a prepositional phrase. Finally, the subject has to be headed above AgSp, V-to-AsgSp cannot leave behind a prepositional phrase. The following examples illustrate the difference between German and Yiddish.

(SUN MORN: Gold)

Paul Roberts (University of North Carolina)
The deletable complementizer: A diachronic puzzle

In the work of形式s of Afrikaans the conjunction jug can introduce a sentential complement that would begin with dat ‘that’ in the standard language and in metropolitan Dutch. The analysis of a subset of constraints on this phenomenon gained currency as a competitive alternative in the evolution of Cape Dutch. However, both explanations stretch the bounds of plausibility for dat is unique in showing an alternation between initial /h/ and /l/ in Afrikaans, and the only other known in the ‘World Beyond’ for a sentential complement (in Cape Dutch, Afrikaans, and languages in South Africa which follow the same stylistic or functional rules). The solution to this puzzle is that Afrikaans jug has a distinct meaning ‘every time that’ in the sense that Poems come to get the money’. This means that Afrikaans jug is a distinct and unique feature of Afrikaans morphophonology in contemporary Afrikaans and must be taken as an essential part of the lexical structure of Afrikaans.

(FRI AFT: Bayou I)

Julian Roberts (University of Hawaii-Manoa)
Hawaiian court records as a source of old pidgin texts: An update on recent research

Since late 1993, an intensive effort has been underway to uncover textual attestations of Pidgin Hawaiian (PH) and Hawai‘i Pidgín English (HPE) in Hawaiian criminal court records. Over 10,000 records for the period 1848–1915 have been examined to date. As a source of old pidgin texts, the court record corpus has proven itself superior in several ways to the more accessible corpus of published texts. Published texts contain biases (e.g., against pidgin use among native speakers, against pidgin use in rural and plantation areas) which severely limit their representation of the contact situation. But court records, due to the unique dynamics of the courtroom, contain testimony which more accurately attests the ranges of pidgin use in late 19th-century Hawai‘i. This fact suggests that careful consideration should be given to one particular type of texts on the amount of homogeneity in a pidgin/crorelo or its sociolinguistic status since skepticism.

(SAT MORN: Bayou II)

Robert M. Vago (Queens College/City University of New York-Graduate Center)
Vowel harmony systems in general, and Hungarian vowel harmony in particular, have presented descriptive challenges for virtually every well-articulated theory within the framework of generative phonology. The novel approach of Optimality Theory (OT) has been shown to offer insightful solutions to vexing problems of prosodic phonology and morphology. In this paper we will outline an analysis of the facts of Hungarian vowel harmony within the framework of OT.

We assume that in the representations of root morphemes back harmonic vowels are associated with the monovalent feature +f: front harmonic vowels and transparent vowels lack (natural representation for backness). Suffix vowels are not unspecified for or specified as +f in output representations are interpreted phonetically as front. Therefore, the specification of +f is in the input must be present in the input.

Bernd Hardt (University of Pennsylvania)
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(SUN MORN: Explorad)

(CAT MORN: Emerlad)

(SUN MORN: Explorad)

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Spatial nominal expressions are defective – many behaviors that non-
spatial NPs exhibit are excluded for locative/directional. For instance, while
non-spatial pronouns can strand prepositional phrases, spatial pronouns cannot strand
spatial prepositions. Them ↔ There. I would not put agent NP, as prototypically,
spatial NPs are singular and denote continuous areas – such obligatorily
plural place nouns as the Azores are marked. One indication of their atypicality
is visible in their behavior under pronounization: no them, which refers to the
Azores can be found in a directional: First we went to the Azores, and from
there / them to Miami. After non-spatial verbs, these pronouns seem
generally OR (describe the Azores) them / there, while after clearly spatial
verbs, they are out (reach the Azores / them / OK there) these spatial pro-
nouns follow the accessibility hierarchy, being best subjects, worse sources.

Edward J. Rubin (University of Massachusetts)
Almeida Jacqueline Toribio (University of California-Santa Barbara)
Genitive case, head movement, and the structure of nominals
In Romanian a genitive NP must be immediately preceded by a word that exhibits a form of the exclamatory definite article.
However, if the governing noun is indefinite or does not have the definiteness marker, a possessive case particle will be
necessary: the form of the possessive case particle depends on the gender and number of the person or thing
possessed. A possessive case particle will again be necessitated if a modifier intervenes between the governing noun
and the genitive NP. Genitive case may also appear on the arguments of nominalizations. However, if the verb on
which a nominalization is based has two arguments, only one case particle can be used, the other must be
omitted. In keeping with the advances of Ablative (1987), Rouveret (1991), and Bowers (1993), we propose the structure
below for nominals in Romanian, it represents a tree in which heads appear to the left, and the specifier to the right.

We assume that non-thematic NPs are generated in the specifier of DP, thematic subjects are generated in the specifier
of Nominal, and thematic objects are generated in the specifier of NP. We assume also that all specifier positions are
filled, headed by a case particle which assigns genitive case to the DP complement assigns structural case to its
complement (cf. Labov and Austin 1967). This assumption follows the assignment of cases which are compositional and
local. Having considered the adjacency requirement for genitive case assignment, we turn to the relationship
between the genitive phrase and the noun phrase. We bring to bear on this analysis evidence from languages in which
the genitive phrase is a pronounized form by a. We will suggest that the genitive modifiers above are best
understood as processual phrases.

Hutze Ruthmann (University of Groningen)
Before as a comparative
In German (*242) has characterized the temporal connective before as a "latent comparative." In this talk I will provide support for this idea by investigating certain striking semantic parallels between before and comparatives (despite morphological and syntactic differences), in particular concerning the licensing of negative polarity items and the interpretation of an embedded disjunction as a matrix conjunction. Following von Stechow (1984), I argue that comparative clauses denote maximal degrees, which can explain these properties. I then extend this analysis to before, essentially treating it as equivalent to the explicit comparative earlier than.

Jeffrey T. Runner (University of Rochester)
Part possession without explicit replacement
Chomsky's (1981, 1991, 1993) "Expansive Replacement" account of the sentences in English rightly, we believe, places the NP associated in SpecAG as at some level of representation, as supported by the agreement/Caesar and locality facts. Chomsky argues that essentially true this is to be LP, wrongly predicting that the NP should behave as if in SpecAG at that time (see Bliss 1992);

* There are few/some/two firefighters available (Cardinal only)
* Few/some/two firefighters are available (Cardinal/Proportional)

Our proposal pools the NP in SpecAG before the split to PP and LP. We extend Chomsky's and Loporcaro's (1989) "copy and delete" strategy to a movement. Deletion is essentially true the interface levels (PF, LP) except for the constraint that SpecAG be filled at PP ("The Extended Projection Principle"). We account for the attested PP/LP pairs while independently ruling out the unattested ones.

This account has the advantage over Belletti's (1988) "partitive" case alternative in BE to be able to account naturally for the agreement facts. It also provides an attractively explanatory equation for various "lowering" phenomena without invoking lowering as a syntactic rule (as proposed in e.g. Bliss 1992).

William J. Samarin (University of Toronto)
The limitations of nativization in language change
Tracing the history of the term nativization, first to describe a pidgin's becoming a first language of speakers, equivalent to creolization (Hall 1996), we consider the validity of the hypothesis
proposed in an article by Labov (1970) and seconded by Smith (2005) (the creep hypothesis). The hypothesis has been accepted as dogma. It is tested in this paper in one way. After a brief survey of data changes that have taken place in Sango (spoken in the Central African Republic), we consider what is known about the changes in the nation's capital, in 1975 and from 1988 to 1997. These changes lead to the conclusion that changes in Sango are not necessarily the linguistic consequences of nativization: there probably were too few native speakers when these changes have been.

Linn Sahlentellm (Cornell University)
Using question words and the syntax of operators in child Swedish
Children learning Swedish, a language with V2 movement in wh-questions and declaratives, sometimes fail to produce an overt constituent preceding the verb:

(1) *gar gen? (for *vad gar gen?) (K 2;2)
(what) makes it?

I claim that these V1 structures, rather than reflecting a lack of structure in the child grammar, reflect divergent conditions on the need to realize operators overtly. Based on natural speech data, I argue that Swedish child language contains a null, generic wh-operator, I show that Swedish children language reflects general knowledge of operators and their licensing, but that Swedish children have not yet learned that all wh-words have specific lexical features that prevent them from being null.

This analysis of non-adult V1 structures is compatible with a continuity view of child grammar and development in language acquisition. Children have come to the complete range of structure and UG principles without having acquired the language spectrum.

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Beatrice Santorini (Northwestern University)
Antisymmetry and scope in West Germanic

Attempting to derive linear order from hierarchical structure, Kayne 1983 proposes the Linear Correspondence Axiom (LCA), according to which the precedence and dominance relations between two nouns in a noun phrase exhibit the mathematical property of antisymmetry. Two of the LCA’s universal consequences are (1) that heads precede complements and (2) that rightward movement is impossible. This paper challenges these consequences, and hence the LCA itself, with evidence from quantifier scope in West Germanic.

As is well known, West Germanic infinitival complements exhibit considerable word order freedom, and the linear order of quantifier phrases and modals correlates with the unspecified T (cf. Hyams, 1994). V-to-T is blocked and the Head Movement Constraint (Travis, 1984) prohibits further movement to C. Therefore, overt checking of the temporal property in C cannot take place and children allow main WH-questions without overt V-to-C. Once the child’s T is fully specified, it no longer blocks V-to-T-to-C and thus temporal reference can be checked in C overtly. From this moment, V-raising to C in main WH-questions becomes obligatory.

Furthermore, the lack of V-raising in child language confirms the idea that T is initially underspecified.

Leslie Saxon (University of Victoria)
Complex pronouns, disjoint anaphors, and indexing

Hetz, Lasnik and May (1991) have proposed an analysis of English each other as a complex NP-type whose parts must individually satisfy their particular binding-theory requirements. (See also Katz & Sliker (1985) on Japanese complex reflexives.) Helm points out that their approach potentially solves a significant problem posed by the D og dr disjoint anaphor (Saxon 1984). By some accounts the analysis of this pronoun requires the dissociation of c-commanding and coreference (e.g., R. 1989). In this paper, I offer a full analysis of disjoint anaphors (DA) along with the idea that DA can support the conclusion that the reference possibilities for the whole range of syntactic anaphors can after all be described under the assumption that coreferring translates as coreference. (See also Piengo and May, 1994.)

Evidence for the analysis comes from a range of facts concerning the nature of the plural DA as a morphological entity, and from some rather arcane details of ‘direct discourse’ control complements in the language. The recognition of the DA as a complex form provides natural accounts of these facts of D og dr and, importantly, permits a more restricted theory of indexing than had been thought worthwhile.

Ronald P. Schafer (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville)
Preverbal adverb categories in Eniał: A report

This paper reports on ongoing documentation with respect to the Enialoid speech variety. Enialoid is a language roughlyAnimative restriction in have-predication

The subject position in have-predication constructions has been described as sensitive to animacy. This sensitivity, observed in data such as (1), is captured as a preference or requirement for animate subject or, more strictly, a human subject. In this paper, I propose that the subject in have-predication construction is not restricted according to animacy. The crucial observation is that inanimate subjects are perfectly acceptable when the theme argument in the predicate is characterized as associated or inalienably possessed by the subject, (2). I argue that the data such as (1) and (2) follow from the analysis of have-predication as an individual level predicate and the nature of the individual-level properties corresponding to it. I further show that this approach leads to an insightful analysis of the grammatical versions of sentences like (1), the have-DP-PP construction in (3).

(1) a. *The shelf has a lamp.
(2) b. *The shelf has two brackets.
(3) c. The shelf has a lamp in it.

Patria Schneider-Zioga (University of Southern California)
The topic is raising in ECM constructions in Modern Greek

In Modern Greek are interesting because EEC is possible with the subjects of clauses whose verbs are inflected for subject / predicate agreement. Various accounts have been proposed for these facts. I advocate a fresh approach: “EEC” involves the raising of an NP in a subordinate clause to the supersingular clause’s spec of agreement (O) (object); the raising is from a clause-peripheral position reserved for discourse topics rather than from the embedded subject position. However, there is no movement relation between the topic and the subject position; instead, the subject is a non-overt pronoun that renews the topic.

The proposed structure allows one to unify a number of disparate facts about “EEC” constructions in Modern Greek and explains why "EEC" in Modern Greek is not sensitive to the opaque-domain creating capacity of subject/verb agreement.
Armin Schwager (University of California-Irvine)

Caribbean Spanish phonology and its possible African phonology origins

The pronunciation of popular Caribbean Spanish (PCS) differs in many respects from that of standard American Spanish. Specialists have always thought that despite these differences, the phonemic systems of these two speech varieties are identical. Based on field work in Colombia and the Dominican Republic, this paper shows that the traditional analysis is in error. In PCS, an assimilatory process of the type /C1C2C3/ → /C2C3C3/ has led to a system in which fricative [y] and occlusive [g], for instance, are no longer variants of a single phoneme, as they are in all other varieties of American Spanish. The following examples illustrate this and two other systematic oppositions of this type (a total of six such oppositions exist in CS):

- *abbi* vs. *abbi* = [abbi] vs. [abbi]
- *aibo* vs. *aibo* = [aibo] vs. [aibo]
- *ayri* vs. *ayri* = [ayri] vs. [ayri]

The second half of the paper addresses the phonological origin of the contextual reductions under analysis. It will be argued that these are related to the phonological system of the Atlantic slave trade.

Deborah Mandelbaum Seymour (Queens College/Hunter College)

New women's suitcases: The possessive-adjective switch

A strong intuition among English speakers is that if a noun phrase (NP) contains a possessive form (POS), the POS must precede any adjectives in that NP. Data contradicting this intuition are shown in (1-2):

(1) a. my new suitcase
   b. new woman's black suitcase
   c. new women's black suitcases

(2) a. the woman's new suitcases are expensive
   b. women's new black suitcases are expensive

As the adjective's preceding the POS is the syntax and semantics of the POS, i.e. the POS is not referential. I argue that the base-generated position of the relative adjectives and POSs in (1-2)(a-b) is always the same. Yet the POS may move above the adjective, and this would not affect the words that may occur. In the case of nouns and pronouns, however, I argue that word order constraints force the POS to move above the adjective, yielding only one possible order.

Carolyn L. Smith (University of California-Los Angeles)

"Genitivus" in French are two separate consonants

Final consonants in French are usually produced with a release, but when an identical consonant begins the following variety of those may be formed (Khalil 1994). These derived geminates may be unlike geminates in languages with an underlying length contrast. However, Lahiri & Hankamer (1988) claim that these two geminates in Bengali and indistinguishable acoustically. In this paper, laryngeal in LSE for the features that have been on the divergence debate (cf. Myhill 1993, Sankoff 1986, Batey and Maynor 1989, Fossoli et al. 1987, and Butter 1989). It weighs explanations other than simple lexical descent from early AAVE for those phonetic. Sankoff 1986, Batey and Maynor 1989, Fossoli et al. 1987, and Butter 1989. It weights explanations other than simple lexical descent from early AAVE for those phonetic.
Keun-Won Sohn (University of Connecticut)
Rigid rigidity

In this paper, we argue that universally, the hierarchical relation set up at S-structure must be preserved at LF. Thus, a QP c-commanding another QP at S-structure always has a wide scope over it (Rainhart (1976), Huang (1982)). The purpose of this paper is to show that English is not an exception to this rigidity condition. We argue with Huang (1982) that any scopally ambiguous sentence has two distinct S-structures and that S-structure right dislocation of a QP is the source of one of these two structures. It will be shown that the scope facts concerning match all the relevant characteristics of rightward movement including the obedience of Right Roof Constraint (Ross, (1967)) and no multiple right dislocation. Furthermore, the proposed analysis can account for the scope facts involving wh-QP interactions (May (1985) and others). We show that all the facts follow naturally under the rigidity analysis since we assume that if phrase is composed of a question operator and an indefinite pronoun (Chomsky (1995)).

Arthur Spears (City University of New York-Graduate Center)
Primordial features of African American language use

The paper is concerned with how we might globally characterize African American (AA) language use, arriving at a characterization that describes a wide range of verbal behavior if certainly not all. I begin with Koehnken’s (1981) notion of high status speech, go on to consider the grammar of disapproving marking (Spears 1992, 1995), then on to the main section of the paper concerning uncensored language and “uncensoredmode,” in which language considered profane and/or abusive by many, has been normalized. Normalization has also been witnessed outside the AA community, suggesting that it may be a symptom of postmodern society. I conclude in suggesting, non-judgmentally, that AA speech, overall and relative to that of many other speech communities, has a “nausea turn,” which we may ultimately be able to relate to the AA historical experience.

SUN MORN: Bayou

Karin Speedy (University of Auckland)
Mississippi and Tch%C3%A9 Creole: A demographic and linguistic case

This paper presents a detailed examination of the early socio-demographic history of Louisiana with particular focus on European and slave settlement in the French and Spanish periods. On the basis of these demographics as well as some textual evidence it is argued that despite theoretical predictions to the contrary, a Creole language did emerge and ‘fell in situ’ in the period 1719-1770. Instrumental in the creation of this language, the superstructural input of which was the specific local variety of North American French emerging in Louisiana at the time, were those African slaves who had arrived 1719-1731. This Creole was spoken in the original areas of settlement, primarily along the Mississippi River (hence its appellation ‘Mississippi Creole’).

Demographics also suggest that the Creole spoken to the west of the Atchafalaya River (‘Tch%C3%A9 Creole’), unsettled until the 1760s, was the product of a semi-separate genesis. A number of linguistic differences noted in modern representatives of the two Creoles lend further weight to this assertion.

-70-

Beverly Spriggeki (University of Rochester)
Implicatures of frequency adverbs

Implicatures of frequency adverbs are shown to fall into two classes, based on the readings they yield in a context like (1):

(1) a. How often do you visit your parents?
   b. How often do you visit them?

There is (1a) indicate either that some of the events are associated with another event, or else that (generically) all of the events are associated with a set of events. Those in (1b) indicate only the "same" reading.

1. When John asks a cake.
   a. He asks it sometimes (every/always/rarely) checks the oven temperature.
   b. He asks it sometimes/never/always/rarely checks the oven temperature.

I argue that this difference in readings is due to a difference in domain possibilities: the adverb in (1a) can quantify over either a set of circumstances or a time interval, while those in (1b) can only quantify over situations.

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Keilichro Suzuki (University of Arizona)  
Consequences of Iambic stress system in Southern Paiute

This paper explores the relationship between stress and its quantitative consequences under Optimality Theory (Prince and Smolensky 1993; McCarthy and Prince 1993). In particular, I show that OT suffices the distribution of stress, voiceless vowels and geminates in Southern Paiute (SP), treating voiceless vowels as "better" weak members and geminates as "better" strong members of the iambic foot. Geminates (i.e., more insertion) makes an imperfect (LL) iamb become a canonical [LH] iamb (Hayes 1991; Prince 1990, etc.). I apply the same reasoning to voiceless vowels; devolving makes an imperfect (LL) iamb better; [a L] (voicelessest vowel). That is, this devolving arises simply as a quantitative consequence of tonic foot optimization. Thus determining an optimal iamb does not involve matching the canonical form [a µµ], but rather involves increasing the useslessness of quantity between the weak element and the strong element within an iambic foot: a foot [a µµ] makes a better iamb than [a µµ] because the former is more uneven. SP replication data from Spaie (1980) shows such an effect of foot optimization which is explained naturally under OT.

Kari Swingle (University of California-Santa Cruz)  
Information questions, identification questions, and (dis)core-linking

This paper examines questions with non-d-linked (Pesetsky 1987) wh-phrases like who (is) the he and is in particular the contrast between a question like (1) Who in the hell is he? which presupposes that someone hit John, and a question like (2) Who in the hell wants to read Ulysses? which carries no such presupposition, but instead carries the implicature that no one wants to read that book. Such contrasts illustrate a distinction between two kinds of wh-questions: identification (ID) questions (1), which ask for the identity of an individual whose existence is presupposed, and information (INFO) questions (2), which ask for relevant information, and carry no 3-a presupposition. Assuming Karttunen’s (1976) semantics for wh-questions and an analysis of wh-modifiers like in the hell as domain wideners (Katzman and Landman, 1992), such contrasts are accounted for. The denotation of an ID question is a singleton set containing the true proposition answer (x); domain widening increases the number of individuals to be taken into consideration as the denotation of x. The denotation of an INFO question is a not necessarily singleton and possibly empty set of true proposition answers (x); here, domain widening and the lifting of the restriction to relevant individuals is pragmatically infelicitous unless one intends to imply that no relevant individual satisfies the question. The paper concludes with the observation that long-extraction of a non-d-linked wh-phrase is in fact fact acceptable provided an ID or INFO interpretation of the question is made salient, thus suggesting that d-linking is not a core syntactic analysis, the critical factor for acceptable long-extraction.

Sali Tagliamonte (University of Ottawa)  
Shana Poplack (University of Ottawa)  
Ejlke Eze (University of Ottawa)  
Dla don kom where? Past temporal reference in Nigerian Pigdin English

In this paper we study the past temporal reference system in Nigerian Pigdin English (NPE), as extended pidgin said to exhibit prototypical creole features where verbs may be marked with various periphrastic particles (e.g., don, bin, kom) or zero. A number of empirical studies have contested the claims of the creole prototype and as already pointed out by Sankoff (1990), this scenario is complicated by the ubiquitous presence of zero. What can explain the choice of markers?

Making use of variable rule analysis and extrapolating from proposals in the literature, we examine a number of linguistic features said to be relevant to temporal reference in creoles (e.g., contextual disambiguation, as well as those attributable to related vernaculars (e.g. verb and sentence type, remoteness) and universal language processing (e.g. narrative structure, discourse sequencing, phonological reduction). We then assess the contribution of each individual factor (or combinations thereof) to the probabilistic that different past temporal reference forms will surface in NPE. Preliminary results suggest that certain general constraints on temporal sequencing (e.g. mark on preceding reference verb) are most significant, with contextual disambiguation and grammatical elements (e.g. temporal conjunction) playing only a minor role. Punctuality plays a greater role in marking the past than anteriority, which is relevant, but only to the presence of overt forms. This raises the question of the nature of the morphosyntactic distinctions made by the various markers in the NPE past temporal reference system, and the role of zero within it. We explore the implications of these findings for inferring the nature of the underlying grammar giving rise to the surface patterning of markers.

Chiaton Takahashi (Cornell University)  
On the illocutionary and syntactic nature of reflexivization

The purpose of this study is to give a universal account of the phrase structures of anaphors, using Chinese and Japanese as data. I prove in this study that the notion of logophoricity has to be incorporated into the Japanese movement account. My claims are as follows: (i) Both logophoricity and syntactic movement have to be taken into consideration in order to account for reflexivization in Japanese and (ii) Syntactic movement is possible only for apparent long-distance binding, but not for subex-binding. This analysis is illustrated by the possibility of source-binding in Japanese.

Ishida (1991) analysis wherein Japanese ziban is an operator anaphor. Zitan, however, is not in contrast to the former which raises at LF, the latter never raises. In my analysis, two separate positions in the phrase structure of a reflexive indicate the features [± logophoric] on the one hand, and the features [± operator] on the other, that is, the complement of D and the head D, respectively.

Assuming the universal nature of LF-movement, it seems plausible that this basic analysis holds comparatively. In Chinese, zib can be either an operator anaphor like Japanese ziban or a non-raising anaphor like Spanish autoeprothetic reflexives must occur with the latter type. The apparent lack of logophoricity in Chinese zib can be accounted for by an independent property of this language, that is, unlike Japanese ziban requires the antecedent to be embedded in the phrase headed by the locative word nian rather.

Carol L. Tenny (University of Pittsburgh)  
Concerns on psych verbs in Pittsburghese

A dialect of American English spoken in the Pittsburgh area in which it is possible to say The car needs washed, sheds light on the question of whether or not psych verbs can form verbal passives. In this construction the complement of the matrix predicate must be a verbal passive; adjectival passives cannot appear in the construction.

Evidence for this includes the facts that an adjective cannot appear in place of the verb (The car needs clean); and adjectival adverbs typical of verbal, and not adjectival adverbs, appear in the construction (The car needs washed in an hour). A wide range of verbs can appear in the complement, with one principed exception; verbs of psychological state with expperiencer objects and stimulus subjects cannot appear as the embedded verb (*The actor needs frightened/worried/interested by the play). The constraints on psych verbs in this Pittsburghese construction can be explained as part of the more general constraint on verbal passives, if psych verbs can not form verbal passives. These phenomena in this dialect may be taken into account in theoretical discussion of psych verbs, and verbal and adjectival passives.

Alice G. B. ter Meulen (Indiana University)  
Focus in aspectual adverbs

Since aspectual information is essentially quantitacional in nature, the focus-sensitive restrictions using the aspectual adverbs already, still, still not, not yet concern the beginning and ending stages of events described. Two points of view on the alternatives are created; the imperfectly merely reversing polarity of the given event type preserving the central reference time, and the perfective describing alternative temporal relations between two stages and the current reference time. In the representation of focus-sensitive restrictions (Rooth (1985), (1992) and Partee (1991)), the focus-frame, determining the set of available adverbials, is included in the restrictor, and the asserted information is incorporated in the nuclear scope. We present a tripartite representation of aspectual focus to provide the structure for polarity transitions in restrictor and nuclear scope expressed by null constructions and discuss why prosodic information is required only for certain aspectual adverbs to trigger focus effects.

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-Morn Explorers

(FRI MORN: Gold)

(SUN MORN: University)

(FRI MORN: Bayou)

(FRI MORN: Emmeral)

(SAT MORN: Emeral)

(FRI MORN: Explorers)
The grammaticalization of repetitive and inchoative verbal

In Cape verdean and Principean Creole we find a number of grammaticalized elements for the codification of REPITITION and INCOHESIVE VERB.

Though these elements descend etymologically from the infix or left-labeled language, the origin of these categories is controversial.

The paper discusses to what extent these categories follow patterns of the infix or left-labeled language which is PEROUSE, or resemble context-independent grammaticalizations.

The role of language in the cultural balance is the most important key in the understanding of humanity's ever-changing place and in our understanding of the balance of power in society. Language is a pervasive role on language change. The inherent attraction of Western European to the economic advantages of Byzantium and the Middle East led them to use religion and ideology as the excuse for conquest and plunder. Conquest and imperialism of the conquered play a pervasive role in all the for conquest and plunder. Conquest and imperialism of the conquered play a pervasive role in all the over.

The basic linguistic elements of Cypriot Greek, the central task is to penetrate the relationship between history and language. Since many varieties are simultaneous and interrelated, the socio-economic level has a linguistic specific form and function that enables one to deal with individualized changes that can establish generalizations. In such situations one may properly think of linguistic change both as evolutionary and due to contact.

Although there has been interest among Arabists in the language of 'intermediate' varieties of the language, i.e., those involving some mixture of the High (H) and Low (L) (Ferguson 1959), there has been little effort to relate issues of variability in these intermediate varieties to work on the consequences of language contact for the varieties themselves (Thompson & Kaufman 1988). This study attempts to analyze these varieties as cases of diglossic switching, i.e., codeswitching involving the H and L varieties. This study attempts just such a move by considering diglossia as a case of prolonged language contact between two historically related varieties and by re-analyzing a sample of "mixed Arabic" (Taimoudi 1984), using Myers-Scotton's (1993) Matrix Language-Frame model of grammatical structure in codeswitching. The data in question are interesting because they include cases in which the H and L alternate as matrix for diglossic switching.

Thus, these data permit a testing of Myers-Scotton's model with two matrix varieties and hence two embedded varieties as a type of codeswitching that has been the subject of speculation (e.g., Scotton 1986, Myers-Scotton 1993). In this study, however, a more complete analysis is offered of sociolinguistically informed theory of language variation and change while testing the most promising account of the most productive constraints on codeswitching with varieties of a language characterized by root-and-pattern morphology.
Tilo Weber (University of Colorado)

Gender variation in German: Observations and explanations

Most scholars have assumed that gender in German is assigned in the lexicon either arbitrarily or as a metaphorical extension of natural sex. Only recently, Zabin and Köpcke (1981, 1984, 1986), among others, have pointed out that speakers, for gender assignment, rely on the significant correlations between structural properties of German nouns and their gender. Most of the assignment principles stated are soft in that they may be confirmed in the course of interactions between competing principles. Based on questionnaires and a corpus analysis, the current study provides the first systematic argument that there are nouns in German that vary with respect to gender. I distinguish two types of gender variation: intra- and interpersosnal variation. Whereas both types of variation are observable on the part of recipients (as opposed to speakers), for speakers variation was only found when acting as subject.

Based on token counts and phonetic, morphological, and semantic analyses. I suggest that nouns with varying gender share a number of features: (i) they are of low frequency in discourse; (ii) they qualify either under conflicting principles or under no principle at all; (iii) none of the nouns with varying gender was found to be subject to principles that are particularly powerful in assigning gender, like the Last Member Principle (Z&R 1984). In a number of cases, variation can be explained by reference to process of linguistic charge like loss of gender marking in loan words from Latin. This study supports the findings made by Zabin, Köpcke, and others on gender assignment. From this point of view, gender variation is not the inexplicable and exceptional phenomenon it has been said to be, but is expected as a result of the interaction between different assignment principles.

Stephen Wechsler (University of Texas-Austin)

Subject position in Finnish: Evidence from the possessive reflexive

The Finnish possessive reflexive suffix (Px) must be bound by a subject. This paper begins with an observation: while a nominative binder of Px may precede or follow the verb, an oblique binder must precede the verb. It is argued that Finnish, despite its relatively free word order, has a configurational option for signalling subjecthood, but that Finnish can indicate grammatical relations with case and therefore often fails to exploit the subject position option. Based on similar observations in other languages which have relatively free complement order and allow oblique subjects (e.g. Korean), we speculate that the subject position is a universal option. This analysis fares better than the topic-position theory (e.g. Viklander 1969) in accounting for these facts, since the latter view fails to explain the difference in word order variability for nominative versus oblique arguments.
June Wickboldt (Indiana University)
Temporal and causal meanings of since

Linguistic information, it has been argued, is insufficient in accounting for temporal reasoning. World knowledge is crucial for temporal reasoning involving causal relations. The connective since, having both causal and temporal meanings, is particularly relevant to the discussion. This paper focuses on the meanings of since when its argument is a simple past or present perfect state description. The meanings were distinguished by several tests. The analysis shows that the referential properties of tense, aspect, and aspectual class, along with the selectional constraints on temporal since can predict the temporal relations in sentences with since clauses.

Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue University)
Backwards signing and the representation of sign structure

Language games and backwards speaking allow investigation of phonological representations, especially the syllable level (Cowan 1989; Cowan et al 1981, 1982, 1985, 1987, 1990; Sherzer 1976; Tsunoda 1983). Cowan and colleagues found that when subjects reverse words, syllabic or phonemic segments are respected. Our study of backwards signing by 4 deaf community users of ASL provides evidence that signers treat monosyllabic signs in ways that are not compatible with proposed sequential models of sign structure (Liddell 1984; Sandler 1989; Perlmutter 1992). Some signers respect syllable boundaries for disyllabic signs by reversing movement in each syllable while keeping the syllables in forward order. Other signers treat the disyllabic sign as a path spanning the syllables; their reversals start at the ending location and trace to the starting location. These data indicate that signers use their mental models to determine what should be reversed and how. There is strong support for the syllabic basis of such models and for the claim that sign syllables have only initial and final feature specifications without additional internal segmentation.

Backwords signing provides further support for our hypothesis that the effects of the modality in which language is produced are seen below the syllable level of grammar and not above. We conclude that speech and signing differ fundamentally on internal syllable organization.

Caroline R. Wilshire (Yale University)
A constraint-based approach to Tamil segmental alternations

This paper develops a constraint-based account of segmental alternations in Tamil, and improves upon the previous analysis based on rules within lexical Phonology (Christides 1988). In the process, the paper presents new data on the distribution of eponym and assimilation in phrasal contexts, showing how these too are related to syllable and word-based constraints. Evidence from Tamil motivates one post-lexical and two lexical levels of representation, each with its own weighting of the same constraints, and grounds a discussion of the relationship between constraint ranking in Optimality Theory and conspiracies in phonological theory.

Yiwen Wu (University of Toronto)
Complex rimes in Mandarin

This paper examines complex rimes in Mandarin and accounts for the absence of certain rimes, focusing on the relationship between the sonority hierarchy and place marking. Complex rimes consist of two vowels or a vowel and a nasal /n/ or /ŋ/. (1) lists the occurring rimes and (2) the non-occurring rimes. The nucleus is more sonorous than the preceding element in the rime is marked for place; second, the nucleus is more

Janet Zhiqun Xing (University of Vermont)
Grammaticalization of emphatic marker Idah in Mandarin

The current paper is a diachronic study of the grammaticalization of Idah from a content word meaning ‘connect’ to an emphatic marker meaning ‘even’ in Mandarin. There has not been much study of this subject except for a few studies (e.g. Chou 1990; Marie-Cloude 1979) discuss Idah’s modern usage. In this paper I will show that during the 7th century, Idah, used as a verb, first obtains the meaning of ‘including’. This change (both semantically and syntactically) enables Idah to express the meaning of ‘and’ and later to express emphasis ‘even’. Syntactically, the process of change can be illustrated by the following hierarchy: verb-combining-conjunction-ephematic marker. I argue that there are a number of theoretical issues involved in the development of the word Idah. First, metaphor (Bybee and Pagliuca 1985; Sweiether 1988; Tragott and Xiong 1992) plays an important role at the first stage of semantic change: from ‘connect’ to ‘including’, but this is not the only factor. Information strengthening is also essential for that change. Then, I will show that among other things the syntactic function of Idah as a conjunction triggers the second step of semantic change: from ‘including’ to ‘even’, which is quite different from the development of the object marker (Idah) or passive marker (Idah) happened during the same time period. I conclude that it is the interface between semantic and syntactic change that leads to the grammaticalization of Idah from a content word to an emphatic marker. These results not only provide evidence that the semantic-pragmatic processes are definitely involved in grammaticalization, but suggest that syntactic change could also be a major factor in grammaticalization.

Li-chung Yang (Georgetown University)
Prosodic organization in discourse

Recent research on intonation has suggested that intonation is multi-dimensional and is crucial in communicating complex layers of meaning. Building on previous work on discourse intonation (Brown, 1980; Hirschberg & Pierrehumbert, 1986; Ayers, 1992), this study investigates the prosodic system of Mandarin Chinese by acoustically and perceptually analyzing intonation from a broader perspective of discourse organization and topic structure. The corpus consists of 6 hours of recorded natural spontaneous conversation, with subsections of the conversation digitized. Examination of the pitch movements in the dialogue shows that discourse is both hierarchically and interactively organized and that intonation signals systematically the organization of discourse topic and discourse activity. My data show that the hierarchical topic organization is often marked by pitch raising for topic initiations, lowering for closings, and also by a regular size of downstep and upsip between intonational phrases. Syntactic structure, in particular, is characteristic of further development of the topic and signals a specific hierarchy in the presentation of ideas. Discourse activities such as interruptions, topic and floor negotiations, however, interrupt the discourse flow and are often signalled by sudden pitch spurs. Evidence is also presented that patterns of convergence and divergence in intonation arise naturally from the cooperative flow of discourse, and that a mutual working out of intonational processes is used by discourse participants.
Henry Zoren (Portland)  
Did white speakers of Chinook jargon have an Indian target phonology? Historical evidence from the Lower Columbia River

It has been claimed that the Chinook Jargon of White European-language speaking users lacked phonetic features and segments unique to Pacific Northwest indigenous languages. It is not immediately clear why this should be so, since indigenous languages account for over half of the language's lexicon, and it is known that Indian users of Chinook Jargon retained such features and segments in their productions of indigenous-derived items. While phonetic data are not well preserved in early documentary sources, some early evidence from the lower Columbia River region does suggest that at least some White speakers attempted to appropriately produce indigenous phonetic features and segments for indigenous-derived items. On the other hand, it appears that other Whites made no such attempt, preferring Europeanised pronunciations like those modified in the late-nineteenth century dictionary. Besides providing evaluations of the relevant sources, this paper also offers some speculations as to why some White speakers were motivated to "sound Indian," while others were not.

Cheryl Zoll (University of California-Berkely)  
Conflicting directionalities: The case of Japanese mimetic palatalisation

The limits of parallel output evaluation in Optimality Theory (Prince & Smolensky (1991), McCarthy & Prince (1993)) force re-assessment of phenomena for which previous analyses have relied on serial rule application, often leading to new insights unavailable in other frameworks. Japanese Mimetic Palatalization (Mester and Ito (1989)), which has been analyzed as requiring serial derivation with two directional rules—one applying right-to-left and the other left-to-right—thus constitutes an important challenge to the non-derivational framework. This paper argues that the ostensible bidirectionality of mimetic palatalization arises from the interaction of two universal constraints: ALIGN RIGHT (McCarthy and Prince (1993)) and a (stem-initial) LICENSING CONDITION (Goldsmith (1990), Ito and Mester (1993)). The analysis reveals the relationship between the mimetic pattern and other phenomena governed by general principles of licensing and as a consequence undermines the role of mimetic palatalization in motivating contrastive underspecification.

C. Jan-Wouter Zwart (University of Groningen)  
On the relation between scrambling and verb movement

It is a generally held view that scrambling (defined as A-movement of a noun phrase to Spec,AgrOP) is dependent on verb movement (Holmberg 1986, Vikner 1990, Chomsky 1992). This is referred to as 'Holmberg's Generalization' (HG). This paper contains a reassessment of the empirical and conceptual argumentation supporting HG. Of the Germanic languages under consideration, English and Mainland Scandinavian are irrelevant, Continental West Germanic contradicts HG, and Icelandic presents questionable support for HG. Conceptually, HG lacks intuitive plausibility when scrambling is analyzed in a representational approach, adopting the copy theory of movement of Chomsky (1992).
Colloquium:

The relation between aspectual viewpoint and situation type:
Aspectual systems in Universal Grammar and in languages of the world

Imperial Ballroom
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Organizer:
Carlota Smith (University of Texas-Austin)

Discussants:
Bernard Comrie (University of Southern California)
Carol L. Tenny (University of Pittsburgh)
Alice G. B. ter Meulen (Indiana University)

A two-component theory of aspect is presented, followed by a discussion of how the theory deals with some important specific topics. Aspect is the semantic domain which conveys temporal point of view in language. The semantics of a language give information about aspectual viewpoint (perfective, imperfective) and type of situation (state, event). It is well known that the two are related. In the two-component theory, they are analyzed as independent, interacting components of an aspectual system. The aspectual meaning of a given sentence is a composite of the value of each component as it appears in the sentence. The approach is a general one which works nicely for languages with very different aspectual systems. Thus aspect is a parameter which varies along certain dimensions and which plays a role in languages generally.

The approach illuminates certain well-known puzzles, such as the relation between stative and progressive. They are similar in some ways, such as their effects in the advancement of narrative; yet differ significantly. Here they are analyzed as members of different categories, which are similar in that both present open situations (situations without endpoints). Another area of interest is the variability of situation types. The aspectual value of a verb constellation may be different in different syntactic contexts, as shown by syntactic and semantic criteria.

To account for such shifts, a basic level and derived level of categorization is proposed. Clashes in aspectual features of several kinds may trigger a shift from the basic level to the derived level. This account illuminates the role of boundness in both levels of situation type.
Thursday, 5 January 1995

Symposium: Against multilateral comparisons
International Ballroom
8:00 - 11:00 PM

Organizer: M. Lionel Bender (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)
Discussants: Sheila Embleton (York University)
William Baxter (University of Michigan)
Alan Kaye (California State University-Fullerton)

Joseph Greenberg and his followers assert that their "method of multilateral comparisons" (MLC) is a legitimate alternative or replacement for the usual comparative-historical methodology. In fact, "multilateral comparisons" is not a method. It is a pretheoretical survey of data, not usually included in scientific reports. There are no real controls on its use, and its results are, therefore, purely subjective.

Much pseudo-scientific work based on use of MLC ("the mother tongue, global etymologies, Nosstratic, etc.") has recently caught the attention of the educated public. The eventual acceptance of the overall outline of Greenberg's genetic classification of African languages done in the 1950's is taken by some as validation of the "methodology." Careful examination indicates that this is a case of a generally correct classification arising from work containing a mixture of sound and unsound methodology and careless presentation of data. Its success is no guarantee that Greenberg's New World classification or the in-process "Eurasian" is valid.

In fact, it is possible to refute MLC explicitly. In this organized session, paper presenters address two issues: refutations of the rationale of MLC and empirical case studies of both soundly established and unproven proposed genetic classifications.

Donald Ringe presents the results of further applications of his probabilistic test to known genetic families and to groups for which MLC "long-rangers" have proposed genetic unity. In particular, he addresses the problems of individual quirks of language families which complicate the application of the test.

M. Lionel Bender offers comments on the good and bad of Greenberg's African classification and then undertakes a case study of East Sudanic, the largest subfamily within the controversial Niloh-Saharan phylum. Methodological problems such as acceptable confidence levels and how to deal with languages with many V/C root morphemes are taken up. The implications of this "on the ground" work to MLC are outlined.

Johanna Nichols makes a detailed case for the importance of geographical, migratory, and diffusional factors in genetic classification, largely neglected by "long-rangers." A related problem is the role of time-depth in proposed families and their subfamilies. Three methods of approaching the time-depth problem for suspected but unproven families are presented.

William Poser explicitly refutes by two mathematically sound approaches the basic MLC premise that the lexical similarities they find across several languages cannot be due to chance. Unjustified attributions of forms to intermediate proto-languages is another weakness of MLC, and this erroneous step in the "method" also contributes vastly to the role of chance.

M. Lionel Bender (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)
An African test-case in comparative methodology

Greenberg's African classification was a major breakthrough in a chaotic field. It was at first largely rejected, especially in Europe, for both valid and invalid reasons. Valid ones include non-acceptance of genetic classification itself or reluctance to abandon preconceptions such as the "Hamitic" concept or Bantu as an archaic family. Valid ones include the mixture of sound and unsound methodology, over- and under-representation of families, and careless presentation of data with many errors. Application of Ringe's statistical test to the controversial Niloh-Saharan phylum supports rejection at 99% and 96% levels as compared to acceptance of I-E at 99%. Perhaps N-S is not comparable to I-E but is much older and more diverse. East Sudanic is the largest sub-family (of a sub-family) of N-S and may compare to I-E. The test at 99% level is too stringent and 94% gives more realistic results. Individual problems with some I-S languages suggest refinements in applying the test so it can be useful for testing similar families proposed by "long-rangers." The key problem remains to find a "rule of thumb" for how many legitimate matches are required at 94% level to make a family acceptable under the test.
Proponents of multilateral comparison argue that lexical similarities across numerous languages are so improbable that they cannot be due to chance. I show that this argument is based on incorrect mathematics; as the technique is generally applied, the probability of chance matchings is in fact extremely high. The mathematical argument used to support multilateral comparison (published repeatedly from 1955 to 1994) ignores the fact that if an equation need not include all the languages in the universe of comparison, the number of possible subsets entering into an equation can be very large, which greatly increases the probability of chance matchings. I demonstrate this using two different mathematically valid approaches. I also show that, if forms are illegitimately attributed to intermediate proto-languages, the true universe of comparison is not the proto-languages, but the entire set of daughter languages, which vastly increases the probability of chance resemblances. In sum, multilateral comparison is typically practiced results in a very high probability of chance similarities; assurances to the contrary are based on incorrect mathematics.

Donald Ringe (University of Pennsylvania)
Testing a basic evaluation metric

Repeated testing with randomized wordlists shows that the probabilistic method of assessing the problem of chance resemblances between the lexicons of different languages developed in Ringe (1992) and subsequent work is reliable. Nevertheless it is useful to test it also against sets of languages whose relationships are already known in detail. This paper presents results both of further randomized testing and of testing against additional pairs of Indo-European languages. It shows that the specific types of language change parameterize characteristics difficulties for simple "brute force" parsing of the comparison; I will also explore solutions to those difficulties and address their implications for probabilistic testing in general.

Johanna Nichols (University of California-Berkeley)
Multilateral comparison and linguistic geography

The very structural and lexical features that multilateral comparison takes as diagnostic of relatedness are geographically distributed in a way that clearly points to long-standing trajectories of migration and spread. Yet some multilaterally-defined groupings are inconsistent with these and in fact violate them in ways that look quite implausible, while others look plausible. This paper describes and dates five such long-standing areal trajectories (the northwest coasts of Australia and New Guinea; a circum-Pacific coastal area extending from Melanesia to central Peru; eastern North America plus Mesoamerica; interior Eurasia; the western and southern periphery of Europe) and argues that any heuristic casting about for deep genetic connections should initially seek links within rather than between these areas.

Ages offered for one and the same multilaterally-based grouping can vary by as much as an order of magnitude; this in itself suffices as refutation. Comparative linguistics needs a technique for estimating ages of groupings for which genetic relatedness is suspected but not proven. This paper offers three such techniques, based on average rates of branching in families, average rates of change in structurally stable features, and average disparity in morphological diversity. These quasi genetic ages again show some suggestive macrogroupings to be inconsistent or implausible, whereas others look like good bets.
Susan Ehrlich (York University)
Ruth King (York University)

Discursive constructions of sexual harassment

Recent work by feminist legal theorists has exposed the androcentric nature of legal definitions pertaining to rape and sexual harassment and the way that legal adjudication of male sexual aggression tends to protect the interests of men. In this paper, we investigate the way in which sexual harassment and acquaintance rape are constructed in the "talk of a sexual harassment tribunal. More specifically, we show how the questions asked — and the questions not asked — in this institutional context do ideological work: they construct the events as consensual sex. By asking certain kinds of questions about the conduct of the female complainant, both the defendant's representative and the tribunal members suggest that the women's lack of "appropriately" resistive behavior undermines the charges of sexual harassment. Thus, we demonstrate the androcentric assumptions embedded in the linguistic patterns of this adjudication process.

Janet Bing (Old Dominion University)
Lucian Lombardo (Old Dominion University)

Talking past each other about sexual harassment: An exploration of frames for understanding

Newspaper reports of cases of sexual harassment often contain statements about the difficulty of drawing the line between harassment and flirting. One reason for much of the confusion is that different articles are based on different frames (Goffman, 1975, Tannen, 1993). When reporting or commenting on cases of sexual harassment, newspapers activate different frames depending, among other things, on subject matter, purpose, and audience. If the story has a judicial frame, the intent of the perpetrator is relevant and the behavior must be unwanted or unwelcome. An definition of harassment within the social science frame must be both valid and reliable. Within the perpetrator frame the behavior is defined in a socially acceptable manner such as "boys will be boys". The victim frame describes the behavior in terms of amount of harm or injury to the victim and the victim's lack of power to alter the situation. A limited number of frames predominate in newspaper stories, editorials, and commentary, and certain frames tend to be used in particular contexts (such as victim frames in stories about harassment in schools). Similarly, particular details tend to co-occur with certain frames, I.e., references to P.C. usually occur in the perpetrator frame.

Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell University)

Can linguists help identify sexual harassment?

Recognizing that even a "reasonable man" might fail to detect the harmful affects on women of certain kinds of action, including verbal action, courts have recently begun to develop a "reasonable woman" standard for gauging whether particular discourses are indeed offensive and potentially sexually discriminatory in their effects. What might linguists advise the reasonable woman to consider in appraising whether particular discourses contribute to sexual harassment? Pragmatic insights into linguistic communication suggest that she should consider relevance, background assumptions (often indirectly signalled), conversational structure, and patterns of linguistic usage and evaluation. Reasonable women may, of course, disagree in particular cases, and we cannot hope to offer linguistic litmus tests. Rather, an analysis of the details of what is said when and to whom can buttress the reasons that support a particular judgment.

Leanne Hinton (University of California-Berkeley)

Yowlumne (Yelwalmn) Yokuts language revitalization

In recent years, California Indians have developed a much increased sense of pride in revitalization of their languages of heritage, and there has been a surge of interest in language revitalization. This is a field report on the language restoration efforts of one community, the Yowlumne (Yelwalmn) of Tulare Valley. One family, Agnes Vera and her husband Lawrence, have been leaders in this revitalization effort. Agnes Vera has apprenticed himself to his mother in order to learn the Yowlumne language, using the methods of the statewide Master-Apprentice Language Learning Program, organized by her of a combination of California Indians, and aimed at developing and disseminating the language. Through various programs developed by the Veres and other language activists, the Yowlumne language is now being learned by many members of the community, both adults and children. In this paper, I will discuss the future prospects of this endangered language, the language identifies within the community and how they are changing. I will also point out aspects of language change that arise from the language activities of this community. 
Taylor Roberts (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Relativisation of Stative's (Lillooet Salish)

Relative clauses (RCs) in Salish languages do not exhibit overt extraction of a relative pronoun. It has not been clear whether RCs in Salish contain a gap corresponding to the relativized target, since the absence of pronoun morphology in certain RCs may be ambiguously interpreted either as extraction of the target or as null 3SG agreement (Kroeker 1991). Also, although Salish languages are known to display ergativity in their third-person subject inflection, the extent to which they are syntactically ergative is not well documented. Dixon (1979) identifies relativisation as a process for which languages may select either an accusative or an ergative pivot. This paper presents data demonstrating that RCs in Stative's do indeed involve extraction of the target (i.e., an empty operator), and moreover that relativisation has an ergative pivot. The obligatory gap mirrors the extraction of relative pronouns and empty operators in Indo-European languages like English. Salish languages are sometimes presented as though they were radically different from other languages, but with respect to the nible data examined here, Stative's is not typologically unusual in any respect—reinforcing the view that underlying the surface dissimilarity of genetically diverse languages is a unique, shared linguistic system.

Juliette Blevins (University of Western Australia)
Doug Marrion (Yamal Language Centre)

Nhanta and its position within Pama-Nyungan

Nhanta is a language of Western Australia, once spoken along the coastal strip north of Geraldton and south of Shark Bay. Presently, Nhanta is spoken by only a handful of people and is highly endangered. This paper presents results of fieldwork with the remaining speakers, which has been in progress since 1992, and focuses particularly on synchronic peculiarities within Nhanta, and on diachronic origins of these properties. Nhanta has been classified as a Kartu language by O’Grady et al. (1996). The Kartu subgroup is usually taken to include Badmaya, Malgana, Nhanta, Wajari, and Yingkarta. However, Nhanta differs in significant structural ways from other Kartu languages: it is the only language with a distinctive glottal stop (Blevins and Marrion, 1993); it is also the only Kartu language to have undergone initial consonant drop, and it is the only Kartu language with a distinctive length/voicing contrast in obstruents. There are also significant morpho-syntactic differences in systems of free pronouns, bound pronominals, and in irregular verb conjugations. While a shared Kartu lexicon is evident, sound changes giving rise to glottal stop coupled with aberrant verb paradigms point to a possible non-Kartu substrate.

Colleen Cotter (University of California-Berkeley)
Radio as a language preservation tool: Recent developments in Ireland

The media, particularly television, is considered one of the major culprits in the worldwide erosion of minority languages and dialects. Such is the case in Ireland, a largely monolingual English-speaking country for whom the Irish language remains a strong symbol of national identity but whose speakers are primarily located in small geographical pockets known as Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking areas). Watson (1999), for instance, has attributed the decline of Irish in this century in part to the existence of English-language media. This paper examines how broadcast media in Ireland have been consciously used to promote language retention in the face of English-language dominance. In particular, using work from field interviews conducted this summer in Ireland, I look at two Irish-language radio stations: Raidió na Gaeltachta (Radio of the Gaeltacht) and Dublin-based Raidió na Life (Radio of the Liffey River). Each station's overt policy towards the Irish language represents a different point on the language preservation continuum: conservation in the case of Raidió na Gaeltachta and Dublin-based Raidió na Life in the face of English-language media. Both stations report results relevant to language retention issues, as increasing mutual intelligibility among different dialect speakers is seen as a means of language revival. As more minority languages and the Irish language are being spoken around the world, efforts to increase mutual intelligibility are seen as essential to the survival of these languages. The work presented here is part of the larger effort to increase mutual intelligibility among different dialect speakers and to promote the use of the Irish language in Ireland.

Xi Zhang (University of Toronto)
Vowel harmony in Oronen (Tungus)

Oronen [or'ot 'ten] is an endangered language of the Manchu-Tungus group spoken in China with 2,240 speakers in 1987. It exhibits an RTR harmony and a rounding harmony (RH). RTR harmony is similar to that found in the related Tungus languages (Ard, 1981; Van der Hulst & Smith, 1988) and provides support for Ard's proposal that the original harmony pattern in Proto-Tungus was based on the position of the tongue root. RH in Oronen has some special characteristics. The trigger and target vowels for RH are both low. Within a morpheme, RH has to have a minimally bimorphic domain. Between morphemes, RH has an unrestricted domain when the conditions are met. The traits of RH process in Oronen have not been reported in other Tungus languages in Russia, but have been found in Evenki, another Tungus language in China. The complexity of RH in Oronen are worthy of further observation, both within the language itself and comparatively.

Fiona McLaughlin (University of Kansas)
Language and identity among Fula speakers in Senegal: A response to Wolofisation

Based on results of fieldwork carried out in Senegal in 1993, this paper addresses the complex relationship between language and identity by focusing on recent attempts by Hafululuar/tan or Pulsar (Fula) speakers to construct an ethnic identity based solely upon linguistic factors. The motivating force behind these efforts is a reaction to Wolofisation, the spread of Wolof as the dominant lingua franca throughout the country, which has led to the informal dubbing of Wolof as the "national language."

Two main Pulsar-speaking groups in the Tuulos and the Pulushi, can be identified via certain non-linguistic indicators internal to Senegalese society; however, Pulushi speakers, whom language has become emblematic of culture, reject the term Tuulos and the Pulushi in favor of a Hafululuar/tan (literally "speaker of Pulsar") identity based on a common language. This consolidation of a linguistic identity among the Hafululuar/tan can be seen as a strategy of defense against Wolofisation, a process in which language and ethnicity are frequently fused, thus serving indirectly as a model for Hafululuar/tan identity.

Given that Pulushi is losing speakers to Wolof, the Tuulos and the Pulushi are also, de facto, each losing a part of their population; however, the numbers can in a sense be regained by joining forces as much larger ethnic group of Hafululuar/tan.

Joyce McDonough (Ohio State University)
A phonetic study of Navajo: A report on phonemic field work

Very little phonetic information is available on American Indian languages, and almost no systematic phonetic studies of sound systems in these languages exist. This paper reports on a phonetic study of the Navajo language, based on fieldwork done on the Navajo reservation. Two aspects of the study are taken up: a discussion of the linguists' interaction with the Navajo community, and an analysis of the vowels of a special population: monolingual Navajo speakers. The total research plan includes documentation of the phonemic system through a phonetic analysis, and investigation of the tone and intonation system.
Charles E. Grimes (Carnegie Institute of Technology-Indonesia)

Digging for the roots of language death in eastern Indonesia: The cases of Kayeli and Hukumina

Looking at descriptive, comparative, social and historical evidence, the paper explores factors contributing to language death for two languages formerly spoken on the Indonesian island of Buru. During fieldwork in 1989 data were collected from the last remaining speaker of Hukumina, and from the last four speakers of Kayeli. A significant historical event that set in motion changing social dynamics was the forced relocation by the Dutch in 1656 of a number of coastal communities on Buru and surrounding islands. This severed the ties between Hukumina speakers and their traditional place of origin (with its access to ancestors and associated power). The same event brought a large number of outsiders to live around the Dutch fort near the traditional village of Kayeli, creating a multilingual and multilingual community which gradually resulted in a shift to Malay for both the Hukumina and Kayeli language communities. This contrasts with the Buru language still spoken as the primary means of daily communication in the interior of the island and for which the author has written a reference grammar. Also using supporting evidence from other languages in the area the paper argues that traditional notions of place and power are tightly linked to language ecology in this region.

Friday, 6 January 1995

Organized Session: Field reports/Endangered languages: Part II
Imperial Ballroom
8:00 - 11:00 PM

Organizers: Kenneth Hale (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Antony Woodbury (University of Texas-Austin)
Colette C. Craig (University of Oregon)

The Rama language project of Nicaragua: A 10-year perspective

In 1984, in the middle of the Sandinista Revolution, the Nicaraguan Ministry of Culture recruited a U.S. linguist to save the Rama language, the most endangered of the indigenous languages of the Atlantic Coast region. The paper will take stock of what happened with the Rama language project, from its original full support from the Sandinista government to its survival in the midst of the political and economic chaos of the following anti-Sandinista government. It will consider the accomplishments and the limitations of the project, as well as the type of fieldwork framework within which the project has been carried out. The paper will conclude with the issue of what lesson, if any, can be drawn from this experience from the point of view of U.S. junior academic linguist interested in training competent fieldworkers.

Trel Carleton (University of Texas-Austin)

Prosodic structuring in traditional Chichewa narratives

In this field report, I present the preliminary results of my eight months of field work in Malawi, Central East Africa where I investigated prosodic structuring of traditional Chichewa (Danta) narratives. Here, I will concentrate on fundamental frequency (F0) phenomena, looking specifically at the interaction of lexical tone with sentence level tone, as well as higher levels of organization (e.g., paragraph level), focusing on three specific F0 phenomena noted in the pitch-tracked and transcribed data — 1) down-trend, 2) suppression of down-trend, and 3) up-trend. Of specific interest in my corpus is the robust representation of up-trend, which to date has not been widely noted or investigated, and what it can tell us about the representation of tone in Chichewa, specifically whether there are distinct levels of tonal representation. In addition, the use of suppression of down-trend is extremely compelling in this corpus: It appears to be a rhetorical tool used in organizing text in narrative speech. To date, most studies have noted only a correlation between down-trend (or suppression thereof) and question/answer structures (Vaisse, 1983). This study has significant new observations to contribute to the field of prosody which have perhaps not been observed in the past due to the controlled nature of the methodologies used in many previous studies.
Among the goals of phonetic theory are to provide an account of the range of sounds that play a communicative role in human language and to propose explanations for why certain phonetic possibilities are preferred over others. Efforts to build an explanatory model of contrast have been crucially dependent on analysis of the known patterns in a large sample of languages. Ideas of what is opening and what is avoided can only be reliably derived from acquaintance with the widest possible range of languages. However only a very small proportion of the world’s languages have ever been described in sufficient detail to enable explanatory models to be worked out with greater precision. The dangers to the survival of so many languages threaten to forever diminish the richness of the database that is available for this work. As examples of some of the surprises that phonetic study of previously little-studied languages can provide, consider recent work on Dahalo and Iaai. Fieldwork on Dahalo (Maddessen et al. 1993) provided the first case of a language with a palatal lateral ejective affricate, the first case of a language with only nasalized clicks, and the widest known range of variation in the realization of pharyngeal consonants. Both Dahalo and Iaai (Maddessen & Anderson) reverse the association between apical/lateral contrast and noisy release in stops that is familiar from better known languages. Each of these ways of exploiting phonetic parameters challenges one or more assumptions about what constitutes optimal contrast.

Robert S. Williams (University of California Los Angeles)

Oklahoma Chockaw in McCurtain County: The state of the language and its prospects for survival

This study presents a broad range of new and current structural and sociolinguistic information concerning the status and prospects for continuity of a dialect of Oklahoma Chockaw spoken in McCurtain County, Oklahoma. Oklahoma Chockaw, a Muskogean language spoken in southeastern Oklahoma, has probably been moribund for over thirty years. At present there is no major revitalization effort underway, either by the tribal government or private groups of tribal members. Included in the presentations will be sociolinguistic information concerning present number of speakers (by age groups), language use patterns, language attitudes and attitudes of the Chockaw people and of the tribal government towards language maintenance and revival. In addition, a short survey of the nature of ongoing structural change will be presented. Among examples of structural change are losses in the phonetic inventory and lexis as well as paradigmatic leveling in verb suppletion and subordinate constructions. McCurtain County was selected as a research site because of its high percentage of Chockaw population and because it is one of the few areas within the historic boundaries of the Chockaw Nation with a concentrated population of younger fluent speakers of the language.

Filomena Sandalo (University of Pittsburgh)

Kadiweu as a pronounl argment language

In this paper I apply syntactic tests to provide evidence that pronounl clitics and affixes are arguments in Kadiweu, a Markuran language spoken in Brazil, and that Nominal Phrases are optionally adjoined to the sentence. The data for this study is comprised primarily of material collected in fieldwork with native speakers of Kadiweu in Serra da Bodoquena, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)
Natalie Schilling-Estes (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill/North Carolina State University)

Socialhistoire and community collaboration: A proactive program

Recent sociolinguistic evidence (Wolfram and Schilling-Estes forthcoming) suggests that the dialects of post-industrial U.S. communities, such as Ocracoke, an island community located 20 miles from the North Carolina mainland, qualify as "endangered language varieties." This community has existed in relative isolation from the early 1700s through World War II. The recent development of a vibrant tourist industry on the island, the traditional home of the Pamlico Ocracoke is now in a period of rapid decline, and islanders are quick to comment on this dialect decay. As a central component of our sociolinguistic study of Ocracoke, we provide a rationale for our program, discuss the process of implementation, and demonstrate illustrative products.

Ariane M. Dyer (University of Washington)

Determinants of word order in serial verb constructions in Salar

As an example of contact-induced language change, I examine the shift of Sino-Tibetan and Eastern Turkic features into Salar. Salar is a mixed language of Western Turkic origin with heavy Sino-Tibetan and Sino-Tibetan admixture. Of the complex verb constructions in the two Salar dialects, one (Ginghai Salar) exhibits a tendency towards simplification under Sino-Tibetan pressure, while the complex verbs of the other (Xinjiang Salar) have increased in complexity under Eastern Turkic influence. I conclude that bilingualism and the intense pressure of the dominant language has resulted in simplification of ginghai Salar; yet in the latter case, the typological similarity of the languages permits innovations in aspectual verb constructions.

Jonathan David Bobaljik (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Itelmén (Kamchadal): Collectivisation and language death and preservation on Kamchatka

This paper reports on work from the 1993-94 academic year spent in Kamchatka (Russian Far East) working with the last generation of speakers of Itelmén (also Kamchadal). a language with currently less than 80 native speakers. The first half of the paper discusses the decline and current situation of the language, with special attention to the role of forced collectivisation on linguistic diversity. Despite repression of native languages in school and media, Itelmén survived as the primary language and first language of preschool children in two villages until they were closed and resettled in 1952-4. I then turn to documentation and preservation efforts currently underway, and obstacles they encounter in post-Soviet Kamchatka.
Workshop: Perspectives on Computational Linguistics
Gold Room
8:00 - 11:00 PM

Judith Klavans (Columbia University/City University of New York Graduate Center)

Computational linguistics (CL) is a relatively new field within the discipline of linguistics. The central questions in CL can be viewed from several perspectives: How can a computational approach be used to test linguistic theory? How can systems based on linguistic knowledge be built to analyze or produce language? In what ways ought an implementation validate abstractions concerning linguistic structure?

The purpose of this workshop is to present views on the role of linguistics in computational linguistics and on the role of computational approaches in linguistics, e.g., the linguistic study of syntax has a counterpart in computational syntax; morphology, in computational morphology; and so on. Advances in syntax have affected computational syntax (as seen in GB parsers, HPSG parsers, and LFG); conversely, advances in computational syntax have affected linguistic approaches to syntax (such as the emphasis on modularity and processing). Speakers specializing in several subareas of linguistics and speech will present a brief overview and then provide specific examples of contributions from theoretical linguistics to the field of computational linguistics. Each speaker is trained in theoretical linguistics and has specialized or published in computational linguistics.

An additional goal of the workshop is to provide exposure to an avenue of research where linguistic skills are necessary. For example, in text-to-speech, an exact description of the phonetics and phonology of a language is required, plus a viable explanatory theory of intonation. Any text analysis system will need precise rules for morpheme and word resolution, two problems at the crux of logical form, interpretation, and syntactic theoretical debate. Examples like these will be used by speakers to illustrate how linguistic analyses contribute to the computational analysis of language.

No prior knowledge of computational linguistics is required of attendees.

Judith L. Klavans (Columbia University/City University of New York Graduate Center)
Computational linguistics overview

The field of computational linguistics encompasses not only the standard related fields of computational syntax, morphology, phonology, and so on, but includes also a range of other related fields. The introductory overview will serve to provide a structure for the overall set of talks that follow, and also to fill in for some areas not covered. For example, the use of large corpora has assumed a particularly salient role in natural language processing (NLP) over the past few years. Similarly, advances in discourse play a significant but somewhat related role in computational linguistics, since working systems are involved. This brings in a set of real-life problems rarely dealt with in the theoretical linguistics literature.

Mary Dalrymple (Xerox PARC)
Syntax in computational linguistics

The goal of theoretical syntax is to characterize the properties of grammars of natural languages. The goal of computational linguistics is to develop theories and algorithms for processing natural language, including those necessary to implement syntactic theories in a computational setting. Some of the most successful natural language processing systems are those which are driven by the insights of contemporary syntactic theories. Conversely, syntactic theory has benefited from the requirements for explicit formalism imposed by computational linguistic needs, and a precise understanding of the mathematical and computational properties of syntactic theories has led to enhanced syntactic insights.
Lexical semantics is the study of word meaning as it relates to determining the syntactic projection of lexical information as well as the semantic interpretation of a sentence. It encompasses issues such as lexical ambiguity, logical polysemy, and multiple subcategorization. Any well-formulated theory of lexical semantics will involve a richly articulated system of semantic types, mechanisms for constructing sentence meanings compositionally, and devices for capturing "word sense in context" phenomena, due to type shifting and coercion operations. Thus, the lexicon lies at the center of any working theoretical or computational system, from text analysis to information retrieval to machine translation. This talk also reviews some of the essential problems of lexical semantics as expressed in information extraction systems, and shows how theoretical and computational perspectives interact to create working computational linguistic systems.

Evelyne Tzoukermann (AT&T Bell Laboratories)
Applications and the real world

What kinds of systems use linguistic knowledge? Many natural language systems systematically avoid the use of linguistic knowledge, whereas others depend on it. This talk presents a realistic survey from the point of view of the computational linguist of where the linguistic can and should contribute to the building of a system and where non-linguistic approaches might perform a task. The conflict between building a linguistically elegant system and a functional working system will be discussed. This issue is a sensitive one for engineers and linguists alike, but with a clearer understanding of the role of each, a more effective cooperative result will emerge.

Stephen Anderson (Yale University)
Parsing problems and computational morphology

Computational systems dealing with natural language (which may be more or less realistically intended as models of human linguistic knowledge) commonly assume relatively simple strategies for computing the relation between word form and word meaning. I consider a number of difficulties presented by the structural characteristics of natural language morphologies for such approaches. I also consider the theoretical interest in morphological computation, i.e. to understand the way in which human speakers utilize the knowledge they have of their language. Generalizations that seem to be part of this knowledge should be incorporated in a system, rather than being ignored.

Richard W. Sproat (AT&T Bell Laboratories)
Prosody, intonation, and speech technology

The model of phonology laid out in The Sound Pattern of English provided a technical foundation for practical text-to-speech systems. More recently, speech technology has begun to reflect the advances of nonlinear phonology. This talk will discuss the consequences of discoveries about prosody and intonation for speech technology, emphasizing outstanding problems relevant to both synthesis and recognition. It will also mention cases in which efforts to build systems have significant theoretical ramifications.
Abstracts of Computer Software
Software Poster Session

Blue Room
11:30 AM - 1:00 PM

CALLING - Introduction to Linguistics

Name: Marino Sotomarco (Ohio University)  
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Office telephone number: (614) 593-4564

Abstract: The CALLING: Introduction to Linguistics is a set of courseware to accompany introductory textbooks such as Fromkin and Rodman (1983) and O'Griofa, Dobrovolsky, and Arenoff (1991). Almost all activities used in textbooks such as these are accompanied and enhanced to take advantage of the power of computers. The primary motivation is to provide non-linguistics students with a simulated experience that can be individualized with plenty of opportunities to understand, appreciate, and enjoy the fascinating structure of language. In addition to standard activities with immediate feedback and the use of hyperlinks, many activities are in the form of games. For example, a game called Gin Phonemes, a game similar to Gin Rummy, allows students to test their knowledge of the phonological system of a language. The courseware also contains tools to test a hypothesis or make a formal descriptive grammar. For example, students can write a grammar of a language using the standard rewrite rules. From this grammar, students can see how each rule applies, or they can generate a sentence (with or without labeled bracketing). They can also test their grammar by asking the grammar to parse a sentence. If the sentence is ill-formed, it will not be able to reach the highest level. If the grammar includes specifications of the semantic roles of constituents, the grammar can also generate the propositional content of a sentence or specify the semantic roles of the phrases in a given sentence. The courseware is flexible in that an instructor can easily delete, modify, or add the content of any activity.

References:


Rating: 0.5

Name: Catherine N. Ball (Georgetown University)  
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Office telephone number: (202) 687-5949

Abstract: This is a corpus-based hypermedia resource for the acquisition of Old English (OE), implemented as a Voyager "expanding book". The software design is based on the premise that the lexicon is central to language acquisition, that the lexicon of a second or foreign language can be acquired incrementally through referencing in context (cf. Krashen 1989; Dupuy and Krashen 1993), and that cognitive accommodation is a powerful strategy for bootstrapping into a related target language (Holmes and Ramos 1997). It is organized into concept areas that are rich in cognates; for each concept area, short text samples from the OE Corpus which represent authentic, 'comprehensible input' are presented to the user. The contexts are augmented by hypertext links to sound, images, and information about the terms, and the Voyager environment provides support for such basic learner needs as writing in the margins, placing (graphic) paper clips on pages, and searching the text. Preliminary results using this approach in an introductory OE class show that students can begin reading OE texts on the first day, without explicit instruction, and that exposure to a wide variety of 'engaging' authentic texts increases student satisfaction with the language learning experience. The software design illustrates the use of text snippets and concordances in materials design, and as an area for future research, we are exploring the design of software tailored to the individual learner, with automation of sample selection based on modeling the learner's changing lexical knowledge.
PC-PATR 1.0 Beta

Name: Evan Antworth (Summer Institute of Linguistics)
E-mail address: evan.antworth@siil.org  Office telephone number: (214) 709-3346
Address: 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236
Available from: SIIL, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236
Cost: None
Minimum hardware and software configuration needed: PC (DOS or Windows), Macintosh, or UNIX

PC-PATR is a syntactic parser that implements the unification-based grammar formalism PATR II (as described in An introduction to unification-based approaches to grammar, by Stuart Shieber, CSLI, 1986). To parse sentences, the analyst supplies a sentence grammar and a lexicon. The program provides a simple, interactive interface in which the user types a sentence and the analysis is displayed on the screen as a parse tree and feature structure. Test sentences can also be read from a file and the results saved. PC-PATR also does morphological parsing "on the fly" by submitting words not found in the lexicon to the PC-KIMMO morphological parser. The new word analysis is then added to the word lexicon. PC-PATR is especially appropriate for pedagogical use and for rapid computer modeling of a linguistic analysis. It runs under MS-DOS, Windows, Macintosh, and UNIX.

Phonetics Training Tool (alpha)

Name: D. K. Evans-Romaine (University of Michigan); San Duanna (University of Michigan)
E-mail address: dker@umich.edu; duanna@umich.edu  Office telephone number: (313) 764-0353
Address: 1076 Frieze Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Available from: Program in Linguistics, 1076 Frieze Bldg, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Cost: None
Minimum hardware and software configuration needed: Macintosh, 12" monitor, 4 MB memory, Hypercard 2.0, quicktime system extension

The University of Michigan Phonetics Training Tools is an ensemble of Hypercard stacks designed to assist beginning students of phonetics in associating the symbols of the IPA, the sounds they represent, and the physiology underlying their production. The PTT "skeleton" currently available includes sound files, animated vocal tracts, and X-ray movies for each speech sound. Audio-video resources can be accessed through an IPA-table interface or by manipulating a vocal tract on screen. Also included are models for an IPA training game and a testing module, in which students are tested on their ability to associate IPA symbols, static vocal tract shapes, and physiological descriptions. The PTT is currently in its initial phases only, and is part of an ongoing effort by the University of Michigan to increase the amount of computer-assisted instruction in Linguistics.

UCLA Phonetics Software

Name: Peter Ladefoged, et. al. (University of California-Los Angeles)
E-mail address: idal@vmvoc.ucla.edu  Office telephone number: (310) 825-0829
Address: Department of Linguistics, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1543
Available from: Department of Linguistics, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1543
Cost: Set description below
Minimum hardware and software configuration needed: Classic Macintosh, 25 MG hard disk

The UCLA Phonetics Lab teaching material for use with Macintosh computers consists of four packages:

1. The Sounds of the World's Languages ($50 individual use; $100 institutional). A database developed at the UCLA Phonetics Laboratory to illustrate and teach about the range of sounds used in human languages with material on approximately 100 languages. The set demonstrates particular highlights of the sound systems focusing especially on rare sounds that students may not otherwise have a chance to hear from a native speaker. The recordings are based on the archives of recordings collected at UCLA, with additional contributions from outside collaborators. All the languages can be accessed from a list of language names, or by clicking on the language name in a set of maps. An IPA sounds index provides a convenient way of finding languages that illustrate the use of particular sounds. [Support provided by NSF]

2. The Sounds of A Course in Phonetics ($35/$76). The material in the textbook, including the words in 19 of the 29 tables illustrating the sounds of other languages, all spoken by native speakers of those languages. The English material is produced by both a speaker of American English and a speaker of British English. The sounds represented by the symbols in the IPA charts and the performance exercises are produced by Peter Ladefoged.

3. The Sounds of the World's Languages combined with A Course in Phonetics ($75/$150)

4. Acoustics Phonetics Teaching Materials ($25/$50), Stacks demonstrating topics such as: reflecting sound, adding voice, sampling theory, speech synthesis, waves in tubes and in the vocal tract, and Fourier analysis. Also a program for perceptual experiments on matching vowel quality, and some utility programs.

The institutional prices include permission to run the software on more than one computer, but not to make copies for others. As far as we know, all of this software will run on any Macintosh, from a MacPlus upwards. A hard disk and Hypercard 2.0 or later are also required, and a loudspeaker with better quality than that in the Macintosh is required for satisfactory sound.
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