Linguistics

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MEETING HANDBOOK

LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE SCIENCES
SOCIETY FOR PIDGIN AND CREOLE LINGUISTICS
SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF THE AMERICAS

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

SHERATON SAN DIEGO HOTEL AND MARINA
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

4-7 JANUARY 1996
Introducory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 70th 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 the Annual Meetings of the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA), and of the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee (Pauline Jacobson, Chair; Suzanne Flynn; Michael Hammond; James Huang; John Kingston; Manfred Krifka; Robert Van Valin, Jr.; and Keith Walters) and the help of the following members who served as consultants to the Program Committee: Arthur Abramson, Sheila Blumstein, Eve Clark, Bernard Comrie, Susan Curtiss, Scott DeLaatney, Fred Eckman, Susan Fischer, Andrew Garrett, Laurence Horn, Diane Lillo-Martin, Borislav McElhinny, Lise Meun, Rolf Noyer, Loraine Obler, Geoffrey Pullum, Deborah Schiffrin, Richard Sproat, Russell Tomlin, Anthony Woodbury, and Arnold Zwicky. We are also grateful to Victor Golla (SSILA); John Holm (SPCL); Douglas Kibbe (NAAHoLS); and Allen Metcalf (ADS) for their cooperation.

We especially appreciate the help which has been given by the San Diego Local Arrangements Committee (Matthew Chen, Chair).

We hope this Meeting Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of the 1996 Annual Meeting in San Diego, California.

January 1996
Exhibit Hall Floor Plan

General Meeting Information

Exhibit

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

Fri, 5 January 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
3:00 PM - 6:00 PM
Sat, 6 January 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
3:30 PM - 6:00 PM

The display copies in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit will be sold beginning at 8:30 AM on 7 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.) Orders for display copies, at a discount of 5% greater than that given by the publisher, will be taken prior to 7 January if accompanied by payment. All books must be picked up on 7 January between 8:30 and 10:00 AM. Unclaimed books will be resold and the advance payment donated to the Linguistic Institute fellowships.

Job Placement Center

A Job Placement Center will be set up in the Marina IV-V Room during the Annual Meeting. On 5 and 6 January, the Center will be open 8:30 AM-6:00 PM. It will also be open 9:00 - 11:30 AM on 7 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 staff so that an interview schedule can be arranged. Applicants should bring an adequate supply of curricula vitae—enough to submit one copy to each interviewer. The Center will have no duplication facilities available.

S.N.A.P.

Parlor Conference Room 511 has been set aside for the use of students attending the meeting. Designated as Student Need a Place—S.N.A.P. - the room will be open on 5 and 6 January, 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM, and on the evening of 7 January until 11:30 AM.

Membership Status

LSA members wishing to renew their membership and/or register at the Annual Meeting registration desk. 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 at Parlor Conference Room 515 at the following times:

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

Academic Press, Inc.
Blackwell Publishers, Inc.
Cambridge University Press
Cambridge/MAI Working Papers
University of Chicago Press
John Benjamins North America, Inc.
Kay Elemetrics Corp.
Kluwer Academic Publishers
Lawrence Erlbaum Associates
Linguistic Society of America
Linguistics & Language Behavior Abstracts
Mouton de Gruyter
Oxford University Press
Routledge
Sage Publications, Inc.
St. Martin's Press
Summer Institute of Linguistics
Working Papers

Ables Publishing Corp.
Addison-Wesley Longman
Basic Books
Chandler & Sharp Publishers, Inc.
Eight Green Dragons Co.
University of Georgia Press
Georgetown University Press
Grevenwood Publishing Group
H dutz Syobo
Linguistic Society of America
Pitman Publishing Corp.
Stavros Publishers, Inc.
University of Utah Press
University of Washington Press

Arizona State University
University of California-San Diego
University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Ohio State University
University of Pittsburgh
Highlights

Thursday, 4 January

- LSA Executive Committee Meeting

The Officers and Executive Committee (Emmon Bach, President; James McCawley, Vice President; President-Elect; Kenneth Hale, Past President; Elizabeth C. Traugott, Secretary-Treasurer; Mark Aronoff, Editor; Polly Jacobson, Program Committee Chair; Judith Aissen; Lyle Campbell; Sally McConnell-Ginet; Lisa Mann; Lynn Nichols; John Rickford; and Susan Steele) will meet beginning at 8:00 AM.

Friday, 5 January

- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics

COSWL will host a poolside get-together 8:30 - 10:00 AM. Coffee will be provided; individuals may purchase something to eat at the hotel coffee carousyal, The Bakery. Current members will briefly describe the committee’s ongoing projects. All interested LSA members are invited to attend, socialize, and discuss present and future projects.

- Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

SPCL will meet 9:00 AM - 12:30 PM in the Seabreeze and 2:00 - 5:00 PM in the Marina VI and Seabreeze Rooms. The schedule of papers is on page xxvii.

- Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

The SSILA Atlas Project: A meeting for those interested in this project is scheduled for 8:00 - 10:00 AM in the Marina III Room.

SSILA will meet 9:00 AM - 12 noon, 2:00 - 5:00 PM, and 8:00 - 11:00 PM in the Spinnaker Room. The schedule of papers is on pages xxxi-xxxii.

- Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics

‘Minority recruitment and retention in linguistics: Experiences and strategies’ is the theme of the roundtable discussion sponsored by the Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics (CEDIL), 12:00 - 2:00 PM, in the Marina III Room.

- Committee on Linguistics in the School Curriculum

The Committee on Linguistics in the School Curriculum will hold an open meeting in the Parlor Conference Room 514, 12:00 - 2:00 PM.

- North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHOLs)

NAAHOLs will meet 2:00 - 5:00 PM in the Marina II Room. The schedule of papers is on page xxv.

A reception will be held 5:00 - 7:00 PM in the Marina III Room. The organization cordially invites all conference participants interested in the history of the discipline to take part.

- LSA Business Meeting

The business meeting has been scheduled in Grande Ballroom B, 5:30-7:00 PM. This meeting will be chaired by Emmon Bach, LSA President. The members of the Resolutions Committee are: Sanford Schane, Chair; Judith Aissen and John Rickford. The rules for motions and resolutions appear on page xxvi.

Saturday, 6 January

- American Dialect Society

The ADS will host a special session titled ‘Spanish and English in contact in the border states’, 3:30-6:30 PM in the Marina III Room. The schedule of papers is on page xxiv.

- North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHOLs)

NAAHOLs will meet 9:00 AM - 12:00 noon and 3:30 - 5:30 PM in the Marina II Room. The Association's business meeting will convene at 6:00 PM in the same room. The schedule of papers is on pages xxv-xxvi.

- Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

SPCL will meet 9:00 AM - 12:00 noon and 3:30 - 4:30 PM in the Seabreeze and Marina VI Rooms. The schedule of papers is on pages xxviii-xxix. The SPCL business meeting will begin at 4:30 PM in the Seabreeze Room.

- Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

SSILA will meet 9:00 AM - 12:00 noon in the Harbor Island III Room and 9:00 AM - 12 noon, 3:30 - 4:50 PM, and 8:00 - 11:00 PM in the Spinnaker Room. The schedule of papers is on pages xxxi-xxxii. The SSILA business meeting will be held 5:00 - 6:00 PM in the Spinnaker Room.

Bolivia Documentation Project: Colene Craig (OR) will provide an update on the Bolivia Documentation Project 6:00 - 7:00 PM in Parlor Conference Room 514. This major documentation project for the Amazonian languages of Bolivia was commissioned by the ministries of Education and Ethnic Affairs with the view of establishing bilingual education programs in the eastern lowlands of Bolivia. This phase of the project involves standardization of the writing systems of 10 of the 36 languages in the region.

- Computer Software Poster Session

The Linguistic Society will sponsor a poster session for software 10:00 AM - 12 noon in the Marina I Room. Participants are LSA members who have developed software of interest to the discipline 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 page 97.

- Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation

The Committee on Endangered Languages will hold an open meeting in the Marina III Room, 12:00 - 2:00 PM.

- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics

12:30 - 2:00 PM in Grande Ballroom B. COSWL members will present the initial results of two questionnaire studies, one sent to institutions and the other to graduate students and junior faculty. These data will serve as the basis for a general discussion on how to address issues of importance to women in linguistics, with projects such as future mentoring workshops in mind.

- 1995 Presidential Address

Emmon Bach, the 1995 LSA President, will deliver his presidential address at 2:00 PM in Grande Ballroom B. The address is entitled 'The Politics of Universal Grammar'.

Sunday, 7 January

- Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

SSILA will meet 9:00 AM - 12 noon in the Spinnaker Room. The schedule of papers is on page xxxiii.
## LSA Meeting at a Glance

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<th>Grande Ballroom C</th>
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<th>Harbor Island II</th>
<th>Harbor Island III</th>
<th>Marine I</th>
<th>Marine II</th>
<th>Marine III</th>
<th>Marine VI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>Colloquium: Lessons from the Field: A Retrospective</td>
<td>Pyscholinguistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 January</td>
<td>Morning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midday</td>
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<td>Posody &amp; Features</td>
<td>Word Order &amp; Movement</td>
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<td>Time, Syntax/ Semantics Interface</td>
<td>Language Acquisition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
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<td>Coordination, Ellipsis &amp; Argument Structure</td>
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<td>Disclosure Analysis</td>
<td>Psycholing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
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<td>Syllables</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:30-7 PM</td>
<td>LSA Business Meeting</td>
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<td>Symposium: Code-switching</td>
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| 6 January | Morning          |                  |                |                |                  |         |         |           |         |
| Midday    |                  | Reduplication & Contrast | Anaphora | Lexical Semantics |                  | Poster Session | Computer Software |         |         |
| Afternoon |                  |                | Consonants | Argument Structure |                |              |     |         |           |         |
| Evening   |                  |                |                |                |                  | Poster Session |         |         |           |         |
|           | Symposium: Addressing Ststs |                |                |                |                  |         |         |           |         |

| 7 January | Morning          |                  |                |                |                  |         |         |           |         |
|           | Phonology/Morphology Interface |                |                |                |                  |         |         | Historical Linguistics | Field Reports/ Endangered Languages |

For specific times, see pp. vi-vii.

## Concurrent Meetings at a Glance

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<th>Marine III</th>
<th>Marine VI</th>
<th>Seabreeze</th>
<th>Spinnaker</th>
<th>Conference Room 514</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 January</td>
<td>SSLA Atlas Project</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00-10 AM</td>
<td>9:00-noon</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>NAHRILS</td>
<td>NAHRILS Reception</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00-7 PM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>NAHRILS</td>
<td>NAHRILS Business Meeting</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 January Morning</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>NAHRILS</td>
<td>ADS</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30 PM</td>
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<td>5:00 PM</td>
<td>NAHRILS</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00-7 PM</td>
<td>SSLA Business Meeting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SSLA Business Meeting</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 January Morning</td>
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<td>SSLA</td>
<td>SSLA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For specific times, see pp. vi-vii and xxv-xxxi.
Syntax: Word Order and Movement
Chair: Sandra Chung (U CA-Santa Cruz)
Room: Harbor Island I

9:00 *Participle-auxiliary orders in cross-linguistic perspective
   Farrell Ackerman (U CA-San Diego)
   Robin Schafier (U CA-San Diego)
   Paul Hagerstrom (MIT)
   Andrew H. Carnie (U Calgary/U CA-San Diego)

9:45 Object shift in Korean negation
   Heidi B. Harley (U Lille)
   Kazumi Matsumura (U CT)

10:05 Irish VSO order revised
   Kazumi Matsumura (U CT)

10:25 *Verb raising in American Sign Language: A theoretical approach
   Slavic clitics, long head movement, and pronominal inversion
   Local economy and the status of the minimal link condition

   Tracy Holloway King (Stanford U)
   Geoffrey Poole (Harvard U)

Semantics: Time, Syntax/Semantics Interface
Chair: Emmon Bach (U MA-Amherst)
Room: Harbor Island II

9:00 *The temporal reference of definite descriptions in CoH/times Salish
   Hamida Demirdache (U BC)

9:45 Temporal interpretations of NPs
   Renée Musan (Humboldt U) withdrawn
   Laura Michaelis (U CO)
   Raul Aranovich (U CA-San Diego)
   Anastasia Giannakidou (U Groningen)

10:05 Contextual modulation and the semantics of already
   10:25 Spanish comparative constructions and n-words
   10:45 Negative polarity items as predicates
   11:05 Negative wh-questions and sentential
   11:25 Indefinites in VP ellipsis and semantic identity

Language Acquisition
Chair: Suzanne Flynn (MIT)
Room: Harbor Island III

9:00 Dissociating movement and inflection: A continuity account of subject-aux inversion
   Lynn Sunellietm (SUNY-Buffalo)
   Barbara Lust (Cornell U)
   Jennifer Austin (Cornell U)
   Whitney Postman (Cornell U)

9:20 Early and late in language acquisition

9:40 Adverbial subordination in the first language acquisition of Sinhala
   Shamitha Somashekara (Cornell U)
   Stephanie Berk (Cornell U)
   Diane Lillo-Martin (U CT/Hackens Lab)
   Carole T. Bester (U CT)
   Kazumi Matsumura (U CT)
   Michiko Nabara (U CT)
   Nancy Goss (U DE)
   James Gair (Cornell U)
   Barbara Lust (Cornell U)

10:00 Operator-variable binding and the syntax of relative clauses:
A study of the acquisition of French
   10:20 *Children who know elic iter
   10:45 On the origin of ‘passivized’ anaccusatives in L2 English
   William Phillip (U Iroquois) withdrawn
   Hiroyuki Ohashi (USC)
   Joe Allen (USC)

Field Reports/Endangered Languages: I
Chair: Scott DeLancey (U OR)
Room: Marina VI

9:00 Native speaker intuitions and the phonetics of stress placement
   Daniel L. Everett (U Pittsburgh)
   Peter Ladefoged (UCLA)

9:20 Scottish Gaelic as an ethnic marker: Revival in context
   9:40 Language production practices at a Dublin Irish radio station and
   their linguistic effects
   Karen M. Everett (U Pittsburgh)
   Pamela S. Morgan (U CA-Berkeley)
   Colleen Coter (U CA-Berkeley)

10:00 The language specifications of fricatives
   10:20 A cross-linguistic study of Mexican and Guatemalan
       sign languages
   10:40 *Tsez syntax: An overview
   11:05 Investigating language contrast: The case of Muscovy
   11:25 Language shift on Java
   Ben Vaux (Harvard U)
   Anna Marie Guerra (U TX-Austin)
   Amanda Holzrichter (U TX-Austin)
   Gene Mires (U TX-Austin)
   Bernad Comite (USC)
   Maria Polinsky (USC)
   Aaron Shvock (UCLA)
   Franz Muller-Otoman (CA SU-Fullerton)

Friday, 5 January

Noon

Organized Session: A Field Methods Course on Ingush (Northern Caucasian)
Room: Marina III
12:00 - 2:00 PM
Organizer: Johanna Nichols (U CA-Berkeley)
Informant: Issa Guliev (U CA-Berkeley)

Roundtable Discussion: Minority Recruitment and Retention in Linguistics:
Experiences and Strategies
Room: Marina III
12:00 - 2:00 PM
Organizer: Mary Ellen Garcia (U TX-San Antonio)
Panelists: Grant Goodall (U TX-EI Paso)
Anne-Marie Guerra (U TX-Austin)
Norma Mendoza-Denton (Stanford U)
Barbara Pariso (U MA-Amherst)
Geoffrey Pullum (U CA-Santa Cruz)
John Rickford (Stanford U)
Mary Ann Wilke (U AZ)
## Friday, 5 January
### Afternoon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Voice onset time and position-in-utterance</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:20</td>
<td>Articulation of French nasal segments depending on their periodic position</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:40</td>
<td>Prosodic boundary effects in Tamil: An articulatory study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Phonetic correlates of primary and secondary stress in Indonesian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:20</td>
<td>The role of duration in manner of articulation distinctions</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:40</td>
<td>The duration of segments in Sinhala and implications for phonological representations</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Sexuality violations and temporal stability in Tsoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:20</td>
<td>Binary features and consonant-vowel interaction in Pomoan</td>
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<td>4:40</td>
<td>Synchronic chain shifts in optimality theory</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Syntax: Coordination, Ellipsis, and Argument Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>(And) coordination, and coordination, ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:20</td>
<td>On recall clauses and coordination</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:40</td>
<td>On the nature of discourse ellipsis: Evidence from sluicing</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Verb phrase deletion and 'nonparasitic' gaps: Evidence for vehicle change</td>
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<td>3:20</td>
<td>The stranded constituent in gapping constructions</td>
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<td>3:40</td>
<td>Logical versus morphological mood in German</td>
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<td>4:00</td>
<td>Genus and grammaticality in Latin</td>
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<td>4:20</td>
<td>Affix marked suppression of verbal arguments in Russian</td>
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<td>4:40</td>
<td>Hindi and the typology of noun incorporation: An analysis with lexical sharing</td>
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## Psycholinguistics: II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Minimal attachment implications for a theory of small clause complementation</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:20</td>
<td>Argument preference in English PP attachment</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:40</td>
<td>Parsing differences in English and Hungarian: Who vs which-N in reflexive binding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>An experimental approach to judged acceptability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:20</td>
<td>Information accessed at the verb: Evidence for participant roles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:40</td>
<td>Decomposing events: Event structure and verb expression by aphasic patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>The role of syntax and semantics in the interpretation of symmetrical predicates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:20</td>
<td>Agreement and NP structure: A processing study</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:40</td>
<td>Processing quantifier scope in dative sentences</td>
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## Friday, 5 January
### Evening

**Symposium: Codeswitching and the Nature and Structure of Lexical Entries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>*Universal and culture-specific properties of greetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45</td>
<td>Negotiating expertise in medical encounters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:05</td>
<td>Uchi and jaw: Rules of complimenting in Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:25</td>
<td>Co-construction in Japanese conversations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45</td>
<td>Silences which elicit reversals in business meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:05</td>
<td>Dialect performance and (socio)linguistic patterning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:25</td>
<td>On the nature of incipient obsolescence in Emir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:45</td>
<td>Parental styles in eliciting personal narratives and developing narrative skill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussions**

- Eve Clark (Stanford U)
- Ronald Langacker (U CA-San Diego)
- Shahrad Mahoorian (NE II, U)
- John Haiman (Macalester C)
- James McCawley (U Chicago)
- Almaida J. Toribio (U CA-Santa Barbara)
Business Meeting

Chair: Enrones Bach
Room: Grande Ballroom B
5:30 - 9:00 PM

Resolutions Committee: Sanford Schane, Chair
J udith Alton
John Rickford

Rules for Motions and Resolutions

The following rules for motions and resolutions were prepared by William J. Gedney and Ilene Lehiste and approved by the Executive Committee at its 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 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 their passage a majority vote of the members voting at the meeting.

2c. Motions initiated from the floor, if they receive affirmative vote of a majority of members voting at the meeting, are then to be submitted to the Executive Committee to a mail ballot of the membership of the Society in the next issue of the LSA Bulletin. Passage requires: a) a majority of those voting, and b) that the total of those voting in favor must be at least 2.5% 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 submitted in advance to the Executive Committee before their regular meeting preceding the business meeting at which the motion is to be introduced. With the request that the Executive Committee by majority vote 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, retire to caucuses during the course of the meeting.

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

3d. If at least ten members present in the meeting so desire, a resolution may be broadened to express 'the sense of the majority 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.

Business Meeting

Chair: Enrones Bach
Room: Grande Ballroom B
5:30 - 9:00 PM

Resolutions Committee: Sanford Schane, Chair
Judith Alton
John Rickford

Rules for Motions and Resolutions

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## Syntax: Anaphora

**Chair:** John Moore (UC San Diego)  
**Room:** Harbor Island I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Intrinsic reflexivity and the blocking effect in Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Takako Aikawa (MIT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>'Oki' as a nominal anaphor and locally free pronoun in Korean</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naruko Tanigwara (BN U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Self-ascription and Mandarin reflexive 'nǐ'</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hoa Hau Pan (City U-Hong Kong)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>The case of the Telugu 'anaphoric' predicate</td>
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<td>Rosanne Pelletier (Yale U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Noneconference marking in Ladkana narrative</td>
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<td>Richard W. Lungstrum (Penn)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Optimal coreference in Salishan languages (Lillooet Salish)</td>
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<td>Taylor Roberts (MIT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Pragmatic and discourse constraints on zero object</td>
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<td>Alane Landau (U Basque Country/ U Deusto)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Lexical and syntactic properties of control constructions in German</td>
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<td>Erhard W. Hinchliff (U Tuebingen)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>A movement analysis of obligatory-controlled PRO</td>
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<td>Roger Martin (U CT)</td>
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</table>

## Lexical Semantics

**Chair:** Adele Goldberg (UC San Diego)  
**Room:** Harbor Island II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>An alternative Aktionsart-based system of lexical representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. (SUNY-Buffalo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Mil'k's generalization and its exceptions</td>
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<td>Randy J. LaPolla (Acad Sinica)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Strategies in the generation of morphological causative verbs in Modern Hebrew</td>
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<td>Eun-Joo Kwon (Brown U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>A revised uniqueness condition on argument realization</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nili Mandilba (U CA-San Diego)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Licensing secondary resumptive predicates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Christopher Johnson (U CA-Berkeley)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Evidential coercion: Using individual predicates in stage-level environments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theodore B. Fernald (Swarthmore C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>The complementizer 'no' in Japanese: Facticity or evidentiality?</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Yuichi Matsumoto (Stanford U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Cognate objects do passivize!</td>
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<td>Taike Macfarland (Northwestern U)</td>
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</table>

## Poster Session: Computer Software

**Room:** Marina I  
**Time:** 10:00 AM - 12:00 noon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleuts Are Talking</td>
<td>Alice Taff (U WA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deg Xiang axa Ninoxhili Ts'in : Deg Xiang Verb Lessons</td>
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## Saturday, 6 January

**Afternoon**

## Panel: Academic career paths of women in linguistics: A first look at the 1995 survey data

**Room:** Grande Ballroom B  
**Time:** 12:30 - 2:00 PM

**Organizers:** Justine Castell (MIT)  
**Kira Hall (UC Berkeley)**  
**David Silva (U TX-Arlington)**

**Moderator:** Francine Frank (SUNY-Albany)

**Panelists:**  
Justine Castell (MIT)  
Megan Crowhursts (UC-NC-Chapel Hill)  
Kira Hall (UC Berkeley)

## LSA Presidential Address

**Room:** Grande Ballroom B  
**Time:** 2:00 - 3:30 PM

**The Politics of Universal Grammar**  
Emmon Bach (U MA-Amherst)

## Semantics: Quantification

**Chair:** Barbara Partee (U MA-Amherst)  
**Room:** Grande Ballroom B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Distributivity, proportional quantifier, and the scopal adverb</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jun Da (U TX-Austin)</td>
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<td>3:50</td>
<td>Dow in Mandarin Chinese</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Alan Hyun-Oak Kins (S IL, U-Carbondale)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:10</td>
<td>A pragmatic constraint on particle conversion in Japanese</td>
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<td>Kaoru Hori (Tokoku U)</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td>Focus and specificity in ASL structures containing SELF</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue U)</td>
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<td>4:50</td>
<td>Specificity and events</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pirosha Csun (Brandeis U)</td>
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<td>5:10</td>
<td>A note on heliumous</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Greg Carlson (U Rochester)</td>
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<td>5:30</td>
<td>News flash: Water is H2O</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Barbara Abbott (M SU)</td>
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<td>5:50</td>
<td>Quantitative models</td>
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<td>Virginia Brennan (Vanderbilt U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:10</td>
<td>Implict quantification in conditionals and generics</td>
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<td>Kai von Fintel (MIT)</td>
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## Phonetics: Consonants

**Chair:** Ian Maddison (U CA-Los Angeles)  
**Room:** Grande Ballroom C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Similarity between OCP-place effects and phonological speech errors</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stefan Frisch (Northwestern U)</td>
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<td>3:50</td>
<td>Voicing underspecification in Taiwanese word-final consonants</td>
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<td>Chai-Shue K. Hsu (UCLA)</td>
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<td>4:10</td>
<td>The role of perception in velar palatalization</td>
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<td>Susan G. Guion (U TX-Austin)</td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td>Visual gender affects fricative perception</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Strand (UH SU)</td>
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<td>4:50</td>
<td>The status of phonetic rarities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Keith Johnson (O H SU)</td>
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<td>Daniel L. Everett (U Pittsburgh)</td>
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<td>Peter Ladefoged (UCLA)</td>
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<td>Barbara Kern (New Tribes Mission)</td>
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</table>
Saturday, Afternoon

Syntax: Argument structure, voice, anaphora
Chair: James Hoang (UC-Irvine)
Room: Harbor Island I

3:30 Anaphora in lixil
Glenn Ayres (Iowa State U)

3:50 Middles and anaphora
Thomas Sirok (U-Michigan-Ann Arbor)

4:10 Incorporation and the 'linking' antipassive
David Embick (Pean)

4:30 Unifying antipassive and reflexive: An argument structure approach
Jeffrey Lide (U DE)

5:00 On Japanese ni vs niyette passives
Mineharu Nakayama (OH SU)

5:10 Passive is lexical, not (sentential or phrasal)
Samuel Bayer (MITRE Corp)

5:30 Passivization and inversion: A functional correspondence
Betty J. Birner (PENN)

Language and Gender
Chair: Francine Frank (SUNY-Albany)
Room: Harbor Island III

3:30 The speech of Japanese women in authoritative occupational statuses: Examination of opposing views of sociolinguistic innovation
Shoji Takano (U AZ) withdrawn

4:15 Boys to women: Language socialization and gender ambiguity in Hausa
Rudolf P. Gaudio (Stanford U)

4:35 Of fillies and heiresses and lexicalization
Caitlin Hines (San Francisco SU)

Poster Session
Room: Marina I
Time: 3:30 - 5:00 PM

Pahl The acquisition of adverbials in American Sign Language
Diane Anderson (UC-Irvine/SD) Judy Reilly (UC-Irvine/SD)

Prosodic comprehension in aphasic and right hemisphere damaged patients
Vena Balasubramanian (U WI-River Falls)

Verb access difficulties and pragmatics in agrammatic aphasic narratives
Gialia Bencini (U CO) Douglas Raoldal (U CO)

The logic of lexical opposition
James P. Blevins (U W Australia)

Glide omissions in optimality theory
Rachel Thorsen (U MA-Amherst)

Saturday, 6 January

Symposium: Addressing bias in linguistic example sentences: Are guidelines necessary?
Room: Grande Ballroom B
8:00 - 9:30 PM

Organizers: Victoria L. Brggall (M Tech U) Colleen Brice (Purdue U) Monica Macaulay (Purdue U)

Edward Battistella (Wayne SC): 'The LSA guidelines for nonsexist language'

Monica Macaulay (Purdue U) & Colleen Brice (Purdue U): John give it, Mary gets it: The distribution of gendered NPs in synthetic examples

Victoria Brggall (M Tech U): 'Merely datz? Reflections on/or bias in constructed linguistic examples

Birch Moonwoman-Baird (OH SU): What are Adam and Steve, Faustina and Eve?: Heterosexism n example sentences

Discussants: Megan Crowhurst (U NC-Chapel Hill) Penelope Eckert (Baylor REE) Susan Hersch (U TX-Arlington)

Sunday, 7 January

Morning

Phonology, Morphology and the Interface
Chair: Byron Bender (UI-MA)
Room: Grande Ballroom B

9:00 Head operations and head-modifier order in nominal compounds
Robert Beaud (Bucknell U)

9:45 The morphosyntactic reality of phonological form
Lisa M. Dobin (Chicago U)

10:05 Deriving a new headed morphological structure: exit a mythical contraction rule
Geoffrey K. Pullum (U CA-Santa Cruz)

10:50 The alleged unidirectionality of grammaticalization vs the discontinuity of language transmission
Arnold M. Zwicky (OH SU/Stanford U) Richard D. Janda (U Chicago)

11:10 Nasalizing consonant mutations: Theme and variations
Amal J. Granadoskani (U MA-Amherst/Ruggers U)

11:30 Maximal and minimal morphological expressions
Sharon Rose (McGill U)

11:50 Direct OT: Representation as pure markedness
Chris Golter (U Düsseldorf)
### Syntax: Functional Categories and Relative Clauses

**Chair:** Pauline Jacobson (Brown U)
**Room:** Harbor Island I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors/Institutions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Functional restriction: English possessives</td>
<td>Arnold M. Zwicky (OH SU/Stanford U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Demonstrative reinforcement in Romance and Germanic languages</td>
<td>Geoffrey K. Pullum (UC-Santa Cruz)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>The spell-out of functional features</td>
<td>Judy B. Bernstein (U S ME)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>An argument from French in favor of the negative criterion</td>
<td>Andi Wu (Intelligent Text Processing)</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>Neg criterion extensions: Negative concord across relative clause boundaries in Nonstandard English</td>
<td>Hugues Peters (PA SU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>The conventionalized function of Japanese internally headed relativization: A constructional account</td>
<td>Stefan Martin (St. Mary's Ci)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Korean internally headed relative clauses are nonrestrictive modifiers</td>
<td>Kyoko Hirose Ohara (U CA-Berkeley)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Antisymmetry and the syntax of infinitival relatives</td>
<td>Yunsun Jung (Harvard U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Disagreement between adults and children</td>
<td>Stanley Dubinsky (U SC)</td>
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### Discourse/Pragmatics

**Chair:** Laura Michaelis (U CO)
**Room:** Harbor Island II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors/Institutions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Overt tail-marking in Japanese</td>
<td>Suzanne Kaiser (Yale U)</td>
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<td>9:20</td>
<td>Reexamination of 'conditions are topics'</td>
<td>Fumiko Nazakian (Princeton U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>A comparison of postponed subjects in English and Italian</td>
<td>Gregory Ward (Northwestern U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Information structure and object-verb order in Homeric Greek</td>
<td>Matthew Davidson (SUNY-Buffalo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Referentiality constraint and the pronominal position in Breton</td>
<td>Nancy Hedberg (Simon Fraser U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Modality and information structure: Evidence from Tepcohui</td>
<td>Nathalie Schapansky (Simon Fraser U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>*Not (just/know) good friends anymore: Correlatives and background inversion</td>
<td>James K. Waters (SIL)</td>
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### Geotongueistics

**Chair:** John Rickford (Stanford U)
**Room:** Harbor Island III

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors/Institutions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>*The over-all direction of sound change in North America</td>
<td>William Labov (Penn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45</td>
<td>The patterning of post-vocalic /l/ in African-American English in Detroit</td>
<td>Sharon Ash (Penn)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:05</td>
<td>Done: An element of the VAAE spectral system</td>
<td>Charles Boberg (Penn)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:25</td>
<td>That's the [im]: Converging phonetic variables in the lexicon of a Chewa community</td>
<td>Walter F. Edwards (Wayne SU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>The relationship of metalinguistic awareness to register variation</td>
<td>Elizabeth Dayton (U PR-Mayaguez)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:05</td>
<td>Variable zero-marking of the accusative case in Tokyo Japanese</td>
<td>Norma Mendosa-Denton (Stanford U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:25</td>
<td>The variable deletion of /l/ in Seoul Korean: its synchronic and diachronic implications</td>
<td>Mary Shapiro (U TX-Austin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>*Perfetive i'm' in Lumbee English: Definition, description, and explanation in dialect variation</td>
<td>Kenjiro Matsuda (Hiroshima U)</td>
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<td>Hyeon-Soek Kang (OH SU)</td>
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<td>Walt Wolfgram (NC SU)</td>
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American Dialect Society

Saturday, 6 January
Afternoon

Spanish and English in Contact in the Border States
Organizer: Robert Bayley (U TX-San Antonio)
Chair: Walt Wolfram (NC SU)
Room: Marina III

3:30  Phrases-to-lexicon: Patterns of grammaticalization in San Antonio Spanish
MaryEllen Garcia (U TX-San Antonio)

4:00  The specifically constraint on subject expression in Mexican-American Spanish
Carmon Silva-Corralán (USC)

4:30  Subject pronominal variation in a California Mexican community
Lucinda Pease-Alvarez (U CA-Santa Cruz)

5:00  Fighting words: Variation and ideology among Latina gang girls
Norma Mendosa-Denton (Stanford U)

5:30  Sonority and syllable structure in Chicanos English /-al/- deletion
Oto Santa Ana (UCLA)

6:00  Chicanos Spanish: The problem of the 'underdeveloped' code in bilingual repertoires
Guadalupe Valdes (Stanford U)
Michelle Geoffrion-Vinci (Stanford U)

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Friday, 5 January
Afternoon

Session I
Chair: Joseph Subbiondo (St. Mary's C of CA)
Room: Marina II

2:00  Norm and metalanguage in Palsgrave's Lexicostatomen de la langue francaise (1530)
Patrick Reidenbaugh (U IL-Urbana/ Champaign)

2:30  Marie LeRoy de Gourn维尔's Relation de la riviere des Amazones: Translation, language and the new world's discovery in 17th-century France
Dominique Linchez (Birmingham Southern C)

3:00  History and structure in Sefertis' Helen
Maria Tsiapera (U NC-Chapel Hill)

3:30  Break

Session II
Chair: Regina Darnell (U W ONT)
Room: Marina II

4:00  La ciencia de hoy, mata toda poesía': Villamir de Rada's eccentric adventures in comparative philology
Michael T. Ward (Trimly U)

4:30  Ana B. Smith's grammatical sketch of Ncu Peree (1840)
Michael Mackert (W VA U)

Reception
5:00 - 7:00 PM
Marina III

Saturday, 6 January
Morning

Session III
Chair: Michael Mackert (W VA U)
Room: Marina II

9:00  Simon Hartwich Schank and the Chinese phonological tradition in the West
David Prager Brunner (U WA)

9:30  Colonial officials and the linguistics of triad-secret societies
Kingsley Bolon (U Hong Kong)

10:00  Boasian cultural relativism vs linguistic relativism: Ruth Benedict, Edward Sapir, Paul Radin, and Benjamin Whorf
Christopher M. Hutson (U Hong Kong)
Regina Darnell (U W ONT)

10:30  Break

Session IV
Chair: Maria Tsiapera (U NC-Chapel Hill)
Room: Marina II

11:00  Private wealth in North American linguistics, 1925-1945
Julia S. Falk (MI SU)

11:30  Social-historical approaches to the study of American English
Daniel R. Davis (U Hong Kong)
### Session V
**Chair:** Douglas A. Kibbee (U IL-Urbana/Champaign)  
**Room:** Marina II  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Back to Blavatsky: The impact of theosophy on modern linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Coming out of the wilderness: Recent efforts to establish the historiography of linguistics in Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Towards a history of world linguistics: Philosophical and practical considerations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Business Meeting**  
**Chair:** Joseph Sublonda (St. Mary's C of CA)  
**Room:** Marina II  
**Time:** 5:00 PM

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### Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
**Friday, 5 January**

#### Morning
**Atlantic Syntax**  
**Chair:** Donald Winford (OH SU)  
**Room:** Seabreeze  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>On the origin of functional category labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>A minimalist approach to Lesser Antillean syntax</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>The roots of negative concord in Haitian and other French-based creoles</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>The passive in Jamaican Creole: Phonetically empty but syntactically active</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>Attributive items in Ndiunka and its Kwa substrate</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>The origins of the relative clause marker of (it) in Surinam</td>
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</table>

**Friday, 5 January**  
**Afternoon**

#### Pidgin/Creole History and Genesis  
**Chair:** John Rickford (Stanford U)  
**Room:** Seabreeze  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Formation of Hawaii Pidgin English and diffusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Evidence for the pidgin/mixed origin of Caribbean Spanish:</td>
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<td>(Amero)-Portuguese pronouns in (black) American Spanish diastets</td>
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<td>3:00</td>
<td>Chinese-Cuban Pidgin Spanish implications for the Afro-creole debate</td>
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<td>3:30</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:45</td>
<td>On the possibility of Afro-genesis in the case of French creoles</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:15</td>
<td>Tracing the birthplace of Atlantic English-based creoles:</td>
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<td>Indications from Suriname</td>
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#### Variis  
**Chair:** Glenn Gilbert (S II, U-Carbundale)  
**Room:** Marina VI  

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>'Basic vocabulary': Light from creoles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Aspects of the grammatical structure of Yimas Alamblik Pidgin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Gaps in Singapore English and the substrate influence</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:45</td>
<td>Verse analysis and its theoretical contribution to the study of creole discourse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:15</td>
<td>Semantic, tactic, and pragmatic changes in Sango's plural suffix</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Saturday, 6 January

Morning

Tense-Mood-Aspect
Chair: Salikoko Mufwene (U Chicago)
Room: Seabreeze

9:00 A look at the forms, functions, and meanings of the verb do in contemporary Gullah
Tommetro Hopkins (FL Inst U)

9:30 Nigerian pidgin English don: PERFECT or what?
Sali Tagliamonte (U Ottawa)
Shana Poplack (U Ottawa)
Ejike Eze (U Ottawa)
Charles Mann (U Sunys)

10:00 The tempo-aspectual system of Anglo-Nigerian pidgin
10:30 Break

10:45 The creole verb: A comparative study of stattivity and tense reference
John Holm et. al. (CUNY-Grad Ctr)

11:15 TMA in a radical creole: The case of Sanran
Donald Winford (OH 3L)

11:45 A new future tense marker emerges in the Panamanian West Indies
Michael Aceto (U TX-Austin)

Variation
Chair: Armin Schweger (U CA-Irvine)
Room: Marina VI

9:00 Notes on componential diffusion: The genesis of the Kavuverdanu cluster
Angela Bartens (U Göttingen)

9:30 Variation in the spoken Portuguese of the Xingu Park
Alana Tavares de Macedo (Fed U-Rio de Janeiro)

10:00 Copula absence and the question of prior creolization in AAVE
John Rickford (Stanford U)

10:30 Break

Language Types
Chair: Adrienne Brouyn (U Amsterdam)
Room: Marina VI

10:45 Salience and semantic transparency in language mixing
Fred Field (USC)

11:15 How to define classical and nonclassical pidgins and creoles
Helma Pasch (U Köln)

11:45 Mixed languages and their implications for pidgin and creole genesis
Peter Bakker (U Amsterdam)

Saturday, 6 January

Afternoon

Metatheory
Chair: John Lumadon (U Quebec-Montreal)
Room: Seabreeze

3:30 Chaos and creoles: Towards a nonlinear creole dynamics
George Lang (U Alberta)

4:00 Language ecology and creole genesis
Salikoko Mufwene (U Chicago)
### Friday, 5 January

#### Morning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Clef focus and predicate focus in Cree</td>
<td>Eleanor M. Blain (U BC)</td>
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<td>9:20</td>
<td>Shawnee verb inflection within Algonquian</td>
<td>David J. Costa (U CA-Berkeley)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Subordination and verbs of color in Shawnee</td>
<td>Amona B. Necedoo (Tri-County Tech C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Topic, anaphoric, and nominal arguments in Fox</td>
<td>Amy Dalstrom (U Chicago)</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>First- and second-person particles in Fox</td>
<td>Ives Goddard (Smithsonian Inst)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>More on the history of Algonquian number words</td>
<td>Richard A. Rhodes (U CA-Berkeley)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Irrealis in Creek</td>
<td>Karen M. Booker (U KS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Drunk, tricked, crazy: A semantic analysis of Chocaw</td>
<td>George Aaron Benavidez (SUNY-Albany)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Creek dialectology: A progress report</td>
<td>Nili Badanowski (SUNY-Albany)</td>
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<td>Jack Martin (C Wm &amp; Mary)</td>
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<td>Stuart Hannah (C Wm &amp; Mary)</td>
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### Friday, 5 January

#### Afternoon

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<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Reasons for Navajo language attrition as perceived by Navajo-speaking parents</td>
<td>Evangeline Parsons Yazzie (N AZ)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:20</td>
<td>Hydrodynamic districts in Northern Athabaskan languages</td>
<td>James Kar (AK Navin Lang Ctr)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:40</td>
<td>Classifier obfuscation in Western Apache</td>
<td>Willem J. de Reuse (U AZ)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Noun classification in Carrier</td>
<td>William J. Pose (U NC BC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:20</td>
<td>Restrictions on long-distance wh- movement in Athabaskan languages</td>
<td>Kristin Denham (U WA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:40</td>
<td>The plurality condition on generalizations in Navajo</td>
<td>Theodore B. Fermald (Swarthmore C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>An instrumental condition of tone in Western Navajo</td>
<td>Joyce McDougan (OH SU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:20</td>
<td>Deg Xing vowel space vs universal predication</td>
<td>Elizabeth Strand (OH SU)</td>
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<td>4:40</td>
<td>Ejective or glottalized fricatives in Tingit?</td>
<td>Alice Tiff (U WA)</td>
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<td>Nicola J. Bessell (U TX-Austin)</td>
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### Saturday, 6 January

#### Morning

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<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Halokotelem lexical suffusion parallels noun incorporation</td>
<td>Donna B. Gerds (Simon Fraser U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Word level evidence for lexical categories in Salish: An answer to Jelefek and Den newski</td>
<td>Marcia Haug (SUNY-Stony Brook/U OK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Truncation in Montana Salish</td>
<td>Sally Thompson (U Pittsburgh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Languages, dialects, and subdialects in Straits Salish</td>
<td>Lucy Thompson (U TX-Austin/Smithsonian Inst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Lushootseed voiceless syllables</td>
<td>Timothy Monker (U TX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>The 'passive' suffix in Nooja re-examined</td>
<td>Suzanne Urbanycz (U MA-Amherst/UBC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Phonetic correlates of Nez Perce stress</td>
<td>Harold D. Crook (UCLA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Argument structure of Klamath bipartite stems</td>
<td>Scott D.Lancy (U OR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Prepositions as predicates: Doubt objects and anipassives in Eskimo-Aleut</td>
<td>Teresa A. Griffith (U CA-Irvine)</td>
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</table>
### Saturday, 6 January

#### Afternoon

**Languages of the Southwest**
Chair: William Bright (U CO)
Room: Spinnaker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Glocalization and aspiration in Tohono O'odham</td>
<td>Colleen M. Fitzgerald (U AZ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:50</td>
<td>Transitivity and voice as functional heads in Yuqui</td>
<td>Eloise Jeliazk (U AZ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:10</td>
<td>Recycled morphology: Expanding the Seri lexicon</td>
<td>Stephen Marlow (SIL/UND)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:40</td>
<td>Pronominal reference and word order in Zuni</td>
<td>Lynn Nichols (Harvard U)</td>
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</tbody>
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**Business Meeting**
Chair: William Bright (U CO)
Room: Spinnaker
Time: 5:00 - 6:00 PM

### Saturday, 6 January

#### Evening

**Session**
Chair: Sally McLendon (Hunter C)
Room: Spinnaker

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Jambic lengthening and final vowels</td>
<td>Eugene Buckley (Penn)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:20</td>
<td>Grammatical Hispanisms: The other kind of transpacific isoglosses</td>
<td>Thomas Stolz (Rut-H-U Bochum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:40</td>
<td>Person marking patterns in Timucua</td>
<td>George Aaron Broadwell (SUNY-Albany)</td>
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<td>9:00</td>
<td>Oto Win and Chapakuran: Evidence for Greenberg's Arawan-Chapakuran connection</td>
<td>Daniel L. Everett (U Pittsburgh)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Endangered languages of Mexico</td>
<td>David Perons (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Teaching and learning Native American languages</td>
<td>Eugenio Cedeña (SIL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>The adverb of Yagucian and Inupiaan language: immersion education</td>
<td>Ronald Sotz (1)</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>Evidential systems in Tzakiki</td>
<td>Mancha Mecni (U CA-Davis)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>First person dual and plural marking in North American Indian languages</td>
<td>Roy D. Iselit-Mitchell (Arctic Sivennum)</td>
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<td>Constanza Dickinson (U OR)</td>
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<td>Johannes Heldbrecht (NE IL U)</td>
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### Sunday, 7 January

#### Morning

**Siouan and Mayan**
Chair: Terrence Kaufman (U Pittsburgh)
Room: Spinnaker

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Mississippi Valley Siouan <em>stop stem reflexes</em></td>
<td>John E. Komorza (U CO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>On ablaut in Lakota</td>
<td>Richard W. Langston (Penn)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Personal presence as evidence in Lakota</td>
<td>Sara Trocher (CA SU-Chico)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Nouns to pronouns: The Siouan 1st and 3rd plural</td>
<td>Robert L. Rankin (U KS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Yucatec dimension terms: Language-particular and comparative perspectives</td>
<td>Christel Stutz (MPR-Nijmegen)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>K'iche' Maya verbs of breaking and cutting</td>
<td>Clifton Pye (U KS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>The global 5th and its shadow in the Mayan Tw'ik'</td>
<td>Susan Russell (Simon Fraser U, K)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Ergative possession in Kaqchikel</td>
<td>Alejandro Ruiz (Consultant)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Field report on Sipakamean (Maya)</td>
<td>Rusty Barrett (U TX-Austin)</td>
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<td>Harry Howard (Tulane U)</td>
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**Withdrawn**
Abstracts of Regular Papers
The abstracts which appear in this Meeting Handbook are photocopies of the originals submitted to the LSA Program Committee. Infelicities of style, grammar, punctuation, and spelling are the responsibility of the authors.

Abstracts of all papers on the program are printed in alphabetical order by first author's last name. The number to the far right refers to the session in which the paper will be presented. See pages xi-xxxiii for the session title, day, time, and place.
Nikos Adamos and C. Cohen (Cornell University)

Phonetic correlates of primary and secondary stress in Indonesian

We report here on an instrumental analysis of word stress in Indonesian, in order to broaden our cross-linguistic understanding of the phonetic properties of stress and to assess observations in the phonological literature about Indonesian stress based on impressionistic listening. In this study, reiterant speech of two speakers was recorded and analyzed to investigate the contributions of F0 duration, intensity, and loudness to the production of both primary and secondary word stress in Indonesian. First, the reliability of reiterant speech for these particular speakers was assessed, by comparing the normal and corresponding reiterant patterns. Once the technique was shown to be reliable, acoustic correlates of both primary and secondary stress were studied, by analyzing the reiterant speech patterns of two of five syllable words. It was found in most cases that the peak F0 and greatest intensity. The pitch also showed the greatest duration when compared to the preceding syllable. Final syllables exhibited consistently low F0 and intensity, but were similar in duration to the penultimate, showing final lengthening. In four and five syllable words, it was found that all non–specific syllables showed comparable billing F0 and moderate intensity. However, the initial syllable was consistently longer in duration. This study highlights the importance of expanding the range of language investigated to reach a full understanding of the phonetic realization of both primary and secondary stress, while providing further evidence of the reliability of the technique of reiterant speech.

Kathleen Ahrens (National Chung-Cheng University)

Information accessed at the verb: Evidence for participant roles

The present study examines the following two hypotheses:
(1) A verb's complexity depends on its potential to figure in different argument structure arrangements (Shapiro et al. 1987).
(2) A verb's complexity is determined by the number of additional roles associated with the central sense of the verb.

No experimental evidence is found to support the hypothesis that the number of possible argument structure frames a verb can occur in affects the rate of processing at the verb. Instead, there is empirical evidence for the potential reality of the notion of participant roles—that is, the roles that are associated with the basic sense of a verb. This finding indicates that participant roles are a crucial aspect of the information encoded in the mental representation of a verb.

Takako Aikawa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) & Natsuko Tsujimura (Indiana University)

Intransitive reflexivity and the blocking effect in Japanese

In this paper, we will first present here to reexamine unreported data regarding the binding behavior of the Japanese reflexive anaphor ziben 'self'. We will see that many of the distance binding (her-form, LD binding) of ziben can be 'blocked' in contexts. (2, i) where ziben occurs a morphologically reflexive predicate or (ii) ziben occurs with a predicate that selects an inalienable NP (e.g., body part NPs) as its argument. Second, we will characterize these contexts, using the formulation (i) "intransitive reflexivity" (cf. Reinhart and Reisland 1993) and (ii) "abstract indefiniteness". Last, based on these two observations, we will provide an analysis that can subsume the two apparently independent cases of the blocking effect mentioned above. We will argue that the identity condition proposed by the "intransitive reflexivity" of these type of predicates can be met only through the kind of the "indefinite" relation of the object to the subject. If the LD binding of ziben is intended, there is no way to satisfy this requirement, hence, the result of the blocking effect.

Maria Cristina F. S. Altmann (University of Sao Paolo)

Coming out of the wilderness: Recent efforts to establish the historiography of linguistics in Brazil

The historiography of Linguistics is quickly becoming a regular subject of scholarly research and instruction at a number of universities in Brazil. My paper will focus on developments since the later 1980s when we can observe a growing number of researchers, from divergent scholarly specialities, who are attracted to the rediscovery of our own linguistic traditions. It also discusses the problem that could arise if this sudden interest in the history of the Brazilian linguistic thought was not guided by careful investigation, based on principles of research and a well-defined organized teaching policy aiming at the formation of students. Finally, the paper will present the main themes which are being developed under the scope of Historiography of Linguistics in Brazil.

Amsterdam & Judy Reilly (San Diego State University/University of California-San Diego)

The acquisition of adverbials in American Sign Language

The nature of American Sign Language (ASL) and other signed languages is the "layered" organization of linguistic systems. The layered nature of ASL allows for, including but not limited to, behaviors, eyes, and hands, to be employed in interpersonal interactions. One aspect of this layered system is the use of facial behaviors which serve one of expressive uses and affective uses and linguistic roles in ASL. Given the multifunctionality of facial behaviors, ASL adverbials reflect a range of facial behaviors that serve as affective or linguistic roles.

In this study, we report on the acquisition of non-manual adverbials from 50 Deaf children (age 1:0 to 5:0) who who were Deaf parents who are learning ASL, as a primary language. Naturalistic and experimental categorization data are reported. By age 12 months, children produce a range of facial affective and linguistic gestures. By age 18 months, children tend to produce a variety of manual gestures without co-occurring non-manual adverbials. By age 24 months, children recognize and produce non-manual adverbials; by the age of 3 years, children fluently used the full range of non-manual adverbial markers. Children made relatively few errors in the integration of non-manual adverbials with the co-occurring manual predicates. However, there are a few cases of errors in the acquisition process similar to the acquisition process of spoken languages. In sum, it appears that non-manual adverbials are not acquired as a gestural "package" with the co-occurring predicates and affective expression is not initially generalized to appropriate linguistic functions in the language. Manual and non-manual adverbials follow the acquisition patterns found in spoken languages in which non-manual adverbials precede the acquisition of bound morphemes.

Stanford University (University of California-San Diego)

Non-manual constructions and n-words

I will argue that the n-words which appear in Spanish comparative constructions (1a), which I will call superlative n-words, are not of the same kind as the ones that appear in negative sentences (1b).

Gabriela joga melhor que nadie.

Gabriela plays better than anyone.

Martin não pescou nada.

Martin did not catch anything.

In all cases that superlative n-words are a special case of free-choice items. The arguments for this analysis include (i) that while n-words in the superlative conceptions have a universal meaning (2) that the superlative n-words can appear with mass nouns. (3) the comparative construction in (1a) is an NP comparative construction (1b), which determines an upward-entailing context and licenses only free-choice n-words in (1a) because negative forms do not appear in (1b). Since negation defines a downward-entailing context, I will show that previous attempts to unify all cases of non-manual adverbials in sign languages in terms of meaning grounds (Bosque 1980, Laka 1990) cannot be extended to non-words in con.

Jeffrey Avrin (Yale University)

Words of nouns and semantics in the interpretation of symmetrical predicates

This paper provides linguistic analyses of the so-called symmetrical predicates (e.g., like, related, etc.) Contrary to the claim of Tversky (1977) and in agreement with Feist er (1993), I show how an interaction of general world knowledge syntax and semantics results in the apparent asymmetry of symmetrical predicates. Implanted in (1), (2), and (3), (4).

(1) North Korea is similar to China

(2) Peking is similar to North Korea

(3) The car is near the garage

(4) The garage is near the car

In proposed analyses are based on the Dienes' (1995) mapping hypothesis. Given that the arguments are mapped onto a retoric order, and assuming that direct object projection is also represented in the restrictor, subject NP end up in the same presupposition, I argue that such a co-occurrence is pragmatically friendly only when the subject represents a less prominent entity in a specific context of knowledge.

James Ayres (Inter American University)

Reflexives and reciprocals in Ixil, a Mayan language of Guatemala

In this paper, I show how reflexives and reciprocals in Ixil, a Mayan language of Guatemala, appear to be structurally different from reflexives and reciprocals in other languages, and how their syntax follows from reflexives in typological and diachronical perspectives. Interestingly, reflexives are reflexives and reciprocals seem to have the form of a possessed noun optionally followed by a full possessor verb occur only as objects of transitive verbs (with a null in subject position), are subjects of copulative sentences, and in constructions derived from transitive verbs. Evidence for this analysis is presented, along with a more detailed description of reflexives and reciprocal elements in

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Peter Bakker (University of Amsterdam)

Mixed languages and their implications for pidgin and creole genesis

Mixed languages and their implications for pidgin and creole genesis.

There is a growing interest in mixed or interwoven languages, which show a lexicon from one language and a grammatical system (phonology, morphology, syntax) from a different language. The best known cases are Media Lingua and Angolomani. In creole studies languages like these are sometimes considered 'creoles'. In my paper I will argue that these mixed languages came about under social circumstances which are different from those of creole or pidgin languages. Structurally and socially they are different from creole languages.

There is also another class of mixed languages, in some situations of convergence and strong areal contacts (Sprachbünde), which have implications for the genesis of creoles. I will discuss these in my paper, arguing that non-lexifier structural features in creoles are the consequence of convergence towards a dominant (e.g. African) language rather than substrate influence.

Peter Bakker (University of Amsterdam)

Turkish influence on dying Romani dialects in Istanbul

Romani is a Neo Indo-European language spoken throughout Europe and the Americas. The ancestors of Romani speakers, now known as Gypsies, arrived in Europe from India in the twelfth or thirteenth century. Many modern day dialects underwent significant influence from Balkan languages, especially Greek. Nothing is known about pre-European Romani. Fieldwork on Romani as spoken in Turkey show that the language is dying out rapidly. All these dialects appear to conform to the Balkan Sprachbund model. The paper discusses the significant influence from Turkish on Romani dialects in four Gypsy neighborhoods in Istanbul.

Venu Balasubramanian (University of Wisconsin River Falls)

Prosodic comprehension in aphasics and right hemisphere damaged patients

The present study investigated the prediction that in comprehending sentences with surface structure ambiguity (SSA) normal control group's performance will be significantly better than the right hemisphere damaged subjects' performance will be significantly worse than that of the left hemisphere damaged group. Using sentence-picture matching task with comprehensibility aphasic group's performance was significantly better than that of the left hemisphere damaged group. The statistical analysis indicated that the normal group's performance was significantly different from the performance of the three brain-damaged groups. Some of the limitations of the present study are also discussed.

Theodore J. Barton (Wayne State University)

Doctor's expertise in medical encounters

Research on medical discourse generally has assumed that a static and symmetric distribution of expertise underlies the institutional discourse of medicine and the interactional practices of medical encounters. In this paper, I argue that expertise is actually a dynamic construct, one that is continually and repeatedly negotiated within the context of a medical encounter and across the encounters of long-standing relationships, not only by patients or family members but by physicians as well. The paper analyzes four sequences in which participants frame the relationship towards expertise, all drawn from encounters in the subdiscipline of pediatrics. The sequences illustrate the monologic presentation of information about medical subdisciplines typical of initial encounters, the subsequent use of this information in follow-up encounters, and the problematic use of subdisciplinary information in follow-up encounter notable for its conflicts over medical vs. family expertise. Attention to the sequences shows how speakers actively negotiate desired roles and relationships within institutional practice rather than passively act our assigned places and positions, but the asymmetrical power relations of the institutional discourse of medicine may still be in play since the negotiation of expert status may be relatively successful or unsuccessful in any particular encounter.
Samuel Bayer (The MITRE Corporation)
Passive is lexical, not (sentential or phrasal)

In this paper, I will argue that in an ordered argument semantics, Passive must be a word-level operation. In particular, I will reject the position that Passive is an operation (potentially complex) TVP constituents, as argued by Bach (1980) and others. This latter analysis has been involved in support of an analysis of passiviser-sensitve adverbs like reluctantly, whose argument orientation differs according to the voice of its modifier. My argument will be based on passives of TVPs consisting of a ditransitive and its indirect object, as in (1):

(1) Jermaine was introduced to most musicians.

I will argue that whatever mechanisms allow us to derive a reading where the existential quantifier corresponding to its deep subject has nearmost scope will also allow us to derive illicit scopal configuration of explicit arguments as well. I will show that if Passive is a word-level operation, on the other hand, the problem does not arise.

Robert Beaud (Bucknell University)
Head operations and head-modifier order in nominal compounds

This paper claims that the ordering of nominal compounds is the same as the modifier-head ordering of NPs in most languages. If this is so, Head Operations, the tendency for affixation of compounds to accrue to the head rather than to the modifier, will cause conflicts when, say, a suffusing language needs to suffix a compound following head-first order of NPs but not in head-last languages. A survey of 40 languages found evidence of this conflict resolving itself as predicted in 35 of these languages. The behavior of the remaining 5 languages suggests that compound ordering is a parameter based on input and output classes: compounds in some languages follow the order of the output class (NP); others follow the order of the input class (AP, VP).

Jill N. Beckman (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)
Lalal basics at lalabon

Wadjirpa has two harmony processes affecting high vowels. One is a rightward underlying process (n → n+1) that has other involves leftward (i → i-1) i.e. the rightward process is not. While earlier analyses (Sing Lee 1982) rely on feature geometry for accounts for the differential blocking properties of Wadjirpa labels, I propose an Optimality account which derives these properties from the interaction of a head-attracting constraint with typical OT faithfulness and markedness constraints.

I argue that lalal basics results from the interaction of faithfulness constraints, markedness constraints, and a phonotactic constraint (LABAT) requiring place feature agreement in labial consonants + round vowel sequences. (Tuba and Turik are well-known examples of this cross-linguistically common phenomenon.)

Harmony, in Wadjirpa results from the subordination of faithfulness constraints to markedness constraints *LABAT ⇒ *LABAT & *MARR. Coarticulation spreads from i to replace underlying labial. In the underlying process, a labial consonant + i sequence is the expected output, violating LABAT. In juncture, however, i is removable, i sequence is permitted. Therefore, LABAT ⇒ *LABAT & *MARR, yielding labial harmony. In the rounding process, disfavor of vowels is spread by labial spreading (due to a morpheme-specific constraint dominating *LABAT). This process does not have a labial + i target, as LABAT is not relevant, the labials are therefore transparent to leftward harmony.

Giulia Benci & Douglas Roland (University of Colorado)
Verb aspect difficulties in agrammatic aphasia: aphasic narratives

Narratives of agrammatic aphasics patients from English, French, Italian, and Japanese are analyzed and it is found that the verb aspect difficulties of these patients does not result in an increase of semantically light verbs as claimed by Berndt et al. (1993), but that they use fewer light verbs than the controls. When they do use verbs, heavy verbs are usually used. In addition, the pragmatics of these patients is generally considered to be intact, two violations of well documented pragmatic tendencies were noted. The agrammatic aphasics show new content in subject position than did the controls, and used more full NP referents a control might use a proform. However, they did not make the reverse error of underspecification.

Although these findings show a problem in pragmatics, it may not be a problem in pragmatics per se, but in the processing necessary to produce these pragmatically appropriate structures. The apparent need to have this new information result in a new proposition resulting from this proposed processing problem could cause both the appearance of new referents in subject position and the overspecification of referents in general. This same problem may also cause the reduction of a common source of light verb constructions; the presentational forms of "it is..." and "there is..." which are observed to be problematic for the agrammatic patients in our sample.
This paper investigates a functional correspondence between passivization and inversion in English. An examination of a corpus of naturally occurring data shows that in more than 90% of all passives containing by-phrase, the syntactic subject represents a semantic subject that is at least as familiar as the verb in the transitive clause as represented by the NP in the by-phrase. Thus, the data indicates that in passive with by-phrase, the subject may not represent the same information as the discourse topic. The NP contained within the by-phrase. This constraint parallels that previously found for inversion. Biber (1994) has shown that the proposed constituent in an inversion may not represent less familiar information in the discourse than does the postposed constituent. Syntactically, the two constructions are in complementary distribution, with passivization applying to transitive and intransitive applying to interactive and non-interactive clauses. Thus, an examination of these two constructions occurring in distinct syntactic environments, shows that both reverse the canonical order of the logical subject and another constituent, and both constrain the relative information status of these two constituents in identical ways. These data suggest that passivization and inversion represent distinct mechanisms for performing a single information-packaging function in different syntactic contexts.

Eleanor M. Blain (University of British Columbia) Cross-features and perspective focus in Creoles

Cree wh-phrases show properties of focussed NPs, i.e., clause-initial position, complementizers on the verb, and the absence of wh-in-situ. In other words, they are clausal constructions. Given a clefted analysis and the ungrammaticality of multiple wh-words, one would not expect other emphatic/focussed elements to be allowed in a wh-question, however, that is not always the case: for example:

awinina kaza kii-te-yih-ii
Mary ka-pi:kaskat-ii-t
Is it you? 2-think s.t.-2sg Mary comp-speak to-dir-3s?
Who is it that YOU think Mary is talking to?

In my analysis, I look at the properties of a cleft focus and a precative focus; and I argue that the use of the precative wh-phrase allows for contrastive emphasis on the subject. I then show that an overt personal pronoun -- which typically occurs only in emphatic contexts -- does not constitute a focussed constituent; rather, the overt pronominal represents a contrastive topic.

James P. Blevins (University of Western Australia) The phonology of lexicalization

Although patterns of syncretism and neutralization provide the principal empirical motivation for describing any number of negative feature values, the same phenomena highlight descriptive limitations of these logical extensions. This paper offers an alternative that recognizes two interacting sources of feature neutralization. First, semantic values may be neutralized by 'naissance' in the prototypical instance of a paradigm, as in the 'morphological blocking' accounts of Aronoff 1976 and others. Furthermore, by allowing oppositions between marked items within a paradigm, the paper extends a blocking analysis to cases that involve the neutralization of independent features, as exemplified by kauft, which neutralizes /z/ and 2n in (2).

(2) ...well ihr das Haus und Frant den Garten kauft.
... because you 2sg bought the house and Frant the garden. [Pollum & Zwycki 1986:771]

Unmarked kauft is confined to contexts that bar marked entries in its inheritational paradigm, i.e., those with /z/ or 2n subjects. The analysis avoids diverse strategies by keeping the adnpeesibility of items to the inheritance of alternatives, a strategy that is intrinsically conditioned by the dual role of entries in sanctioning and blocking.

Juliette Blevins (University of Western Australia) Where have all the ceses gone?

This paper presents a cross-linguistic survey of initial consonant loss in Australian Aboriginal languages and proposes a typology of initial consonant loss based on three primary factors: (i) utterance-initial position; (ii) consonant quality; and (iii) initial unstressed syllables. Data is drawn from a survey of the syllable structure of over 100 Australian Aboriginal languages. At least 40 languages have lost initial consonants in some words, or have acquired vowel-initial forms through borrowing. In many cases, the consonant loss appears to originate in utterance-initial position. None of these languages are reported to exhibit obligatory word-initial epenthesis. An Optimality-theoretic analysis is evaluated for the data. A question which arises is why consonant-loss originates in utterance-initial-position. The intuition to be captured is that onsets less syllables are licit in this position, not because of a constraint against initial epenthesis, but because it is just in utterance initial position that no sound violation involving abutting syllable heads occurs.
George A. Braebow & Nili Badawon (University at Albany, State University of New York)  

Drunk, tricked, crazy: A semantic analysis of Chocotaw  

Chocotaw, a Muskogean language spoken in Oklahoma and Mississippi, has a number of emotion terms referring to disordered or aberrant behavior. Prominent among them is həxili, variously defined as 'drunk', 'tricked', or 'crazy'. This paper provides a semantic description of Chocotaw həxili, following the model of analysis of emotions suggested by Wierzbicka (1992). We suggest that həxili represents a culturally salient and elaborated emotion in Chocotaw culture, and that a model of this emotion provides insight into the emotional perspectives of Chocotaw speakers.

Eugene Buckingham (University of Pennsylvania)  

Tambi lengthening and final vowe
c

Hayes (1995) observes that in languages where lenticular (or rhythmic) lengthening of vowels in alternating open syllables, word-final vowels typically fail to become long. I argue, based on data from a variety of languages, that this failure should be attributed in part to lenticular lengthening per se, rather than to other properties found in many languages of the world, namely the lack of long vowels in word-final position and the extrametricality of final syllables. I shall show that in Kayapa (Oswalt 1963), long vowels are permitted in the final position, but that they nonetheless subject to shortening there; final lenticular lengthening is prevented, and can be attributed to the same avoidance (though not absolute prohibition) of a final long vowel. Similar arguments can be made for Western Muskogean, Northern Sierra Miwok, etc. In Carib (Hoff 1968), there is clear evidence that the non-lengthening of the final vowel is due to the lack of foot structure on the last syllable, since that syllable is ignored in meeting the minimal word size of two moras. The same is true of related Hikakayan were. Thus the pattern observed by Hayes results from properties quite independent of lengthening. I also show that in languages with other ways of achieving the same light weight asymmetry that lenticular lengthening enforces, the final foot is not exempt: e.g. unrounded vowel reduction and deletion in Delaware (Goldade 1979), laryngeal metathesis in Cuyapica (Juster 1982), and consonant gemination in Central A-bayan Yupik (Miyakoya 1983). This confirms that when final vowel is a property of final vowels, and not final feet, that blocks lengthening.

Adrienne Braayn (University of Amsterdam)  

The origin of the relative clause marker <\><\> do in Sranan  

There are no reflexes of English relatives in Sranan. The form do is one of the markers of relative clauses in present-day Sranan as well as in other Surinamese creoles. The form is ultimately derived from the English demonstrative that, and in Sranan do is a demonstrative as well. It could be hypothesized that the relative function of do/kwa is due to a language-internal functional extension of the demonstrative pronoun, and that relative clauses emerged through the grammaticalization or syntagmatization of frequently occurring patterns involving demonstrative do (cf. Sankoff & Brown 1976; Reinecke 1984). However, in such an approach it is difficult to account for the fact that do/kwa "that" became a relativizer rather than do/kwa "that", whereas the latter would be more in line with typological universal tendencies (cf. Hone, Clauw & Hönnemeyer 1991), and for the fact that the latter became not only a marker of both headed and free relative clauses, with the history of Sranan, but also a non-relative clause introductory (when", "because") the functions of Sranan do/kwa can be understood by assuming substrate influence rather than purely language-internal developments. By attributing a role to the mother tongues of slaves imported from West Africa, in which languages do/kwa is used as a relative clause marker, it is possible to provide an explanation, at last with respect to the Surinamese creoles, for the generalization put forward by Bickmore (1998) that relativizers in creoles are not homogenous with any question word in the creole when they are reanalysed rather than retained from the lexifier language.

Miriam Butt (University of Stuttgart) & Tracy Holloway King (Stanford University)  

Focus, adjacency and non-specificity  

The strong claim put forward by Horvath (1996) that structural focus is licensed by mechanisms which parallel structural Case assignment receive support from SOV languages like Urdu and Turkish. However, the case marking, position, and interpretation of objects do not yield the expected straightforward parallelism to focus licensing. In particular, a conflict arises with regard to the interpretation of the immediately preverbal position: while preverbal focus forces a specific interpretation, unmarked preverbal objects are interpreted as non-specific. Following Horvath, focus is associated with a functional head (Hf), and a lexical item (V) must raise to license focus; focus in these languages is assigned under government and adjunction, which is satisfied by right-adjunction to Arg, creating a preverbal position. In Turkish and Urdu, nominative objects can only be interpreted as non-specific in immediately preverbal position; this adjacency requirement follows from Weak Case being assigned to the complement of V and forcing a non-specific reading. Since focus requires V- raising, our account correctly predicts that Weak Case objects cannot occur with preverbal focus phrases; nominative objects which co-occur with preverbal focus always trigger Strong Case and the correlative semantic interpretation. Thus, we show that a unifying analysis for the cross-linguistic similarity of focus and Case follows from a combination of Horvath's general approach and the differentiation between weak and strong Case (de Hoop 1992).
Donald G. Charma & Yili Shi (Ball State University)
Glottal consonants and the 'sonority' hierarchy

The 'sonority hierarchy' – in one form or another – has played an increasingly important role in the statement of putative phonological universals and in the postulation of potentially explanatory (partial) phonological theories (cf., for example, Selkirk 1984, Clements 1990). It will be argued in this paper that the parameter of 'sonority' by that of (degree of supra-alveo-palatal) 'constriction', whereas the rankings of consonant types will be inversely correlated, resulting in significant improvement, both empirically and theoretically. We proceed by examining the behavior of low sonority (in the literal sense) glottal consonants in contexts in which consonants might be expected on other grounds to exhibit their relative 'sonority'. final deassemblages in languages that do not allow glottal consonants, where less deassemblages end in high-'sonority' consonants (Chen 1980:98-156, and others) and classes with respect to the 'Sonority Sequencing Generalization' (SSG; Selkirk 1984:116). Our preliminary investigation suggests that glottal do in fact behave as if they have high 'sonority' – because they have little surprisal constriction – and an explanation for the SSG: it is easier (though not necessary) to go through ever-increasing degrees of constriction than to go directly from low constriction to much for (corus, vice versa for onsets).

Bernard Comrie & Maria Polinsky (University of Southern California)
Tsez syntax: An overview

The paper presents a field report on Tsez, a language of the Nakh-Daghestanian family of the Caucasian group. The goals of the paper are twofold: first, to generalize a characterization of Tsez, second, to highlight some areas of particular interest in the syntax and semantics of the language. Tsez is a predominantly suffixing agglutinating language, characterized by developed consonantism. The language is ergative. The nominal case system distinguishes among argument cases and locative cases. Verbal morphology is complex. Tsez is predominantly V-final, though context-induced violations of this order are demonstrated. Points of special interest discussed in the paper include: (i) the structure of the noun class system class assignment primarily reflects semantic considerations; (ii) relativization using a particle and WH-position formation with a special interrogative form; arguments and adjuncts as well as constituents of embedded clauses are accessible to both types of extraction; (iii) agreement of the matrix clause verb with the absolutive NP in the embedded clause, which is shown not to arise from that of the clause; the proposed interpretation of this agreement type is based on the reanalysis of ECM structures.

David J. Costa (University of California-Berkeley)
Shawan verb inflection within Afro-Asiatic

Shawan is an Algonquin language spoken in Oklahoma. Although many of the sound changes and much of the lexicon of Shawnee are shared with their closest relatives, the Shawnee language has undergone drastic changes in its verb inflection which sharply differentiate it from other Algonquian languages. Most notable among these changes is a dramatic loss of almost all the non-personal marking suffixal morphology found in its sister languages (and reconstructed for Proto-Algonquian), accompanied by a shift toward much wider use of preverbs, many of them without clear parallels elsewhere in the family. In this paper, I will discuss what has become of the ablautational resources of Proto-Algonquian in Shawnee, and also outline the general morphology which has replaced it. Additionally, I will also discuss some ways in which this morphological shift can be seen as ongoing, with a greater reduction of suffixed inflection being seen in modern Shawnee when compared to the oldest records of the language.

Colleen Custer (University of California-Berkeley)
Language production practices as a Dublin Irish radio station and their linguistic effects

In this paper, I look at the language-use strategies in place at a popular Irish-language radio station in Dublin, Eire. These strategies are conscious attempts by station staff to practically deal with the limitations of dissimilar speakers, both semi-speakers (interviewees and broadcasters alike) in a discourse environment in which fluency is expected. The primary goal: get the Irish language on the air. By accommodating so the semi-speaker and narrowing their focus to speakers of low prestige but widespread Dublin Irish Rádió as Life and Speech, we made some assumptions about preservation practice as well as previously unacknowledged innovation in the modern language maintenance paradigm. I bring evidence from recent fieldwork in Dublin of practices that include: on-air prompting of non-fluent interviewees by compiling key bits or scripts, use of a broadcast training tape (standard on-air talk by broadcasters); acquisition of digital editing software to "edit out the English bits"; and compiling a database of Irish speakers, locally and globally. I focus the semi-speaker (relating it to Donahue's discussions of the Czech glocal semi-speaker, as well as well-explored personal-frame variation methodology) and on the inclination toward standardization in public discourse contexts. Variations in dialectal peripheralization, use of fixed constructions, and presence of conventionalized linguistic forms are noted and compared with prestige languages in the wider context.

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Amy Dahlstrom (University of Chicago)

Topic, antitopic, and nominal arguments in Fox

Word order in the Algonquian language Fox is determined by a combination of discourse-pragmatic, semantic, and syntactic factors. Previous work (e.g. Dahlstrom 1983, 1995) has shown that discourse-pragmatic elements are expressed in the antitopic position and semantic and syntactic factors in the topical position. In this paper I use Lambrusch's (1994) notion of 'antitopic' (e.g. Right Dislocation in English) to analyse word order problems in Fox. The antitopic function of antitopics is compared to that of topics. It is further argued that Fox is not wholly a 'protopic' or topic language in the sense of Jelinek 1984; although some NPs bear discourse functions like topic and antitopic, others function as ordinary nominal arguments.

Marina Maria DamAso Vieira (National Museum-Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)
The possessive constructions in some Tupi-Guarani languages

This paper is concerned with the syntax of possessives at both the phrase and the sentential levels in some of the Tupi-Guarani family such as Aurinini do Trocara, Guaran A and Tupinamb. special focus will be given to the have inalienable possessive. Kayne's (1993) and Hornstein, Rosen and Uralberg's (1994) propositions which as an inalienable construction an underlying small clause phrase structure should be adopted to account for the facts under investigation. It will be shown that many restrictions observed in the possessive inalienable constructions of these languages can be explained through the small clause analysis.

Regina Darrell (University of Western Ontario)

Boasian cultural relativism vs. linguistic relativity: Ruth Benedict, Edward Sapir, Paul Radin, and Benjamin Whorf

This paper will look at North American anthropology and linguistics in the turn of the century when anthropologists were attempting to specify the nature of the relativity concept applied by various toadis to both language and culture. The link between the two versions of relativity is that both are concerned with the articulation of cultural premises by individual members of culture.

Matthew Davidson (State University of New York-Buffalo)

Information structure and object-verb order in Herodotean Greek

Like other older Indo-European languages, Ancient Greek allows considerable flexibility in the order of subject, object, and verb. In this paper, I apply recent research on discourse order to a sample of 190 object-verb pairs from the History of Herodotus to provide a more rigorous analysis of this aspect of Ancient Greek word order variation than is found in the standard grammar. Data are gathered for several sentence types including referential distance, information status, presence of focus particles, and position relative to the verb. Significant correlations arerevealed between object position, the information status of the object, and whether the object occurs with a focus particle. Objects with the information status of definiteness and focus are preverbal, while those with the status indefiniteness are 84% (24/144) preverbal. Objects that occur with focus particles such as kai 'also', even are 88% (22/25) preverbal, while objects with no focus particle are only 22% (36/165) preverbal.

Daniel R. Davis (University of Hong Kong)

Social-historical approaches to the study of American English

Social-historical approaches to the study of American English have a long and distinguished pedigree in the history of American linguistics (see, e.g., Bronits and 1990) and continue to dominate the sociolinguistic landscape (Dillard 1985 and 1992, and Hoch and Scott 1992). This ongoing popularity can be attributed to the transparent rational of social-historical approaches. Thus, whereas other language changes (e.g., the change in English) are experienced but rarely discussed in North American English, the social-historical approach illuminates both the political underpinings of the social-historical approach and an attempt to justify of linguistics to the American public.

Dayton (University of Puerto-Rico-Mayagüez)

An element of the VAAE aspectual system

VAAE is an element of the Vernacular African American English (VAAE) system of tense/aspect/mood-modality, which, as asserted by Labov (1972), is a feature, not an error. Intensive meaning 'which is not equivalent to all to have in mind or to the dialects' (p. 55). One alternative view is that VAAE, together with be and, is an element of the perfect aspect system, the main evidence for which is the cooccurrence of verbal and adverbial subcategories (Dayton 1988, 1990). The reocurrence of the view that VAAE, has for all intents and purposes an 'adverb functioning sometimes like already or really... '. (Dayton, 1972, p. 56) with the view that VAAE, forms an aspectual phrase, this paper proposes that VAAE, is a grammaticalized element that has an Existential Perfect with two distinct categories of use: the existential perfect and the Perfect of Result. The argument rests on analysis of tokens or done (n=66) collected during 4-5/2 years of participant observation research in Philadelphia. The paper contributes research on VAAE aspect and the development of aspectual systems.

D. Lee Deery (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

A processing study

The presentation of number and number agreement is controversial in both linguistics (Laffitte 1988, 1984, Barlow 1992) and psycholinguistics (Bock et al., 1991, 1992, 1993, Nicol 1995). For this paper, data of Subject NPs were studied in a self-paced reading experiment. Subject NPs with numeral phrases followed by singular and plural NPs were contrasted with 'toitive' NPs (stale/plute feet of) as illustrated in (11) and (12) in this paper. Results of the analysis were done (n=66) collected during 4-5/2 years of participant observation research in Philadelphia. The paper contributes research on VAAE aspect and the development of aspectual systems.

Delaney (University of Oregon)

Genus structure of Klamath biclarene spicate

The other North American languages, the lexical structure of Klamath verbs is unusual in the perspective of Old World languages. Many stems are biconsonantal, containing a classifier and a locative-directive stem, an instrument classifier plus a base-stem, or a compound of a verb stem and a locative-directive stem. The type of stem indicates the type of classifier that the verb takes. In this paper, I present a list of classifiers for Klamath biclarene spicate that can be used to determine the referencing of the classifier and to provide a basis for the derivation of the classifier. The classifier is used to derive the reference of the classifier and to provide a basis for the derivation of the classifier.
Kristin Dehn (University of Washington)

Restrictions on long-distan ce WH movement in A thabascan languages

In an attempt to provide an explanation and analysis of the optional WH-movement in Athabascan languages, I examine here the restrictions on long-distance movement, primarily in Babine Western (BW), an Athabascan language of Northern British Columbia. Rice (1989), Saxon (1989), and Rochemont & Saxon (1993) all assume there is an adjacent/month asymmetry in Slave; preliminary work on Slave and work on an In-B suggest that this cannot be the case. Instead, all WH-arguments may move, but only certain of the WH-adjuncts may do so. The restriction on fronting has to do with whether the WH word can mark WH-adjunct modality. Adjacent WH-words, being adverbial, may modify different parts of the sentence and consequently originate in different places in the sentence (Aoun & Li, 1993b).

Extraction of adverbials originating in the lower clause results in a Subjectivity violation, and WH-movement does not occur with WH-adjuncts that have adverbial meaning. Perhaps this analysis can be extended to other Athabascan languages and languages of other families.

Viviane Depraz (Rutgers University)
The roots of negative concord in Haitian and other French-based creoles

As noted by Rickford (1984), the phenomenon of double negatives or Negative Concord (NC) is one of a number of characteristic constructions common to most (all?) Creoles. Through a detailed analysis of the syntactic and semantic properties of NC in Haitian Creole (HIC), this paper proposes a theory explaining the root of the phenomenon. The properties of HIC NC are compared to those of its superstratum, French, as well as those of other French-based Creoles. It is demonstrated that the properties of NC, similar across the Creoles, crucially differ from those of their common superstratum. That is, although both French and HIC manifest NC, the constructions differ in their syntactic and semantic properties and their relationship with negative operators. The consequences of this discovery are important. On the theoretical side, we propose a new syntactic analysis for NC that is based on the Negative Criterion (Zwittin, Hengeveld). With regard to the generality of NC in Creoles, superstratum inheritance as well as relativization are ruled out. We further show that the syntactic influence is uniquely left-only universal properties as a possible source. Our theory, which describes the properties of NC in languages of different superstrata, provides a general and on bare NPs (noun and plural) in particular. Bare NPs are expanded in all Creoles and in other NC languages but notably absent from French. This relates to bare NPs ultimately points to a theory relating NC to the general morphological paucity of Creoles and to the consequent structure of their NPs.

Willie J. De Reuse (University of Arizona)
Classifier obfuscation in Western Apache

The Athabaskan verb prefixes called "classifiers" often indicate transitivity in the base verb (Kibrik 1993), but just as often do not appear to have any discernible function. This report, based on NSF-funded fieldwork on Western Apache (spoken by over 15,000 on the San Carlos and White Mountain Reservations, Arizona) describes three mechanisms (analogical extensions with reanalysis, phonological restructuring, and deleting of -1-1, -1-1, 1-1-1) which result in obfuscation of the differences between the classifiers. Such developments indicate that the Western Apache classifiers no longer function as productive elements. Since younger generations of Western Apaches are losing the language rapidly, and since classifier obfuscation is an age-graded phenomenon, with considerable individual variation, it is presumably an instance of language attrition, reinforced by (possibly accelerating) tendencies inherent to Apachean.

Connie Dickison (University of Oregon)

Evidential system in Ta'siki

This paper examines the morphosyntactic system of evidentiality in the Ta'siki language, which is spoken in the western lowlands of Ecuador. The evidential system marks at least four types of sources of information: 1) evidence from sensory experience; 2) direct physical evidence; 3) circumstantial evidence; and 4) hearsay. In addition, the system indicates whether the information is from the speaker, from another person or hearsay. Two features of this system are of particular interest: first, two of the evidentials can be applied with two different bases. This permits the use of the verb class system of Ta'siki. The morphemes have different functions depending on the internal aspect and internal evidentiality of the verb root. The other internal evidential system concerns the clearest differentiation between first-person and second/third person in the morphosyntactic structure of the language due to this complex evidential system.

M. Dobrin (University of Chicago)

Morphosyntactic reality of phonological form

Reference to phonological form is common in gender and noun-class systems. Nevertheless, prevailing theories hold that morphosyntactic operations are indexed by abstract features, and as a result, correlations between phonological and morphosyntactic form are not directly expressible in morphosyntactic rules. The evidence presented here is that the underlying phonology is subject to a number of constraints that determine the form of agreement markers on syntactically based morphological forms. In general, the morphological class of a noun class has a constraint which incorporates all and only those singulars (Arapeshan lacks singulars). This innovation is realized only if there is a native default pattern to which these nouns are expected to assimilate. The spontaneous development of a system in which the constraints that direct reference to noun-class phonological form is productive and specific to Arapeshan morphosyntax.

Carina Teresa Deringer (National Museum-Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Case in Matsu

The paper deals with negation in Matses, a Panamanian language of the Brazilian and Puraran families. There are two negation morphemes, one that negates the main verb. An analysis of affirmative/negative sentence pairs reveals that at least several possible combinations of forms used to mark negation. Further investigation shows that the different patterns of marking negation have different inferential effects on discourse. This information introduces the speaker's point of view into the sentence, rather than confirming or affirming the negation of a fact or making it explicit that it is not the addressee's expectations.

Randall R. De Smet (Cornell University)

Overt movement to Spec CP in Polish multiple wh-questions

In Polish, multiple wh-questions, clitics can occur on the Wackernagel position, following the first wh-phrase and preceding the second one. In the fronted CP position, the wh-phrase in question is fronted, in which the first wh-phrase is in the position of Spec CP and the remaining wh-phrases adjoin to CP. The structure described above cannot accommodate this fact. I claim that, because clitic wh-phrases do not originate in a specifier position, they cannot move into the Spec of CP, due to a formal requirement that clitics be generated in specifier positions. Consequently, there is no difference between the wh-phrases which could function as the Wackernagel position, hosting the clitic.

Laura A. Dowling (University of Pennsylvania)

Prosodic misalignment and reduplication

In Kihheke and IsiXhosa, the verb stem is the base for reduplication, and the reduplicant is prefixed to the verb (IsiXhosa: "kukhona; Kihheke: "kubuubu"). The morphemes are reduplicated (RED) may be misaligned with vowel-initial stems, either before (Kihheke: "kubuubu") or after (IsiXhosa: "kukhona") the initial vowel as in IsiXhosa (kukhona) the prefix is cliticized before the initial vowel as in Kihheke (kubuubu). Both morphemes are problematic for derivational theories. The problem with inflection is that it is not a final vowel; the problem with reduplication is that it is not the base stems involved. In addition, it is difficult to formalize the generalization that all morphemes are required to be found only with V-initial stems because the base does not begin with an onset affricate. Adopting the theory of Generalized Alignment (Maccarthy & Prince 1995), I argue that both morphemes are reduplicants, the base of an affricate the base is not V-initial. In both cases, the base of a constraint requiring all segments of the stem to correspond to some segment of the reduplicated morphemes is highly ranked. This avoidance of the ordering paradox is due to an alternative account of alignment constraints giving that RED is unordered in the input, and thus determines the outcome of the base. Finally, I argue that this analysis provides a more straightforward account for the vowel alternation in two Kihheke dialects than McCarthy & Prince's (1995) alternative account of Kihheke reduplication.
Stanley Dubinsky (University of South Carolina)

Anisymmetry and the syntax of infinitival relatives

This paper accounts for the structure of infinitival relatives, preserving the insights of previous analyses while accounting for some previously unexplained phenomena. An infinitival relative clause can have an overt PP-operator, as in (1b), but not an overt NP-operator, as in (1a).

(1) a. *This is a good beer which to wash the grill with
b. This is a good beer which washes the grill.

The analysis maintains Levis's (1984) Case Visibility Principle vis-à-vis WH-operators, which accounts for (1), and follows Kayne's (1994) analysis of relative clauses wherein the DP contains a CP (rather than NP) complement. It adopts the premise that English determines only select [+finite] CP-complements, such that infinitival CPs cannot be DP-complements. Since nothing prevents a DP from having AP-complements, or an AP from having infinitival complement CPs, the DP in (1b) has the structure in (2).

(2) [AP a slot good [DP [PP to wash the grill]]] [CP [to wash the grill]]

In (2), good has scope over beer and the infinitival CP. Evidence supporting this analysis comes from a comparison with tough constructions, differences in entailments engendered by finite and infinitival relative clauses, the distribution of "tough" and "non-tough" adjectives with infinitival relatives, and from scope facts in the relative clauses having embedded structure.

Stanley Dubinsky & René Schmudder

Minimal attachment implications for a theory of small clause complementation

Two basic structures have been proposed for small clause (SC) complements, ternary (Williams 1983) and binary (Stowell 1981/1983). Proposals to date cannot still be categorized among these lines. Experiments have suggested that complexity of syntactic structure impacts the processing of PP modifiers. Minimal Attachment (Frazier 1997) predicts PP's following a complement NP to be easier to process if they are VP modifiers than if they modify the NP itself. These experiments raise questions about small clause processing. If SC structure is ternary, their processing should be as easy as other VP structures. The binary analysis is correct, but then the processing should be as difficult as NPs, or more so. In a "forced choice" experiment, we presented participants with a trinomial structure in which the first phrase established a NP or SC complement bias, the second phrase presented a NISC ambiguous complement, and the final phrase forced resolution to NP or SC. This yielded four conditions, two of which had conditions which were inconsistent. Participants were asked to select a paraphrase (out of two) which best matched their interpretation of each sentence. This experiment has yielded results. The main effect of resolution was significant [F(1,59) = 1.13, p = .001], indicating SCs to be more difficult to interpret than NPs. Further, inconsistency between bias and resolution only influenced SC resolutions. Results indicate that participants initially posit an NP structure for the ambiguous phrase regardless of bias. If the results are due to structural effects, they support the binary analysis in which processing of SCs is at least as difficult as NPs.

Alessandro Duranti (University of California-Los Angeles)

Universal and culture-specific properties of greetings

This paper proposes six criteria for identifying greetings across speech communities and a new analysis of their allocentrone force that is sensitive to cultural dimensions of language use. On the basis of greetings collected by the author in Western Samoa, it is shown that rather than an expressive speech act aimed at the "courteous indication of recognition" of the other party, as suggested by Searle (1969) and Searle & Vanderveken (1985/1986), in certain types of greetings, recognition has already taken place before greetings are exchanged and even when mutual recognition is at work, the act of greeting does not necessarily imply that the parties have just encountered each other, but that they are encountering each other under particular sociocultural conditions and as particular types of social person.

Furthermore, in the Samoan "where are you going?" greeting, recognition is not as gathering information about the other person's whereabouts and, differently from what argued by Sacks (1972) about the English how are you?, a lie is not the 'preferred' answer.

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Daniel L. Everett (University of Pittsburgh)
Oro Win and Chapakuran: Evidence for Greenberg’s Arawan-Chapakuran connection?

Oro Win was for many years considered to be a dialect of Warí (Pacaana Novena), a Chapakuran language of Riondina, Brazil. Last year it was identified as a distinct language, but on the basis of very sketchy data that was available at the time. This paper describes its basic phonology, phonotactics, syntax, and semantics. There are only five living speakers of Oro Win and this report is based on field work by the author and his wife. Although Oro Win is a Chapakuran language there are interesting differences between it and its nearest relative, Warí (the only Chapakuran language with a published grammar). For example, although, like Warí, Oro Win manifests a VOS constituent order, it differs in that ‘emphatic’ pronouns must precede the subject in Oro Win. I will suggest that this is due to language interference from Portuguese, rather than different clause structure from Warí. Oro Win seems therefore in immediate need of documentation, since it is likely to last no more than 15-20 years. An interesting comparative result from Oro Win is that new support is found for Greenberg’s (1967) proposal of genetic affiliation between Arawan and Chapakuran. For example, Oro Win pronouns, contrary to those of Warí and other Chapakuran languages, are very similar in form, function, and information conveyed to the corresponding pronouns of Arawan. These similarities are almost certainly not the result of borrowing and may in fact provide new evidence in favor of Greenberg’s classification.

Daniel L. Everett (University of Pittsburgh), Peter Ladefoged (University of California-Los Angeles), Kerre M. Everett (University of Pittsburgh)
Native speaker intuitions and the phonetics of stress placement

This paper discusses field methods for checking native speaker intuitions on stress. The results are important for linguistic theory because (i) they illustrate the application of a useful methodology for recording native speaker intuitions concerning stress placement; (ii) they substantiate some of the theoretical predictions of the theory of stress and interesting properties previously claimed for Banawa prosody; (iii) they provide a record of the prosody of a highly endangered language; and (iv) a comparison of the methodology used in the study of Banawa with one of the same methodology in Pirahna suggests that native speaker intuitions concerning prosody are affected by the phonetic structure of the language more generally. We trained three Banawa speakers to tap on what they perceived as the stressed syllable, striking a metal plate as they said the words at a natural rate of speech. Spectrograms of utterances made in this way show that the stresses marked by tap occur in the locations previously predicted. Attempts to apply this same methodology in an unrelated language, Pirahna, were less successful due to less marker, emphasis and stress differences in our tests. Unlike Banawa, stress in Pirahna may not have an explicit phonetic correlate, and is sensitive to tone and morphological boundaries.

Methodologies for study of native speaker intuitions of stress will vary in their nature and rate of success, depending on the structure of the language. For some languages it may be possible to record native speaker intuitions directly. We will have to observe phonological processes that rely on stress placement.

Daniel L. Everett (University of Pittsburgh), Peter Ladefoged (University of California-Los Angeles), Barbara Kerre (University of California-Los Angeles)
The status of phonetic races

All feature theories have rough edges. In setting up categories that describe the sounds of the world’s languages, some features are needed to describe phonological events found in only one or two languages. Similarly, races are not always straightforward in systems which in fact vary a great deal. Within a language there are often small pieces that are not quite a part of the regular sound system, and yet are clearly part of the language. This paper documents these points by reference to an unusual sound in two Chapuran languages, Warí and Oro Win. This “voiceless labial dental stop released so as to set the lips in vibration.” Instrumental data suggests that no other language has a phonological unit of this phonetic character. We present the phonological characteristics of this stop in the Chapuran languages and the fact that it cannot be extended to other languages which have been claimed to be as its component, a single segment, not a sequence. There is evidence that it is fully recognized by speakers as a regular sound of the language. In that it can occur in new words, such as that for ‘thefogether!’ Finally, we argue that phonetic and phonological theories should be interpreted in light of the data behind them. We conclude that if it is true that the horizontal layer-structure is no longer tenable, then we must come to terms with the rise of a new world of sound-classes, in which phonetic races are the real units of language and their evolution is the key to the creation of language in its social context.

Nigel Fabb (University of St. Andrew)
A locality constraint on sound-epistemology in poetry

I propose a metrical generalisation, which I illustrate from the world’s poetries, that systematic alliteration must be local (involving adjacent metrical constituents), while systematic rhyme need not be: i.e. patterns of systematic rhyme (e.g. [a]a [b]a [c]a or [a]a [b]a [c]a) are common for systemic rhyme, but are rare for systematic alliteration (where we find only a (a ...(a) as to require exceptional explanation. I suggest that in systematic sound repetition a repeat can repeat a sound from anywhere in the adjacent metrical constituent but only from the end of a non-adjacent metrical constituent, thus favouring long distance rhyme and ruling out long distance alliteration, hence the end of a metrical unit is superior wielder of this tendency, which typically have special characteristics). Where alliteration also helps define metrical units, this locality constraint has consequences for the theory of metrical constituency (cf. Prisco and Hayes) and for the dactyl as to whether there are foot-like small metrical constituents within the dactyl. Similar constraints are found in English, Icelandic, Welsh and Irish poetics. And a reassertion of a traditional academic tenet: the locality constraint also supplements the strength-based accounts of Russian and Sukot to the why in Old English poetry the alliterative patterns [a]a [b]a [c]a and [x]a [a] [a] [a] (foot-based adjacent alliteration) [foot-based non-adjacent alliteration] is acceptable but [a]a [x]a [a] (foot-based non-adjacent alliteration) is not.
Theodore B. Fernald (Swarthmore College)
The plurality condition on generalizations in Navajo

This paper presents new Navajo data on the formation of generalizations using individual level and usage-level predicates (ILPs and SLPs), and compares the use of singular and plural term expressions. The results support a version of de Hoop and de Swart's (1989) Plurality Condition on Quantification. I present showing a contrast is the ability of embedded ILPs and SLPs to restrict a null generic operator that is consistent with an extension of Kratzer's (1988) analysis of the English generics. Similar to what Kratzer found, the additional elements that can be interpreted as plural has the effect of permitting ILPs to operate grammatically. Whether Navajo plural's should be analyzed along the lines of English indefinites (e.g. Lettsom 1995) or adjectives (Heim 1992, Delsing 1997) remains an open question. Navajo verbs show separate prefixes marking the indefiniteness and the indefiniteness of arguments. Additional data involving ILPs and the adverb of quantification &r (usually) show that the plural marker is sufficient to permit the formation of a generalization. This suggests that the arguments in these cases is indefinite well beyond the lack of an indefinite marker on the verb. This, therefore, aims to make a contribution to the work begun in Jelinek, Wilke, & Delsing (1993) of examining the combination of Delsing's syntactic treatment of indefiniteness and Jelinek's (1991) hypothesis that Navajo nominals are indefinite rather than in argument positions.

Fred Field (University of Southern California)
Salience and semantic transparency in language mixing

Much attention has been focused on language varieties that have arisen in contexts of language contact, especially those that have emerged relatively abruptly as a result of European colonial practices and trade. Lumped into this general category are pidgins and creoles and various seemingly heterogeneous mixed languages that defy classification into either subgroup. Many indigenous varieties have undergone substantial alteration, as well as shifts in type and degrees of bilingualism are expected, contact and interaction among speakers of the participating languages will inevitably allow a community to become familiar with a number of potentially competing forms from both (all) languages. Hence, some critics need to be drawn to what selection of lexical items and structures can be made. This paper investigates two potentially uniting themes that run through a broad spectrum of linguistic research. The first is salience, with (a) conditions where people tend to certain lexical or grammatical forms as being predictable positions and capable of bearing stress and (b) facilitates perception of affixes in prominent positions within words. The second is semantic transparency, as the result is: the more semantically transparent an item is, the higher it is on a scale of salience. It has been proposed that ST is more salient than ST and ST conspire together to promote viable candidates for incorporation into the lexicon. Data from existing pidgin, creole, and mixed language studies are compared and analyzed, along with Spanish borrowings in Marquesian (Bolivian) and samples of Spanish-English code-switching.

Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Arizona)
Glossalization and aspiration in Totonac O'odham

In this paper, I employ evidence from an instrumental analysis of Totonac O'odham, arguing for a new characterization of aspiration associated to TOT vowels. Totonac O'odham, an Uto-Aztecan language spoken primarily in southern Arizona, has been described as having aspirated affricates (Hale 1958, Saxon et al. 1983) or glottal affricates (Saxon et al. 1983), but not both. Fieldwork and an instrumental analysis of Totonac O'odham suggests two modifications. First, two aspiration effects are seen in segments that precede voiceless consonants. In open syllables, vowels have an aspirated affricate. In closed syllables, voiced consonants have a voiceless release. I argue these two effects should be unified. Second, I argue that the glottal affricate is more accurately characterized as a glottalized vowel, as the vowel has the crucial quality consistent with glottalization. Additionally, spectrograms of such vowels contain irregular resonances.

Claire Foley (Cornell University)
Operator-variable binding and the syntax of relative clauses: A study of the acquisition of French

A recent debate in studies of language acquisition and linguistic theory concerns the availability of operator-variable binding in developing grammars. Recent work on operator-variable binding relativized clauses in French has focused on the syntax of relative clauses. The data is not fully available at the beginning of acquisition (Lavelle 1990, Quaill and Bials 1994), however, in studies of children's native positions which involve an overt operator, the problem of a development parallels to the head relative clauses (Flyn and Lust 1981).

This paper presents results of a new experimental study of the production of lexically head and head relative clauses in children (70 children; 3:6, to 6:11). The results show that even young children who are not yet able to produce free relative clauses, do not show an effect in their production of relative clauses, which suggests that children's knowledge develops.

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Karl Erland Gaddell (Goteborg University)  
A minimalist approach to Lesser Antillean syntax

It is taken for granted that creole grammars (among which that of Lesser Antillan (LA)) are characterized by unmarkedness, which is interpreted in minimalist terms by saying that creole grammars contain weak morpho-syntactic features only. This prediction is borne out for lexical related head features in LA, but not for non-lexically related ones, occurring in e.g. imperatives and exclamatives. Since LA lacks head movement, but head features in non-lexically related constructions are probably inherently strong and thus cannot be checked overtly, LA performs checking either by operation or by movement. This is confirmed by the fact that several grammatical categories do not have a specifier-head constituent in situ. Furthermore, the possible correlates of the presence of a head feature and the non-possibility of movement are confirmed by the presence of a lexically specified head feature in LA. This prediction is borne out by the fact that the presence of a specifier-head constituent in situ is confirmed by the non-possibility of movement in LA. This prediction is borne out by the fact that the presence of a specifier-head constituent in situ is confirmed by the non-possibility of movement in LA.

Susanne Gahl (University of California-Berkeley)  
Syntactic onsets as a factor in stress rules: The case of Mathamathi revisited

Moric theory assumes that syntactic onsets do not determine a syllable’s ability to attract stress. Yet, it has been claimed that a small number of languages do have onset-sensitive stress rules. Mathamathi, an Australian language of New South Wales, also called Madimadini, has been argued to be such a language. Davies (1986) has argued that Mathamathi, as first described by Hercus (1965), shows a pattern in which an initial, light syllable to the second syllable of a postlexical word that the second syllable has a consonantal constituent in its onset or is onsets. For instance, main stress falls on the initial syllable in contexts like /wa ga′/ to ‘die’ and /be la/ to ‘jump’, but it is on the second syllable in forms like /wa la/ to ‘wind’ and /be ra da/ ‘your younger brother’. This paper shows that Mathamathi stress is not in fact sensitive to syllable onsets. Specifically, it will be shown that onsets are not in fact factors that can participate in the stem-final syllable. The apparent onset-sensitivity arises because the mediant consonant in disyllabic stems of the shape CVCVC is invariably a consonant constituent. This analysis thus relates an important empirical challenge to moraic theory.

Peter Gamm (SAIC)  
English spread. Gothic dÆbrebyss 'spread', and a sound-law for word-initial /hw-less

/spl- alternating with /bl-/ and /sw/ with /wl-/ can be identified in nearly a dozen item pairs in English and related languages: so English stomach : Middle Dutch dormaill : Old Latin dromen 'smoke'. Fresh examination reveals instances not previously noticed: so Old English stearon 'die' : ge-deorfan 'perish, go to ruin'. This paper will show that nearly all such item pairs clearly imply the preverb /tuur-: 'up, out; up to the end' (not a 'mobile s') as source of the /tu/-initial forms. The set of s-plurals definitely includes some Scandinavian outcomes: so West Norse *taut*: OE deorfan 'toll': OE lith. dbru 'work', cp. Greek therop 'serve, attend'. The paper proposes a rule that */hl/ was regularly lost word-initially in open syllables when unstressed before heavy syllable. But that outcome survived only in niches protected from analogy. Valid examples of */wl/ are geminate not to occur, probably non-existent. A key issue: relative chronology.

While the preverb /tuur/- is somewhat productive within Germanic, the root-specific pronominalizations of this set with /t/- appear to be long-standing; these instances usually differ incrementally in sense from the primary root-meaning, differences usually traceable to Proto-Indo-European.

MaryElle Garcia (University of Texas-San Antonio)  
Phrases-so-lec: Patterns of grammaticalization in San Antonio Spanish

A classic definition of "grammaticalization" is that of Kuryłowicz (1965) 1975: 52: "Grammaticalization consists of the increase of the range of a morpheme advancing from a lexical to a grammatical or from a less grammatical to a more grammatical status," e.g., from a derivative formant to an inflectional one. Some of the grammaticalization processes found in San Antonio Spanish are also common to other popular Spanish dialects, while others are specific to this language contact dialect. Specifically, this paper will examine phrase phenomena, such as de a tres 'of one shot (un)mounted', which appear to have undergone to occur to large on English phrases, such as the 'stanno a stare to go toward back (to return), which have resulted in fixed collocations that are semantically unitary, and the extension of semantically verbal, e.g. tener 'to have' and augurar 'to get', to new semantic contexts, resulting in an array of new meanings from fixed contexts.

Data for this study include a number of tape-recorded sociolinguistic interviews conducted in San Antonio in the past seven years. The interviews have been transcribed in conventional orthography; discount context is used to determine the communicative intent of the phrases.

Duffy P. Gaudry (Stanford University)  
Language socialization and gender ambiguity in Hausa

This paper analyzes language socialization among 'yan daudu, Hausa-speaking men and women, paying particular attention to the role of narrative in the construction of gender identity. I discuss how male adolescents acquire cultural membership in 'yan daudu, including how they learn the "code of the man" (imagined as an abstract linguistic trademark). Older 'yan daudu commonly assume the role of "supervisor" (TIME, bibi) vis-a-vis adolescent males whom they call "daughter" (inyiwa) and to whom they provide guidance and support. This socialization consists of the transmission of linguistic norms that occurs at this relatively late developmental stage for Hausa men. The research was conducted among a small group of fathers and sons in the household of a middle-class, and is based on my own experience of living with them for a period of several months. The study of socialization and gender ambiguity is based on the observation of the social effect of the role of the code of the man in the development of gender identity among Hausa males. The study of socialization and gender ambiguity is based on the observation of the social effect of the role of the code of the man in the development of gender identity among Hausa males.
Amalia E. Gnanadesikan (University of Massachusetts-Amherst/Rutgers University)

*Nonlinear constraint violations: Thematic and variations*

Nullifying constraint violations (eclipses) can take several different forms:

1. voiceless, voiced → voiceless, voiced → nasal (Irish)
2. voiceless, voiced, voiceless prenasalized, voiceless, nasal (Manya)
3. voiceless, voiced, voiceless prenasalized, voiceless, nasal (Maas)

In the absence of prenasalization, the development of a prenasalized nasal into a partially specified nasal (Gussenhoven 1994) is reversed in coronal.

This paper presents evidence from six Consonant Theory of these various chain-shift and chain-shift-like events. Eclipse 1 is a shift along the sonority scale voiceless > voiced > voiceless prenasalized > voiceless, nasal, voiced > nasal, voiceless. The development of a nasalized consonant to a prenasalized consonant (Irish) is driven by the force shift of a partially specified nasal consonant to a prenasalized consonant (Maas).

The interaction of the sonority constraint and thematic markedness constraints with a set of universal marked constraint constraints determines the language-particular form of the eclipses.

Ives Goddard (Smithsonian Institution)

*First- and second-person participles in Fox*

There is evidence in Fox for two types of first- and second-person participles, one bearing the aorist proclitic preverb and the other lacking initial change (both formal marks of other participles). The syntactic differences between these two types of forms provide a basis for distinguishing them as aorists and participles, respectively, in conformity with their morphology. Other characteristics distinguish these two participles: the former-headed participles, reflecting their status as degrading the categories of noun and verb. And, as unexpectedly, they are treated as the syntactic infinitives. These onomastic anomalies permit an important note to be made about the formal or non-conformity of morphology and grammatical category.

Lucia A. Gollaschio (University of Buenos Aires)

*Mesopragmatic operators in Mapudungun: More about Reals-Irrealis*

In recent work, I have argued that the verbal suffix -FL is a mesopragmatic operator which acts to restore conventional implicature in Mapudungun or Araucan. This paper is written on two connected issues. First, the use of other Mapuche verbal suffixes (-PPI, -LLE: -RLL) whose relatedness to evidentiality suggests that their meaning is fully accomplished in their mesopragmatic functioning, as defined by Michael Silverstein. Second, the interplay between these suffixes and -FL in the construction of the Reals-Irrealis continuum in Mapudungun.

Data have been recorded in three Mapuche communities of Southern Argentina (Anecó Grande, MapatUCT, and Gushan) between 1978-1985 and during 1992.

Chris Golston (University of Düsseldorf)

*Direct OT: Representation as pure markedness*

I present a model of Representation as Pure Markedness (RPM), which represents morphemes in terms of constraint violations. Representation by segment string (bananu, /paa.ja.mal/) is done away with entirely.

Results include: 1) Representation is uniform at UR, SR, and vice versa. 2) Constraint modification (Staengle 1994) of unmarked structure (Kiparsky 1982, 85) is suggestive because unmarked structure can't be given in terms of RPM. 3) The linear order of segments is not distinctive. 4) Representation and evaluation are conflated. 5) Marked types of morphology (suffixes, affixes, roots) are represented in exactly the same way as roots. Such morphology is marked because it involves underlying violation of high-ranking constraints (PUSH, FULL, ALIGN, EXTERNAL, CONJUGATION, RPM) treats all types of representation identically at all levels of constraint violations, morphologically distinctive features of OT.

Othe Golston (University of Düsseldorf) & Tomas Riad (Stockholm University)

*Classical Greek meter*

There are the 4 major types of Greek meter: in terms of a small, motivated, and universal group of rules, there are 2 fundamentally different types of feet, each of which uses 6:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Long long short</td>
<td>ΝΟΥΜΑΡΕΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Long short short</td>
<td>ΊΜΑΡΕΟΣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Short long short</td>
<td>ΝΟΜΙΜΑΤΙ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Short short short</td>
<td>ΙΜΑΣΤΙ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the meter protodiscursively marked, emerges the binary pairing of all the meters (Bayer 1983).

The constraint that rules out the unused foot in (i) is ALIGN-R (WD, PT), a constraint that is found to Greek's pitch accent system (Allen 1973). Intentional violation of rhythmic constraints (Chung & Lapidus) further define the meters, e.g., exactly 1 moraic laryngeal/metrotonic for dactylic meter.

Mary Gay Goodman (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

*Syntax and tone constraint interaction in Nonpianean*

Current work in Phonological Feature Theory suggests that some features proposed to be binary (Chomsky and Halle 1968) are more insightfully viewed as privative (Sager 1986, Lombardi 1995). In this paper, I analyze the phonology and phonetics of consonant-vowel interaction in Nonpianean and argue that while one value of the tone-body feature [back] is visible phonologically, both values play a role in the generative parameters. Phonologically, Ponopinean consonants fall into a set of back consonants ([p], [m], [t], [n], [l]) and a set of front consonants ([f], [s], [w], [l]). Phonemically, the Morpheme Structure Constraint and processes of metathesis and equilibration Vowel Aspiration. The phonological patterning can be unified under the proposal that back consonants are characterized by a secondary articulation represented by the Dorsal articulator advancement ([back]). While the [back] value of [back] is sufficient phonologically, the acoustic effects of the back and front consonants on vowels provide evidence that both values of [back] are relevant phonetically.

The account of the back consonants on vowels provides evidence that both values of [back] are relevant phonetically. The results of the analysis of Ponopinean data confirm Reich and Weinreich's description. The [+back] consonants lower the second formant of adjacent front vowels supporting the proposal that the Ponopinean back consonants are characterized by tongue retraction. However, the front consonants raise the second formant of adjacent back vowels suggesting that [back] is also relevant phonetically, implicating the phonology and phonetics of Ponopinean consonants and vowels together suggests that a maximization process is buttressed by a fairly rich phonetics.

Matthew Gordon & Ian Maddieson (University of California-Los Angeles)

*Place of articulation and acoustic realization: Evidence from Nambéba*

Nambéba, an Austronesian language of New Caledonia, is among the few languages that distinguishes coronal stops at three different places of articulation, apical dental, apical post-alveolar and lateral post-alveolar. The voiceless coronal stops were compared with respect to both articulatory and acoustic parameters in the path of field data. The Nambéba palatal stops, as expected, have relatively quiet bursts, and a relatively long and short interval of friction following their release. The burst spectrum has its energy peak in the high-frequency range of the three coronals. However, the relationship of the other two coronal types shows an interesting pattern. The duration of the post-alveolar closure and the duration of the friction upon release are longer than those of the dental, rather than shorter as in many comparable cases. The dental has an apical or pre-alveolar articulation and a relatively flat ('diffuse') burst spectrum. The post-alveolar is also apical but has a more narrow peak higher than the third formant of the following vowel. This pattern was considered to be due to a process of fronting transition, suggesting that there is no left subglabular cavity. The second formant transition is raised for the pre-alveolar than for the dental. These properties suggest that the post-alveolar is produced with a relatively high tongue body and jaw position, and with a relatively lower — rather than a ballistic modes. These are more commonly produced with a low tongue position with the tongue tip markedly retracted and very rapidly. Nambéba is clearly different from this pattern. Although the three types of coronal stops are easily distinguishable by both articulatory and acoustic properties, the way these properties are related to each other provides further evidence that there are no simple-language-independent tendencies toward acoustic realization and a given place of articulation for a class of consonants.

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**Nancy Goss (University of Delaware)**

Licensing secondary/resitative predicates

This paper seeks to answer two questions raised in the literature regarding resitative constructions: what verbs license a resitative and what verbs license a resultative and displacement. I will show that displacement and resitative constructions, both adjectival and prepositional, are licensed in unique ways, producing an apparent, but not actual, complementarity as argued for by Goldberg (1995). The apparent complementarity is produced by the generalization that an agent причине cause action, but not motion, cannot be a cause of a state. Consequently, if an agent causes or is caused to be in a state, then the object licenses a directional phrase. A verb encoding a directional phrase to completely explain the data, the non-displacement verbs must be divided into state (COS) and non-change of state (COS) verbs. While both allow resitative predicates, the latter, but not the former, place an agency requirement on the subject. The licensing of directional phrases does not seem to be sensitive to the COS/COS distinction.

**Nancy Goss (University of Delaware), James Gair & Barbara Lust (Cornell University)**

*Shamilta Somasekar (Cornell University)*

Adverbial subordination in the first language acquisition of Sinhala

In this paper we report the results of a new experimental study (an act out) in which adult native speakers of the same Sinhala word, based on an analysis of Sinhala verbal morphology and syntax (esp. Gair 1979), three groups on three types of complex sentences. In Sinhala, the adverbial subordination in the first language acquisition of Sinhala, and the results were tested for dissociation of finiteness, tense, and, optionally, also the agent of the sentence. The results are discussed in terms of a Continuity in First Language Theory of First Language Acquisition, and a Modularity Theory of Universal Grammar.

**Teresa S. Griffith (University of California-Irvine)**

Prepositions as predicates: Double objects and antipassives in Eskimo-Aleut

Johns (1984) argues dative-shift constructions in Eskimo-Aleut languages are derived from dative constructions, while Larson (1988) argues the reverse derivation. I relate to the English counterparts their identical restrictions on subjects of corresponding dative sentences, a parallelism unexpected if the languages have different "basic" structures. I argue that dative-shift constructions are both "basic". "Omnivorous" verbs select as complements phrases headed by Ps, by definition predicates which interrelate two entities. Thus licensing two arguments (cf. Vale & Keesey 1992). "Ps" are inherently non-dative. V's ability to select two different Ps: "Ps" are inherently non-dative. The result of a V's ability to select two different Ps: "Ps" are inherently non-dative. The result is an extension of the "peripheral" capacity of the V to "ps". But this analysis is supported by data from alien language acquisition, which indicates that children occasionally fail to exact the object shift, and the primary object in its base position. Evidence from multiple negation will also be discussed. This analysis is supported by data from alien language acquisition, which indicates that children occasionally fail to exact the object shift, and the primary object in its base position. Evidence from multiple negation will also be discussed. This analysis is supported by data from alien language acquisition, which indicates that children occasionally fail to exact the object shift, and the primary object in its base position. Evidence from multiple negation will also be discussed.

**Anne-Marie Guerra, Amanda Holzrichter, & Gene Mirus (University of Texas-Austin)**

A cross-linguistic study of Mexican and Guatemalan sign languages

The study of signed languages provides an important testing ground for linguistic theory. However, sign language research is a relatively young field, and most research to date has focused on American Sign Language (ASL). More research is needed on the many other signed languages used around the world. The study presented here helps fill the cross-linguistic gap in sign research by applying Benson's (1978) model, developed for ASL, to two previously unexplored languages: Mexican Sign Language (LSM) and Guatemalan Sign Language (LSG). This model appears to be valid for both LSM and LSG, providing further support for its potential universality.
Recent discussions of the role of language acquisition in deixic system describe change in terms of a construction being reanalyzed as B, or in terms of resetting a parameter that results in the old output A being replaced by a new B. While change by replacement is universally recognized, many scholars have not fully appreciated the importance of changes in which the source construction continues to exist side-by-side with the innovative construction. In changes of this sort, a single source has double reflectors. An example comes from Old Georgian, where the form unda 'she wanted' was part of a complete paradigm; it provided the source for an innovative construction in which unda is a modal, invariant in form and with the meanings 'should, must, ought'. The innovative modal construction consists with the source reflectors of the source, continuing the 'want' sense.

The importance of double reflectors is that they show that real analysis cannot be viewed as merely 'incorrect' in the process of acquisition, as suggested by some scholars. Because the notion of 'incorrectness' is the assumption that syntactic change takes place primarily in acquisition, these examples establish the inadequacy of that assumption and show the need for reconsidering the role of acquisition in change.


does not contain a question or statement that can be answered directly.
Kaoru Horie (Tohoku University) & Noriko Saito
A pragmatic constraint on particle conversion in Japanese

This study explores a pragmatic constraint on the application of GA-NO conversion in Japanese, which involves a non-contrastive marker GA into a genitive marker NO in certain types of embedded clauses. We argue that the application of GA-NO conversion is blocked when a GA-marked NP is exclusively focused (viz. when it is assigned "exhaustive listing" interpretation), but not when the entire embedded clause is focused (viz. when it is given "descriptive" interpretation). This study presents an important addition to Keenan (1976)'s universally valid "subject property list" by claiming that only basic (non-derivended) subjects can be exclusively focused.

Laurence R. Horn (Yale University)
Not (just)inally: good friends anymore: Correlatives and backward inversion

The not only construction differs in various semantic and distributional respects from apparently synonymous not equally. The former is presuppositional, while the latter is not, with the result that S is not only P requires that S is in fact P (while also outranking ? on the relevant scale). S is not (just)inally P, on the other hand, is compatible with S's not being at all (as long as S is situated above P in rank or scalar position). Hence:
(1) That's not (just)inally a miser, it's a fool. (cf. That's not only a miser, it's a fool)
(2) We're not (just)inally engaged, we're married. (cf. We're not just engaged, we're living together)
(3) It not (just)ually saw the movie, "I even read the book."
(4) (Not)justually does he LIKE her, "he LOVES her"

Proposed not only is obligatorily correlative, requiring a continuation that shares its orientation and strengthens (rather than contradicting) its point. But what licenses the inversion in (4), given in particular that not only P clauses are not necessarily downward entailing, as seen in (5)?

(5) Not only does he (already lose someone else?) love anyone else yet, but he's also married.

It is argued that in a correlative construction of the form C2 A C2 B, the inversion of A marks it as, through grammatical means, presupposed in C2 but not in C1. The paper proposes that the Mayan language Kaqchikel, in which the ergative prefix found in verbal morphology also appears prefixed to nouns with the effect of licensing a postnominal phrase denoting the possessor of the ergatively-marked noun, e.g. ni kaj i ni aq i ch'ol, the four SxERG-4deg the table, i.e. "the table's four legs." The analysis to be proposed for such constructions is:

Kaj i ni aq i ni ch'ol, which generalizes the verbal usage of the ergative prefix to the nominal domain, so that in both cases, the ergative head selects for a phrase whose head raises by head-to-head movement in order to host the prefix. Yet in contrast to the verbal structure, the internal subject of the noun phrase need not raise to Spec(DP) in order to check case, but rather can check it directly from DP. It will be shown that this analysis is compatible with the analysis of French postnominal possessives offered in Kayne (1994) and so counts as a counterexample to the universality of his proposal. A more general structure is proposed which accounts for both the head-marking of Kiqchikel and the phrase-marking of the Western European languages.

Harry Howard (Tulane University)
Ergative possession in Kiqchikel

In the familiar Western European languages, the dependency between a possessed noun and its possessor is marked morphosyntactically on the possessor. In English, possessive case marks the possessor prenominally, e.g. Mary's or Mary's book, and in Spanish, the preposition de marks postnominal possessors, e.g. de Mary en el libro de Maria, "of Mary's book." However, in other languages, the relationship of marking is marked on the possessed noun itself. This paper discusses the Mayan language Kiqchikel, in which the ergative prefix found in verbal morphology also appears prefixed to nouns with the effect of licensing a postnominal phrase denoting the possessor of the ergatively-marked noun, e.g. ni kaj i ni aq i ch'ol, the four SxERG-4deg the table, i.e. "the table's four legs." The analysis to be proposed for such constructions is:

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Chai-Shue K. Hsu (University of California-Los Angeles)
Voice underspecification in Taiwanese word-final consonants

We observe the different treatment in Taiwanese of word-initial and word-final stops when placed in the intrusive position VCV vs. VCV, where V marks the boundary of a word, are lenaegally neutralized, voice intervocally. YmCV vs. YCV, in contrast, initial voiceless unaspirated stops are voiceless unaspirated stops. Based on the different behaviors of these two sets of stops in Taiwanese, I argue against Lombardo's (1995) claims that [voice] is a privative feature, and that the result of neutralization is phonologically indistinguish from the representation of non-neutralized voiceless stops.

In Taiwanese, word-initial stops maintain a three-way contrast between voiced (ts,'ric'), voiceless unaspirated (ta, 'house'), and voiceless aspirated (GA, 'scar'). Word-final stops have variable, but non-contrastive, lenaegalizations. The lenaegal behavior of Taiwanese stops suggests that [voice] is a privileged feature, and that the lenaegal realization of a word-final stop is determined by the presence or absence of a voiceless unaspirated stop in the word.

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Christopher M. Hutton & John E. Joseph (University of Hong Kong)
Kiu-Bianos: The impact of expository on modern linguistics?
The Two European Societies (TE), founded in 1875 by H. Pl. Blavatskya and H. C. Olsoty, became cultural movement involving key figures of 1860-70s. It was a major campaign in the awareness among a tens of thousands of westerners new ideas and social questions. It had an impact on the works of some key influential linguists, including Max Muller, Ernst Starbuck, and Wulfem Aschon, linguist, von Pieter-Schwalb, was co-founder of the European Societies, part of the Theosophical Movement, a radical offshoot of the TS. Although the two societies either the TS and the Anti-Slavery movement, it was held that the universalistic basis of all religions lay in the human being. Direct influence on the TS. The impact of the TS through his works encouraged to study Mayan languages in the hope of proving the TS. The American Indians came over from the TS. The great bulk of Wulfem's writings have been directly from the TS documents, but the expository techniques themselves draw heavily on studies of the TS.

The paper considers how modern linguistics, as asserting the essentiality of the TS, tried to draw a line between "occult" and "scientific" theories of language, and where the line finally falls apart.

R. P. Infield-Mitchell (College of Rural Alaska-Kuskokwim Campus)
Weeds of Yukon and Southeast Alaska indigenous language immersion education

Early total immersion programs of education in Alaska Eskimo languages began in the fall of 1995. I present historical background to these programs, an overview of formal and the fact that educational policies in these new programs, and a discussion of the future of these approaches as models for the area of formal schooling in indigenous language revival.

Jill Jaegi (University State of New York-Buffalo)
A development of syllable structure: Evidence from slips of the tongue.

Although there is much evidence that adult phonological representations include syllable structure organization, it is an open question as to when this structure develops during language acquisition. Some of the studies on 70 phonological slips of the tongue (SOTs) made by children ages 1:7 to 5:11 find evidence that syllable structure organization in the es of the errors, the error and source words from different syllable positions (e.g. [bə 4kə] for 'teeth brush', normally [bə 4kə], [bə 4kə 3 dəkə] for double decker (dəkə dəkə), age 2:4). It has been argued that slips begin in some phonological SOTs only after they have gone through their 18th to 19th month - 50 word explosion, at which time consonantal SOTs are organized by phonetics, more likely if the target and sound differ by only one feature (Jaegi 1992). It appears that the development of phonetics organization for phonology as a system (i.e. abstracted from specific lexicon) in its feature and segments components, and that phonological entities include both feature and segmental components.

The data above, I hypothesize that it is at this same point that syllable structure constraints can be represented as part of the mental phonological system, and that these constraints are the result of the word shape templates which structured earlier phonological representations.
A pragmatic constraint on particle conversion in Japanese

This study explores a pragmatic constraint on the application of GA-NO conversion in Japanese, which converts a nominal marker GA into a genitive marker NO in certain types of embedded clauses. We argue that the application of GA-NO conversion is blocked when a GA-marked NP is exclusively focused (viz., when it is assigned "exhaustive interpretation"), but not when the entire embedded clause is focused (viz., when it is given "descriptive interpretation"). This study presents an important addition to Keenan (1980)'s universally valid "subject property list" by claiming that only basic (non-derived) subjects can be exclusively focused.

Laurence R. Horn (Yale University)

Not [just/know] good friends anymore: Correlatives and background inversion

The non-constitutive nature of continuative pragmatic demarcation differs in various semantic and distributional respects from the apparently synonymous pragmatic demarcation. The former is presuppositional, while the latter is not, with the result that S is not only P but also that S is not in fact P while also outranking P on the relevant scale. S is not just (fuzzy) not P. On the other hand, it is not P in the object that S not being P at all (as long as S is situated above P in rank or scalar position). Hence:

1. That's not (just/know) a mistake, it's a felony.
   (cf. That's not (just/know) a mere accident, it's a sin.)

2. We're not just (frustrated) engaged, we're married.
   (cf. We're just (frustrated) engaged, we're living together.)

3. Not [just/know] P is a partially autonomous construction which differs from the simple denial not [just/know] P in occurring after the finite Aux or in clause-initial position, in the case of the latter it triggers subject-aspect inversion:
   (1) Not (just/know) saw the movie, "I even read the book.

4. Not [just/know] does be LIKE her, *the LOVES her.

Preposed not only is obligatorily a correlatives, requiring a continuation that shares its orientation and strengths (rather than syntagmatically) its point. But what licenses the inversion in (4), given in particular that not [just/know] clauses are not negative or downward entailing, as in (5)?

Harry Howard (Tulane University)

Essential possessors in Kapikchel

In the familiar Western European languages, the dependency between a possessed noun and its possessor is marked phonologically on the possessor. In English, genitive case marks the possessor prenomially, e.g., Mary's in Mary's book, and in Spanish, the preposition de marks post nominal possessors, e.g., de María en el libro de María, 'the book of Mary'. However, in other languages, the relationship is marked on the possessed noun itself. This paper discusses the Mayan language Kapikchel, in which the ergative prefix found in verbal morphology also appears prefixed to nouns with the effect of licensing a nominative phrase denoting the possessor of the ergative-marked noun, e.g., ri k'iij ri aquin ri ch'el, 'the four SEERLOG the table', i.e., 'the table's four legs'. The analysis to be proposed for such constructions is:

Irpi ri [k'iij] IrpiAPA [ri ri ch'elat]].

which generalizes the verbal usage of the ergative prefix to the nominal domain, so that in both cases, the ergative head selects for a phrase whose head raises by head-to-head movement in order to host the prefix. Yet in contrast to the verbal structure, the internal subject of the noun phrase need not raise to Spec(ERG) in order to check the case, but rather can check it directly from Erg. It will be shown that this analysis is not compatible with the analyses of French postnominal possessives offered in Kaye (1994) and so counts as a counterexample to the universality of HPS proposals. A more general structure is proposed which accounts for both the head-marking of Kapikchel and the phrase-marking of the Western European languages.

Chai-Shan K. Hsu (University of California-Los Angeles)

Voicing underspecification in Taiwanese word-final consonants

We observe the different treatment in Taiwanese of word-initial and word-final stops placed in the intervocalic positions of VCCV vs. CVCCV, where # marks the word boundary. It was found that word--final stops are not analyzed as a left edge of VCCV, voiceless unaspirated [p], voiceless aspirated [pʰ], stop final stops have variable, but non-phonological categories from [p] to [pʰ] to [pʰʰ]. This evidence is interpreted as the result of a coordinate analysis, where the forms may be contextually variable, driven by effort minimization. The intervocalic Taiwanese word-final stops are argued to be unspecified for the feature [voice], and that voicing underspecification pertains to the level of phonological specification. The contextual conditions of underspecification are precluded in Westbury & Keating (1986). Furthermore, the feature [voice] is argued to be binary. Word-final voiceless stops are [p], and are consistently produced with closed, vibrating vocal folds.

Chih-Wei Hettar (University of Texas-Arlington)

Study of the respective contributions of sub- and superstratum to the lexicon of a creole generally

The concept of 'diachronic linguistic variability' (p. 142) and 'X' is a general term associated with 'and'.

2. No examples of 'X' are used in this section because such a text is more specific, except for the following examples in (5.

3. In Section 35.

4. For more details,

5. Section 35.

D. M. Hinton & John E. Joseph (University of Hong Kong)

The impact of threeophy on modern linguistics

The threeophy (TS) in多久, founded in 1875 by H. P. Blavatsky and H. C. Olcott, became a major movement counting key figures of 20th-century culture among its tens of thousands of followers. It had an impact on the work of later generation linguists, including Max Middendorf and Louis-Ferdinand Céline, was co-founder of the Society for Science, part of Arsiosophy, a radical offshoot of the TS. Although Céline, the founder of the TS, had already become involved in mysticism prior to 1914, his contact with various TS-oriented researches is still of interest.

Section 4

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Richard D. Janda (University of Chicago)
The alleged unidirectionality of grammaticalization vs the discontinuity of language transmission

Most scholars specializing in grammaticalization would probably agree with Kiparsky 1969 that 'language is not some grandly changing object which smoothly flows through time... as historical linguistics based on philological material... suggests... Rather, the transmission of language is discontinuous'. But many studies of the transmission of grammatical systems imply that morphemes exist apart from the languages of those who use them. Undergo continuous evolution governed by processes lasting centuries... By 1994, grammaticalization theory began with the observation that grammatical morphemes develop gradually out of lexical roots. More explicitly, the theory of grammaticalization has assumed that the grammaticalization process is not monolithic, but rather, it has a more complex structure where different grammatical categories and processes interact. Another important aspect of grammaticalization is the role of phonological and semantic change in shaping the evolution of grammatical structures. This means that grammaticalization is not a linear process, but rather, it involves a series of small, incremental changes that can be observed over time.

Elsie Jelinek (University of Arizona)
Transitivity and voice as functional heads in Yaqvi

Yaqvi verbs raise to adjoin INFL heads that mark valence and voice. In (1), an impersonal passive, a verb marked intransitive occurs with the passive suffix, and NP arguments (subjects, objects) are excluded.
1. yil' 'wa-k
2. 'asann nes 'an-a-ow k
dance-INFL-PASS-PERF he he help-TRAN-ACT-PERF
(There) was dancing.
In (2), the functional heads +Transitive and +Active Voice license and assign case to the internal and external arguments (Murugan 1992: Kratzer 1994). The lexical verb is associated with the event argument. On this compositional view of argument structure, an argument array that is compatible with the entailments of the sentence must be selected in composing the sentence, or the derivation fails. The analysis proves useful in predicting the distribution of Yaqvi passives and impersonals with respect to the Stage/Individual Level contrast, and provides a straightforward account of Causatives, Applicative and Double Accusatives, as well as an unusual kind of "bahuvrini" Possessive.

Christopher Johnson (University of California Berkeley)
A revised uniqueness condition on argument realization

Most syntactic theories have a principle ensuring the unique syntactic realization of arguments (CB's 'indefiniteness' criterion (Chomsky 1981), LFG's Uniqueness condition (Bresnan 1982)). In these theories, arguments are not subject of a unique condition and therefore they are hierarchically ranked. This paper argues that the hierarchies of certain types of arguments are independent of the uniqueness condition. First, arguments as well as arguments subject to a uniqueness condition when they are seen as suffixing roles (Fillmore 1985; Grimshaw 1999). Second, Place, Time and Path expressions can create any occurrences are determined by entailment and obligatory roles of arguments. We provide multiple expressions to describe a single entity. This condition can be expressed by interpreting these expressions as constraining sets of locative or temporal information. This is the case for both analysis of the uniqueness condition which can be extended to receive unbounded apposition of NPs as well. Given a mechanism for associating adjunctions with semantic roles (Grimshaw 1990), argument uniqueness, adjunction type uniqueness, and class of exceptions may be given a unified treatment in terms of a single principle. Each semantic role may be realized by a set of one or more constituents provided the set provides a single entity (and all independent semantic and syntactic conditions are met).

Heidi Anna Johnson (University of Texas-Austin)
Auxiliary verb constructions in San Miguel Chimalapa Zoque

San Miguel Chimalapa Zoque (Mixe-Zoquean) has a small set of verbs that function as auxiliaries, and also as independent lexical verbs. These verbs encode movement, manner, and beginning of events. Auxiliaries can be postposed, incorporated into main verbs, or never control agreement markers. This paper provides criteria for identifying auxiliaries, and a syntactic analysis of the constructions in which they occur.

S. Johnson, Lawrence B. Lewis, & Carol Antoine (University of Virginia)
An error and position on syllable omission in children's early speech

Syllable omission from multisyllabic words is common in the speech of very young children. To account for this, Gerken proposes that children attempt to map a trochee to their productions and omit any syllables not conforming to this template. This suggests a trochee metric, the role of stress and position on syllable omission is the main concern of this paper. In the present paper, we provide quantitative analyses of the phonological form and position of the child's syllable omission. Urberg and Nettleship's (1990) frequency of syllable omission, or with respect to the identity of the syllables involved in stress, and thus, to a lesser extent word final position, determined which syllables were included in their productions. This was shown to hold at the word level, as well as at the prosodic phrase or utterance level.

J. Jang (Harvard University)
Non-normally headed relative clauses are non-restrictive modifiers

In this paper, I argue that internally headed relative clauses (IHRCs) in Korean are non-restrictive RCs (NRRCs) and that the internal head is in situ at LF, contra the generally assumed LF head raising analysis (Cole 1987, Williamson 1987). I show that in the context where the restrictive modification of the head noun is required, the head is not felicitous.

The LF head raising analysis argues that the IHRCs have the same LF representations as the externally headed relative clauses (EHRCs). However, Korean data do not show the same behavior as EHRCs with respect to various LF phenomena such as the VPC effects, quantification, and wh-raising.

In conclusion, IHRCs have a limited range of the potential heads as EHRCs in English. This shows that the identical analysis of IHRCs and EHRCs holds.

J. Jonson & Terence Kaufman (State University of New York-Albany)
To the theory of the Epi-olmec hieroglyphic texts

The decipherment of the epi-olmec writing system (Justeson & Kaufman 1975) reveals a epi-olmec language at a developmental stage posterior to proto-mixe-zoquean and prior to proto-olmec. The writing system is not funerary or ceremonial, but rather, it is a form of record-keeping, which includes personal and administrative data, and economic and social information.

L. Kawar (Yale University)
Overlaps in marking in Japanese

This paper issues a general theoretical framework to determine the pragmatic role of the Japanese post-verbal construction (PVC). Japanese is generally a strict verb-final language, as exemplified in (1a), but in colloquial speech phrases can appear after the matrix verb, as in (1b):

(1) a. Katoo-ya v ICu-IC take-0
dasita-0
b. Kato-ya vICu-IC take-APPICATION-ACC sent-2MFP
[Kato see the application to ICu.]

Though (1a, b) have the same propositional content, the PVC carries additional pragmatic inferences. For example, the logical form of the sentence is used to denote information of secondary importance (Simon 1982). This paper proposes that Simon's descriptive generalization can be formulated in terms of the fact that many of the properties of the sentence (i.e., how a sentence is "packaged") to optimize the entry of the sentence into a hearer's knowledge-store. Specifically, the PVC is a means of overtly marking the VP position as a tense. Furthermore, a revision to Valdman's (1990) definition of tense is proposed to account not only for the Japanese PVC data, but also for certain facts in English. Namely, it will be shown that it is possible for a sentence contain heuristic new information.
This study, which is part of the ongoing research of phonological variation and change in Seoul Korean, examines the variable deletion of /w/ in Seoul Korean. This research is based on 79 speakers stratified by age, social status, and sex. Four different styles of speech were elicited—two styles of natural speech: in-group speech and interview speech; and two styles of read speech: sentence reading and word-list reading. The examination of the data produces results that are somewhat different from Silva's (1991), which was based solely on read speech. First, the results show that /w/ can be deleted even when a consonant does not appear before /w/. Second, preceding labial consonants show a clearly different conditioning effect from that of the other consonants, favoring the deletion of /w/ significantly more than the other consonants. In addition, this study finds another constraint upon /w/ deletion. The results of the COLDFMARK analysis show that /w/ is deleted significantly less often when it occurs in the initial syllable of a word than when it appears in the final syllable of a word, finding the initial/non-initial parameter to be one of the significant factors governing this variable process.

James Kari (Alaska Native Language Center)

Hydrodynamic transitions in Northern Athabaskan languages

An analysis of the hydronym in place name inventories in adjacent Alaskan Athabaskan languages is given. The geographical distributions of stems for 'source of stream' are quite arbitrary and seem to be of prehistorical significance. It appears that Alaska and perhaps other regions of prehistoric Athabaskan territory have been marked off into hydrodynamic districts. Shifts in the stems for 'source of stream' cause large regions to stand out in the cognitive mapping system. This paper explores the hypothesis that hydrodynamic districts or other boundary and region marking features may be present elsewhere in Northern Athabaskan.

Terrence Kaufman (University of Pittsburgh)

Positional roots in Mixe-Zoquean

Positional roots, identified in 1993 by Kaufman for Ye'eltal, have been identified in all Mayan languages. Positional roots encode such meanings as shapes, dispositions, and temporary states, and have counterparts in familiar languages among both adjectives and transitive verbs. Mixe-Zoquean (MZ) languages have a root class with semantic and functional properties parallel to those of Mayan Positional roots. Previous studies of MZ languages have failed to identify this root class. The structural and functional properties of MZ Positional roots will be sketched.

Patricia A. Keating (University of California-Los Angeles)

Voice onset time and position-in-utterance

The position of a segment affects its articulatory and acoustic properties. Both the glottal gesture and the acoustic Voice Onset Time (VOT) of spread-glottis consonants have been found to be larger word-initially than medially, and larger still for consonants which are initial in a phrase. Thus there appears to be a progressive fronting of consonants when they are initial in a word. The present study asks whether this holds for other domains of the Prosodic Hierarchy by comparing consonants in different positions. Two acoustic measures of glottal opening were used: VOT, and the so-called "voiceless interval" (voiceless closure plus VOT). The latter is a more direct measure of abduction duration, but because it is confounded by articulation, the acoustic data were supplemented by articular data that identify the beginning of the stop articulation. The results showed that the stop voiceless interval does vary with prosodic domain, being longer when initial in a higher domain. Nonetheless, the VOT results were similar: it appears that VOT by itself is not a reliable index of the prosodically-conditioned variation in glottal abduction. Other factors that determine VOT will be considered: relative timing of the glottal and oral gestures, subglottal pressure, and rate of oral release.
Alain Hyun-Oak Kim (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)
Metalinguistic negation in two verb-final languages: Case studies for Japanese and Korean

In this paper I report two case studies (Japanese and Korean) on Metalinguistic Negation (MN), the eludication of which may largely be attributed to Horn (1978, 1985, 1989, and elsewhere). I argue first that, in Japanese and Korean, in fact that Horn (1981) alludes to in any language, MN must involve a mental projection of so-called contrastive elements, i.e. X, which is "to be rectified" and Y, which is the "rectified" or "corrected" alternative. Such a quotation plays a crucial role in MN, which automatically neutralizes X and Y to make them immune to the tests to which they are subjected to in respective negation, in distinctive negative. Second, I demonstrate that MN in Japanese and Korean is expressed typically by means of a clitic construction of External Negation, X ite (not Y) and Y, koto motete, Y do (Japanese), both of which closely correspond to the English expression It is not X but Y; a variant of the not X but Y construction or Contrastive Negation (CN) in McCawley (1991). I attribute the syntactic construction of the clitic external negation partially to the VP-internal nature of negation which is seemingly characterizing a verb-final language as opposed to X in A. Kim (1995). In the Korean clitic MN, the types of negation (short and long) are irrelevant, contra Choi (1983). Similarly, the present analysis rejects D. Kim's (1991) characterization of non- as Negative Particle. I will also later argue that the semantic principle as opposed to X in in the MN in light of the fact that adverbial strings go both McClellan (1990) and Kyung (1995) to misrepresent the logical nature of the construction as an adverbially based and fail to recognize the clitic contrastive negation as a prototypical format for MN in Japanese.

Tracy Holloway King (Stanford University)
Slavic clitics, long head movement, and prosodic inversion

Rivero (1991, 1993) proposes that many of the Slavic languages allow Long Head Movement (LHM) of a non-clitic V2 to C0 to host clitics. I argue that LHM is unnecessary: the distribution of Slavic clitics reflects independent facts about the clitic system and Prosodic Inversion (Prv). Differences among the languages reflect differences in the inventory and position of the clitics. Serbo-Croatian, Czech and Slovak have second position clitics in C0, which can appear non-adjacent to the verb and after the first of multiply fronted wh-phrases (Rodin 1988). In contrast, in Bulgarian the clitics are adjacent to the verb, following all wh-phrases, and thus in V1.

Given these differences, ?Prv can account for the effects of LHM. Prv allows a clitic to encircle to the right-edge of the following phonological word if no constituent precedes the clitic (Halpern 1982). If the clitic shares the higher projection, it hosts the clitics. If the clitic appears at PF as a fast resort mechanism, and the clitics appear to the right of the first phonological word, i.e. the first non-clitic auxiliary or verb.

The Prv account makes several correct predictions concerning the (in)ability of negation to host clitics, the behavior of non-clitic counterparts to clitics, and the distribution of the clitics: X in there are no questions. Thus, independently motivated differences in the clitic systems of the Slavic languages, in conjunction with Prv, account for the apparent LHM of the verb.

Robert Kirchner (University of California-Los Angeles)
Synchronic chain shifts in optimality theory

Synchronic chain shifts, whereby sounds are promoted (or denoted) stepwise along some phonetic scale, are one of the classic cases of opaque rule interactions. These cases therefore pose a challenge for strong parallel versions of Optimality Theory. A general solution can be obtained using disjunction of fractal faithfulness constraints: i.e. two or more faithfulness constraints are combined with an "or" operator to form a derived constraint, which is satisfied just in case all the component constraints are satisfied (Smolensky 1995, cf. Hewitt and Cristofolini 1985). Consider a chain shift whereby X0 raises to [e] and X1 raises to [i]. Descriptively, we must constrain the distance between input and output along the vowel height dimension. This result is obtained under the constraint hierarchy: (PARESYN + PAREYH) + MAXIMIZE VOWEL, HIEW. This approach to chain shifts is illustrated in an analysis of the Arabic vowel raising, Bedouin Hyzi Arabic vowel reduction, Basque hiatus vowel raising, and Finnish consonant gradation.

Thomas B. Klein (University of Delaware)
On the necessity of Chamorro stress

The cycle is antithetical to the parallel architecture of the grammar in Optimality Theory (OT) in its strongest form. Thus, the necessity of this cycle for Chamorro stress argued in Section 2 appears as a secondary stress under suffixation and (2) the fact that certain prefixes attract stress depending on whether the prefix is or is not a stress-bearing element. The most obvious way to obtain an analysis of affixation is to analyze affixation as secondary stress under suffixation and (2) the fact that certain prefixes attract stress depending on whether the prefix is a stress-bearing element. This analysis shows that Chamorro stress is accounted for in parallel and, thus, does not provide evidence against the parallelism and non-derivational property of OT.

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Alazne Landa (University of the Basque Country/University of Deusto)

Pragmatic and discourse constraints on zero object

Within the Principles and Parameters framework, Campos (1986) claims that null objects cannot occur in adjunct clauses in Spanish, as shown in (1):

(1)

a. *¿Estas montar con una persona fuera de la casa?

b. *¿Estas montar con alguien que esta en el baño?

In this paper, I show that in cases like those of (1b), the source of ill-formedness lies in overt violations of pragmatic restrictions in the question-answer mode and the constraint on extraction from adjacent islands applies vacuously to an already illicit occurrence. Crucially, the only reason why (1b) is unacceptable to most speakers of Spanish is because the introduction of a new nominal, i.e. [al alguien] 'the person', in the clause immediately preceding the clause containing the empty category is blocking the coreference of the new with the nominal [en el baño] in the question, yielding ambiguity. Moreover, if a coreference relationship exists between e and [al alguien] is established, the sentence has surface adjacency (as in Aperer & Wilson 1989) as an answer to (1a), since it would rather be answering a different question. On the contrary, if no new participant (P) is introduced, a sentence with a structure identical to that of (1b) is acceptable as an answer to (1a).

George Lang (University of Alberta)

Chaos and creoles: Towards a nonlinear creole dynamics

Whether universalist, substratal or some blend, recent work in creole linguistics has operated implicitly within a paradigm which is not only deterministic, but linear. The assumption has been that creoles are the effects of causes which can be enumerated and that this causality is driven by rules themselves enumerable, if not for the moment always enunciable. I would like to explore the implications of certain non-linear models of creole dynamics, without, however, abandoning the principle of determinism. Drawn from chaos theory, the model I am advancing is typified by fractals and by chaotic states of turbulence, wherein events are causally determined but extremely sensitive to initial conditions. This model addresses the key paradox of creoles, the strange continuities within their discontinuity. Were creoles chaotic the following might obtain: sensitive dependence on initial conditions, hidden periodicities would make the precise history of any creole impossible to know. Creole continua would take on infinite complexity, since dimensions (windex features) could not only be multiplied in integers, but measured fractionally between them. The trade-off of detecting such frightening chaos within creoles would be, however, that given the regularity of their irregularities, creoles would have characteristic topologies measurable in fractal terms.

Rebecca S. Letterman (Cornell University)

The duration of segments in Sinhala and implications for phonological representations

Sinhala, an Indo-Aryan language spoken in Sri Lanka, shows a rich range of syllable structure which provides an interesting testing ground for the relationship of phonological structure and phonetic duration. Claims made about the duration of Sinhala segments passed to English monophone were tested using acoustic measurements. Tokens were elicited from three native Sinhala speakers using word lists consisting of disyllables in which the rhyme of the first syllable was varied in both segmental content and syllabic structure. Results of the acoustic analysis showed that, contrary to other reports in the literature (Maddessen 1985), long vowels in closed syllables did not shorten; codas, on the other hand, in control conditions, were not the length of the preceding sonorant (Gaier 1970, Feinleib 1978); while within-word, disyllables were comparable to single nasal onsets, nasal-stop sequences were not durationally equivalent to so-called geminate nasals followed by homorganic oral stops (Costa & D'Silva 1981). The results of this study form the basis of a proposed model of the mapping of phonological timing to phonetic duration within a morsic framework.

Fengzian Li (California State University-Chico)

A report on the study of the consonant systems of two Manchu-Tungusic languages in China: Evenki and Oroqen

This study focuses on the consonant systems of Evenki and Oroqen, two of the Manchu-Tungusic languages in China. About 19,000 Evenki and 8,000 Oroqen live in China. Most of them still use their own languages. Since neither group has its own written language, either Mongolian or Mandarin Chinese is used for all purposes involving the written language. The consonant systems of the two languages presented in this study were based on a word list of about 1,000. A proto-consonant system is proposed using 200 cognate sets. The data indicate that Oroqen is a more conservative language, and Evenki has undergone some changes. The most noticeable recurring patterns of change displayed in the data are assimilation and spirantization in Evenki. Highly regular classificatory patterns showing total assimilation of bilabial stops *s* > *t*; *g* > *d*; *z* > *j* and the non-lateral liquid *r* > *k*; *r* > *g* are well attested in the data.

Stanley Little (University of Delaware)

Concurrent and reflexive: An argument structure approach

Languages (e.g., Dyuk, Lithuanian, and Udmyr) mark the verb in a reflexive sentence with the same morpheme as in an antipassive construction. Other Balkan languages (e.g., Bulgarian and Serbian) use one morpheme for reflexive and another for antipassive. The issue of whether there is one morpheme for reflexive and another for antipassive presents itself in many languages. In this paper, I argue that reflexive and antipassive sentences expressing the same semantic content (i.e., where the most prominent element on the aspectual tier is unified) are not necessarily governed by the same morpheme. Consequently, the reflexive and antipassive morphemes are marked by a non-manual gesture, while earlier studies have found that reflexive markers are used later than manual signs. The acquisition of wh-questions in ASL is also interesting because what questions are marked by a non-manual gesture, while earlier studies have found that reflexive markers are used later than manual signs. The acquisition of wh-questions in ASL is also interesting because what questions are marked by a non-manual gesture, while earlier studies have found that reflexive markers are used later than manual signs. The acquisition of wh-questions in ASL is also interesting because what questions are marked by a non-manual gesture, while earlier studies have found that reflexive markers are used later than manual signs. The acquisition of wh-questions in ASL is also interesting because what questions are marked by a non-manual gesture, while earlier studies have found that reflexive markers are used later than manual signs. The acquisition of wh-questions in ASL is also interesting because what questions are marked by a non-manual gesture, while earlier studies have found that reflexive markers are used later than manual signs.

Svetlana Maksym & Michiko Nowara (University of Connecticut)

Wh-structure in language acquisition

In American Sign Language (ASL), wh-elements are found in various positions, leading to a debate regarding the position of Spec CP. Examining the acquisition of wh-questions in ASL could be useful for investigating their structure. The acquisition of wh-questions in ASL is also interesting because what questions are marked by a non-manual gesture, while earlier studies have found that reflexive markers are used later than manual signs. The acquisition of wh-questions in ASL is also interesting because what questions are marked by a non-manual gesture, while earlier studies have found that reflexive markers are used later than manual signs. The acquisition of wh-questions in ASL is also interesting because what questions are marked by a non-manual gesture, while earlier studies have found that reflexive markers are used later than manual signs. The acquisition of wh-questions in ASL is also interesting because what questions are marked by a non-manual gesture, while earlier studies have found that reflexive markers are used later than manual signs.

Suzanne Léchét (University of Alabama-Birmingham)

L'effet Le Roy de Gomberville's 'Relation de la rivière des Amérindiens' (1641): What if the First occurred, despite apparent efforts to ensure faithful to the original text, the author produced a personal piece of writing influenced by contemporary currents in the practice of translation, his literary background and the ideological and linguistic contexts of the time.

S. Deering Ling (University of Ottawa)

Social and morphological mood in German

In this paper, I argue for two distinct functional categories at the beginning of the German verb mood (V2 clause) and thus two potential positions for the verb, a Complementizer Phrase (CP) and a Mood Phrase (MP). I support the notion that logical mood features are in C^2 and that these contribute to the determination of illocutionary force. Alternatively, morphological mood features, such as the reflexive marker in the functional head MP, are modeled as being in the functional head MP. I rely on arguments presented in the functional head MP. I rely on arguments presented in the functional head MP. I rely on arguments presented in the functional head MP. I rely on arguments presented in the functional head MP. I rely on arguments presented in the functional head MP.
Towards the middle of the 19th century, as the flow of African slaves dwindled to a trickle due to the increasing strength of African abolitionist movements, Cuban sugar planters turned to the importation of Chinese contract laborers or jíbacos. Chinese laborers worked alongside blacks in the Cuban sugarcane fields until the early 20th century. The Chinese-African pidgin Spanish indicates that Afro-Cuban and bopánjá language formed the foundation upon which many other oral cultures built their knowledge of Spanish. Most Chinese arrivals in Cuba had left the Chinese colony of Macao, near which many of them had been raised. Macao creole Portuguese, still very much in evidence during the period of Chinese emigration to Cuba, shares many of the features of Afro-Lusitanian creoles which have been implicated in the creation of Chinese names in the Cuban Spanish environment. Certain of these forms follow the initial vowel patterns of Macao creole Portuguese, the creole spoken by most of the Afro-Lusitanian creoles of the island. The present paper explores the evidence of Chinese-Cuban pidgin Spanish, with the goal of tracing the potential influence of Afro-Lusitanian and Chinese creole Portuguese. The available documentation suggests at least some contribution of Macao Portuguese creole to the 19th century Cuban creole linguistic melting pot, adding further creole structures to an environment which already contained elements of Haitian Creole, Jamaican Creole, and possibly Cape Verdean and other Afro-Lusitanian creoles.

Luis López (Miami University)
The stranded constituent in gapping constructions

For a long time, there has been the persistent intuition that the stranded constituent in gapping constructions moves (Pustejovsky 1987, Jayawickreme 1989, Johnson 1990), but no agreement as to the position it moves to. In this talk I will argue that it moves to Spec, S – a position that is obligatorily occupied by a direct object.

My argument is based on the interpretation of quantifiers in negative gapping, as in (1):

(1) John did not read any novels or Peter any books.

I will analyze this phenomenon assuming that the stranded element has a Sigma feature that must be checked in Spec, S. – an extension of Meegama and Sambučić’s H/S Criterion.

In order to support my assumption, evidence will be presented that defining scope in terms of a command gives rise to an adjectival construction which does not arise if we define having narrow scope wh negation as ‘having a Sigma feature’.

John Lumsden (University of Quebec-Montréal)
On the origin of functional categories

Lebeaux and Lumsden (1994) propose that there are two distinct cognitive processes that underpin native phonological labelling to functional categories; namely, reflexification and reanalysis. Reflexification is a process that combines the syntactic and semantic properties of a lexical entry that is already established within a new phonological label derived from a target language. In reflexanalysis, the phonological label of a lexical entry is established from a functional category taken on a new use as a label for a functional category in the same lexicon. This paper will argue that functional categories are not reflexivated. First, in various mixed languages (e.g., Medio Lenguá, Maní, Romani English) and in jíbacos and pidgin languages, only lexical categories have phonological labels derived from a target language. Functional categories are either derived entirely from the native language of the reflexor or they are not reflexivated at all. Second, all of the functional categories of Haitian creole derive their phonological labels from functional categories. These are coincidences if functional categories can be reflexivated, but they are expected if functional categories can only find new labels through reanalysis. Finally, Muysken (1981) demonstrates that the choice of a new label in reflexanalysis depends on lexical semantics. Since functional categories have no lexical semantic content by definition (cf. Abney 1987), it follows in principle that they cannot be reflexivated.

Richard W. Lungstrum (University of Pennsylvania)
Noncoreference marking in Lakhotan narratives

Lakhotan lacks most familiar kinds of coreference marking, yet native speakers readily disambiguate (non-)coreference in narrative. The author hypothesized that noncoreference in sequential clauses in Lakhotan narrative is marked by the occurrence of a limited set of conjunctions. A corpus of 63 texts was marked for noncoreference (corroborated by native speaker comment), and for occurrences of the putative marker forms, and the correlation of the two markings was tested. The analysis led to augmenting the set of marker forms, and recognizing additional types of regularly marked noncoreference. In this form, the hypothesis is supported. The types of (non-)coreference recognized in this previously neglected system in Lakhotan grammar contribute to the understanding of event structure in Lakhotan narrative. This research contributes a description of a novel and robust type of coreference system, and to the understanding of coreference and event structure in language.
Marcus Maia (National Museum/Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)  
*Verb agreement and the structure of the clause in Karoju*

In this paper, we review some hypotheses on the nature of agreement in order to assess their relevance to the analysis of Karoju, a Brazilian indigenous language of the Macro-Jê stock. We start the discussion by analyzing word order and syntax with their subject and object agreement systems in Karoju. First, we discuss the linearization of the SOV word order in clauses in which the main verb is the subject and the auxiliary is not. Finally, we suggest a parametric extension between the object and the subject agreement systems while the former has a clear functional syntactic configuration, the latter is analyzed as a morphosyntactic relation, resulting from post-syntactic operations.

Nil Mandelblit (University of California-San Diego)  
*Strategies in the generation of morphological causative verbs in Modern Hebrew*

A striking fact about Modern Hebrew causative verbal system is that, although morphology provides great productivity, only a small proportion of the transitive, poetic-motion verbs have corresponding causatives. Generative devices such as 'predicate raising' or 'clause union' account for the generation of morphological causative (hif'il) sentences, but do not allow principles to restrict the generation of hif'il to the actual usage in Modern Hebrew. I suggest an analysis of hif'il as a process of conceptual integration (Fauconnier & Turner, 1995). A sequence of events with causal relationship is integrated into one of Modern Hebrew's basic syntactic structures. The integration is made possible only if we can find correlation between the semantics of the actual causal sequence of events and that of the integrating syntactic structure. The analysis provides a natural explanation for the small proportion of basic transitive verbs with hif'il form, as it restricts the use of hif'il to a small class of predicates whose semantics of causation allows integration with one of the generic events defined by the language's syntactic structures. A pilot experiment supports this analysis.

Charles Mann (University of Surrey)  
The tempo-spatial system of Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin

This paper aims to describe, as functionally as possible, the nature and operation of the tempo-spatial system of Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin (AMF), an endogenous East Atlantic pidgin. The thrust of the investigation is to enumerate and evaluate the 'grammar' of tempo-spatial 'tools' (in terms of tense and aspect markers and operators) deployed in this hybrid language for semantic precision in situating and describing actions, events, states, etc., in relation to time. The findings of the analysis are relevant, however, to the literature on tense-aspect systems of pidgin and creole languages, as well as to the notion of implications for language development. Finally, some mention is also made of the state of serial verb formation and usage in AMF.

Alec Marantz & Colin Phillips (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Martha McGlinchey & Ken Wexler (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Phonemic contrasts in auditory cortex: Crosslinguistic differences in maya, k. mutu, h. field

By twelve months of age, infants appear to classify sound events only according to the language around them; they have lost the ability to distinguish reliably phonetic contrasts that require no difference in their native language. For example, all infants show categorical perception of /t/ vs. /s/, but by age one, Japanese children behave as if they are grouping /t/ and /s/ into the same phonetic category. We ask whether (A) Japanese children group sounds into universal and phonetic categories after age one, and (B) Japanese speakers group /t/ and /s/ into the same phonetic category after age one. Conclusions (A) are supported by our data, which show that the MMF (mismatch field), an evoked response in auditory association cortex. Our MEG experiments show (1) the MMF can be elicited by phonetic, as opposed to acoustic, grouping of sound events; (2) the MMF is elicited by /t/ vs. /s/ by Japanese speakers and by an /l/ contrast for English speakers. (3) The /l/ contrast does not yield the MMF for Japanese speakers. The MMF can also be elicited by imperceptible acoustic contrasts, so it is reasonable to conclude that the response accesses categories before conscious processing. Our findings suggest, then, that Japanese speakers are grouping /t/ and /s/ into a single perceptual class, and not merely losing access to a phonetic contrast late in processing.

Steven Martin (St. Mary's College-Maryland)  
Negation extensions. Negative concord across relative clause boundaries

Relative clauses are widely-recognized islands to extraction and chain formation, and relative clauses generally follow this tendency. For example, it is usually impossible for a negative element in a relative clause to license a Negative Polarity Item (NPI) inside a relative clause in standard English (such as non-standard English. Negative Concord (NC) usually extends across a relative clause boundary. But there are exceptions. Depending on the dialect of English if the 'head' of a restrictive relative clause is preceded by an NPI such as any or by a negative quantifier as no, this element will license additional NPIs or negative expressions insides the relative clause. This licensing is possible because, in accord with the Neg-Criterion (Hageland 1995) the NPIs must have elements to the left of the head noun are in a scope position and act as the negatives inside the relative clause. The fact that both non-negative NPIs and negative quantifiers (no) both license concordant negatives inside relative clauses suggests the view that these two types of elements are allomorphs of one category. Negative 'many' items.
Akiyo Maruyama (Hiroshima University)

Utchi and koto: Rules of complimenting in Japanese

This study aimed at discovering the rules underlying complimentary interactions in Japanese by investigating 914 actual conversations on university campuses collected by 270 students. The study hypothesized that utchi (inside) and koto (outside) cultural categories control the negotiation of interac-
tion, in which speakers classify case another depending on the perceived distance between them (Ike 1992). The data analysis supported the hypothesis. The study also revealed that Japanese frequently complement those in more intimate relationships (p<.01), while Barnlund and Ariki (1985) report the opposite tendency in data obtained through a questionnaire survey and interviews. This difference implies the importance of context and situation in the conversation. The study analyzed the data using log-linear models on the basis of four factors: speakers' sex, relative status of complimentees, and compliment topics as independent factors, and types of responses as a dependent factor.

Hironobu Matsumo (University of Hawaii-Manoa)

Verbal analysis and its theoretical contribution to the study of creole discourse

This paper explores narrative discourse in Guinean Creole and Hawaiian Creole (Fijiglish), seeking evidence to support the two principal theories of creole geneticist and substratalist theories. The investigation is carried out within the framework of Verbal Analysis originated by Dell Hymes. The narratives in the two creole languages demonstrate four characteristics, which are claimed to be part of universal principles in poetic narrative discourse: 1) a hierarchy of discourse units; 2) short lines; 3) measured verse; 4) clear separation of lines and verses. This research also shows that the substrata on HCE, providing discussions on three indispensable aspects: the demographical figure: linguistic evidence; and the scenario for the substratal transfer. It is argued, first of all, that discourse organization in creolization is in accordance with Muñoz's Complementary Hypothesis in which all three possibilities on creole genesis (i.e., universalist, substratalist, and substrate) theories need to be taken into account. Second, this study stands as a strong defender to claim that the Japanese language was the leading contributor to the formation of HCE. Third, it is found that some of the characteristics in creole discourse are not necessarily pan-ethnic but rather heterogeneous depending on linguistic, ethnic, and cultural attributes inherited by a given faction of creole speakers.

Kenjiro Matsuda (Hiroshima University)

Variable zero-marking of the accusative case in Tokyo Japanese

The causative speck of Tokyo Japanese shows a sizable variation in its accusative case marking, where both the case marker -o and a zero form appear at the end of the object NP (e.g. Sono tokezuko no sakebō to yameru 'The boy is riding a skateboard'). So far, the factors explaining this variation have been studied include (1) the object NP-verb adjacency constraint, according to which the zero form is permitted only when the two elements are immediately adjacent to each other (Tsunoda 1985, Saito 1985), (2) the form of the object NP (Ozawa et al. 1992), and (3) a gender role difference (Hishimoto 1985). This paper attempts to analyze the variation quantitatively in a multivariate syntax, taking both inter- and internal factors into account. A multivariate analysis of the 7,911 tokens of the zero and zero+zero-form reveals that (1) the adjacency constraint and the style of the sentence are the strongest factors; (2) the pronoun effect is limited only to non-subject pronouns; (3) the style factor shows an interaction with the speakers' role in the city, while the gender factor is independent both with respect to the city and the residential areas. A further analysis of the data shows that there is also a selective functional use, such that the presence of the nominative case marker is associated with the city and the residential areas. This consistent with a view that the default word order of the language is OV, with a different intervention between the two, a pattern that also appears most frequently in the natural data.

Yoshio Masumoto (Stanford University)

The complementary gap in Japanese: Faciatory or evidentiality?

Studies of Japanese complementation have been centered around the issues of factivity and truth even though problems with such notions have been recognized (Josephs 1978, Mccawley 1978, etc.). I focus on complementation with lexical head nouns (e.g. hanai 'story', shi 'feeling') and the complementizer that includes the fact marking complement with inu can be a quotation showing main subject and evidential elements. I claim that the evidential form of the (quotative, i.e. 'say') is still relevant, and that this complementizer is to be explained in terms of evidentiality. The use of inu is dependent on the speaker's judgment of the appropriateness of presenting the complement as a factual statement, thereby treating it as objective and externally evidenced. If what is expressed in the complement is treated as internalized by the speaker, then inu is not used. This account avoids standardly treated in terms of complement or the speaker's beliefs, and also for (1), which is problematic for other accounts. Here inu is a declarative, although the speaker must know the truth of his own emotion.

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Richard P. Meier & Lynn McGarvin (University of Texas-Austin)

Look Ma, no.wind! Jaw wags in silent babbling

The infant who produces adult-sounding syllables must coordinate respiration, phonation, and supralaryngeal articulation. Here we report evidence that infants sometimes dissociate articulatory movements from phonation. This evidence supports a recent model of speech development which claims that manual gestures are the first to appear, followed by lip movements, and finally by vocalizations. The infants in our study used manual gestures to produce complex sounds, which were then followed by lip movements and vocalizations. This sequence is consistent with the idea that infants first develop manual skills before they learn to produce speech sounds. However, it is important to note that these findings do not necessarily imply causation; other factors, such as environmental influences, may also contribute to the development of speech.

Norma Mendoza-Denton (Stanford University)

'Fighting words': Variation and ideology among Latin American Gangs

Against a backdrop of the passage of anti-immigrant legislation in California, some teenagers have split into ideologically driven peer groups which they designate as gangs. These gangs are divided into the Northerners (Northern California) and the Sureses (Southern California), each with a strong identity based on nationalism and ideology. Although both groups are linguistically similar, the Sureses adopt an English-dominated, U.S.-centered Chicana identity, while the Sureses adopt an English-language, Spanish-dominated, Mexico-oriented identity. Although both groups have the same cultural back ground, they are in deep conflict over the politics of identity in their community, and this conflict is reflected in their language ideology and variation patterns.

Analyses of Chicano English data on vocal variation from sociolinguistic interviews with both Sureses and Northerners indicate that English-speaking Chicanos demonstrate a marked shift in their language use, with English becoming the dominant language. This shift is particularly noticeable in the use of English by the younger generation, who are more likely to use English exclusively in social situations.

Laura Michaelis (University of Colorado)

Constrained modularity and the semantics of already

Already is a sentence adverb which expresses the presence of a state at a given reference time. Most analyses claim that the state proposition in the scope of already represents a resultant state. However, there is evidence to suggest that this assumption is incorrect. The state proposition can exist prior to the reference time, and it can also be a process or event.

(a) We already met before we started.
(b) We already left before we started.
(c) We already know him before we started.

In all of these cases, the state proposition is a process or event that occurred prior to the reference time. Therefore, the state proposition is a process or event that existed before the reference time. This analysis is consistent with the idea that the state proposition is a process or event that occurred prior to the reference time.
The term ‘Strait Salish’ has been used in the linguistic and anthropological literature in various senses: 1) the name of a language that includes Klamath and the Northern Straits dialects, 2) the name of a language that includes only the Northern Straits dialects, 3) the name of a language that includes only the Central Coast Salishan only some of the Northern Straits dialects, and 4) the name of a subgroup of the Central Coast Salishan and within a single dialect of the Northern Straits language there are regional dialects of Klamath, and within a single dialect of the Northern Straits language there are regional dialects of the languages. This paper shows that the term ‘Strait Salish’ best used is as (4); it is a subgroup languages. This paper shows the term ‘Strait Salish’ best used is (4); it is a subgroup languages. This paper shows the term ‘Strait Salish’ best used is as (4); it is a subgroup languages. This paper shows the term ‘Strait Salish’ best used is as (4); it is a subgroup languages. This paper shows the term ‘Strait Salish’ best used is as (4); it is a subgroup languages.
Naomi Nagy (University of Pennsylvania)

Construal-induced language change in the Frankopanovci dialect of Factor

Factor, a dialect of Frankopanovci, has been spoken for 700 years in Fatsa (FG) in central Italy, due to an emigration from Eastern Europe. In 1992-1994, I conducted fieldwork in Fatsa with 10 Naomi Nagy's participants, and I have published a large corpus of recordings and transcriptions which may serve other scholars and the public, to guide other data to analytical claims about the nature of context-induced language change.

In this work, the participants have been pointed concerning the relationships between sources and effects of construal-induced language change. For example, in Frankopanovci, the existence of phonological and morphosyntactic differences due to Italian influence, and the role of social factors in the maintenance of these differences, are crucial.

My findings are in keeping with those of other researchers, such as Biber and Conrad (2009), who have shown that the use of construal-induced language change is not isolated, but rather part of a larger system of language use.

Watana Nakamura (State University of New York-Buffalo)

Contextualized language change in Fatsa: A mismatch-resolution

The purpose of this paper is to propose a mismatch account for case alternation in inalienable possession constructions in Fatsa. Although these alternations have been observed in other dialects of Fatsa, the existence of such alternations in the Fatsa dialect has been observed in a recent and more restricted context. My proposal is that the mismatch account extends to other cases of case alternation, and that the mismatch can be predicted in other contexts.

Minakuru Nakayama, Domenico Cicciollone, & Sanae Eda (Ohio State University)

On Japanese ni vs. NODA passive

Hoshi (1991) argues for Kuroda's (1979) analysis treating both Japanese direct and indirect passive forms as uniform, and that they can be distinguished based on whether or not they contain a NI or NODA-like NI phrase. We propose that the existence of such alternations in the Fatsa dialect is due to the mismatch between constituent and semantic structure.

The mismatch is caused by the interaction between the two participants ACTOR and UNDERGOER. In the Fatsa dialect, the existence of such alternations is not limited to the occurrences of case alternation, but rather is a general phenomenon that can be predicted in other contexts.

Toshiko Nakayama (University of California Santa Barbara)

'Passive' suffix in Fatsa re-examined

This paper presents a description of the 'passive' suffix -3 in Fatsa (Wakashan, B.C., and Canada), and re-examines the appropriateness of the characterization of this suffix as a 'passive' form. The analysis presented here is based on a closer examination of the distribution of this form in the Fatsa dialect.

Under this new analysis, the form -3 expresses the relationship between the two participants ACTOR and UNDERGOER from the perspective of the ACTOR. This is accomplished grammatically by expressing the UNDERGOER's perspective of the relationship, and instead of expressing the relationship from the perspective of the UNDERGOER, the form -3 expresses the relationship from the perspective of the ACTOR.

However, the mismatch accounts for this 'Norokkan passive' may not be an example of the prototypical passive at all. First, intransitive sentences, as well as transitive sentences, are null, or 'take'-less. Second, some uses of -3 do not indicate a shift in perspective at all. Instead, they express instructions or imperatives.

In conclusion, the mismatch accounts for this 'Norokkan passive' may not be an example of the prototypical passive at all. First, intransitive sentences, as well as transitive sentences, are null, or 'take'-less. Second, some uses of -3 do not indicate a shift in perspective at all. Instead, they express instructions or imperatives. Therefore, the mismatch accounts for this 'Norokkan passive' may not be an example of the prototypical passive at all.
Rachel Nordlinger (Stanford University)

Scope and modal classification: Diachronic evidence from uzaa.10

In the literature on modality (e.g., Lyons 1977, Coates 1983, Halliday 1985, Palmer 1986) and semantic change (e.g., Bybee and Pagliuca 1983, Traugott 1989, Sweetser 1990, Bybee, Perkins and Pagliuca 1994) discussions of modal meaning typically center around two parameters of classification: degree of certainty vs. epistemic vs. deontic degree of subjectivity. Using evidence from the diachronic development of the quas-modal ought to, this paper argues for the need to recognize a third parameter that crosscuts these two: narrow vs. wide scope.

I argue that the epistemic use of ought to developed in Early Modern English out of a wide scope deontic construction, in which the modal was used with meaning, but with propositional scope (cf. Bybee 1988, Givon 1994). Rather than attributing an obligation to the subject (i.e. having narrow scope), the modal in these constructions makes an assertion about the proposition as a whole (1). Such ought to constructions, which spread in Middle English, can be shown to be distinct from epistemic uses (contra Traugott 1989, Givon 1994), thereby highlighting the need to separate issues of scope from those of epistemicity and subjectivity in discussions of modality and semantic change.

(1) Senate Democratic leader GM ... said job protection ought to be a basic right. (UPJ 10/29/91)

David Odden (Ohio State University)

Morae ex nihilo

Many languages require that $\text{Iv} \rightarrow vP$ and $\text{IIv} \rightarrow vP$, which is assumed to involve transferring a mora from the high vowel, driven by lexical and grammatical change in the high vowel. Kibele challenges this, since Kibele inserts a vowel when branching occurs. This means that a Kibele phrase is a Kibele phrase that is not a Kibele phrase.

Word final, $\text{Iv} \rightarrow vP$ and $\text{IIv} \rightarrow vP$ since final syllables are short (sinidag-ka-wa-$\rightarrow$sinidag-ka-wa). This shows that this final syllable is homeric. In some cases, it is assigned to the noun (nudiga) but a strong ending in a glue has final II (notu-ke-wa-telegram). This means that the missing mora of the final syllable.

Sometimes lengthening is realized not in the syllable where the glide surfaces. When the inflection -be follows a glide-final stem, the glide is in lengthened -be and the initial vowel of -be is lengthened (nudiga-toba-telegram). In lengthened glide-initial, the suffix vowel is lengthened and the glide stands after e, however H appears on the final syllable (tukudagile-wa-tukudagile-wa). Thus an extra mora is connected with the final glide, which must be generated spontaneously.

Since vowels are always long when preceded by a postconsonantal glide, it is argued that a mora is inserted following a consonant-glide sequence, augmenting the typology of context for more insertion.

Kyoko Hirose Ohara (University of California-Berkeley)

The conventionalized function of Japanese internally headed relativization. A constructional account

Most previous analyses of Japanese internally headed relativization (IHR) (most recently Hoshi 1994, Morozumi 1994) have focused on its structure, restricting themselves to Kartvelian/Greek analogs (Kartvelian/Greek grammatical form of IHR, and their intercorrelation. I argue that IHR has the conventionalized pragmatic function of advancing a narrative (Fillmore 1989), and that seemingly puzzling structural and semantic properties (e.g. subject case marking, wh-questions, semantic restriction on the verb) correlate with this narrative function.

Unlike previous analyses, in which structural well-formed sentences are filtered out from grammatical conditions, I regard grammatical conditions as a pairing of syntax with semantics and pragmatics (e.g. Goldberg 1995, Lambrecht 1994); a grammatical form is thus partly characterized by the pragmatic consequence under which the sentence is used.

The complex interactions between IHR's narrative-advancing function and the construction's semantic and pragmatic functions argue that a model of grammar consisting of an autonomous syntax component and an interpretative component cannot describe the full range of phenomena which the construction involves.

Cemil Orhan Orgun (University of California-Berkeley)

Reduplicative overcor correspondence through correspondence

This paper proposes an analysis of grammatical conditioned correspondence in McCarthy and Prince's (1995) Generalized Correspondence Framework. In Kibele (Odden and Odden 1988), reduplication normally targets the verb stem (root-plus-suffix). E.g. -go- -go- -go- -go- -go- -go- -go- -go-. However, when prefix material is added as an input before a V-initial stem, this input is included in reduplication: -go- -go- -go- -go- -go- -go- -go-. Thus, extending McCarthy and Prince's augmented correspondence and identity constraints to metrical structure makes possible a simple and elegant analysis of overcor correspondence.

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Helma Pash (University of Köln)

How to define classical and nonclassical pidgins and creoles

Pigdins and creoles termed "classical" by Stolt (1985) and Foley (1989) emerged in multilingual environments that may be depicted by the "shimshon formula". These classical pidgins and creoles emerged in dialogic environments. The shimshon formula, however, does not apply to a number of pidgins and creoles which emerged in tri-glossic situations in the interior of Africa.

Hypothesis: The number of sociolinguistic strata in a multilingual environment determines whether the emerging pidgin/creole is termed classical or nonclassical.

Doris L. Payne (University of Oregon)

Adjectives, adverbs, and AD-forms in Panare (Cariban)

A number of Amazonian languages have no well-defined class of ADJECTIVES, distinct from both nouns and verbs. Thus, it is significant that in some South American families (e.g., Awakan, Pehu-Yaghan), nouns are generally modified by other nouns -- perhaps in an appositive rather than a head-dependent syntactic relation. However, in Panare and other Cariban languages (cf. Derbyshire on Hixkaryana), a well-defined morphosyntactic class of AD-FORMS is distinct both from nouns and verbs. AD-forms can modify either noun (functioning like adjectives in other languages), or verbs (functioning like adverbs). In Panare, many AD-forms are morphologically derived from syntactic nouns and verbs, but a few are -- especially quantifying concepts -- are non-derived. This paper presents morphological and syntactic tests documenting the distinct word class of AD-forms in Panare. It investigates NP constituency when an AD-form serves to modify a noun, this is an issue given that Panare NPs present a not-configurational profile (cf. Payne 1993). Finally, it discusses possible functional motivations behind the collapse of both adjectival and adverbial function into a single word class, particularly when quantifying concepts are involved. In the process, motivation for the syntactic phenomenon of "floating quantifiers" is addressed, which in turn constitutes a possible source for the rise of new syntactic categories in a language.

Lucinda Pane-Alvarez (University of California-Santa Cruz)

Robert Bayley (University of Texas-San Antonio)

Subject pronoun variation in a California Mexican community

This paper examines null and overt subject pronoun variation in the written and oral Spanish narratives of pre-adolescents from several immigrant generations. Multivariate analysis indicates that subject pronoun variation is constrained by the degree of connection to the preceding clause, person/number, and surface ambiguity of the verb form. Moreover, English-dominant children are no more likely to choose overt subject pronouns than are Spanish-speaking children. Implications of these results for theories of language contact and attrition are explored.

Rosanne Pelletier (Yale University)

The case of the Telugu 'anaphoric' predicate

This paper focuses on case facts in 'double reflexive' (DR) and reciprocal nominal in the Dravidian language Telugu, and demonstrates that these nominals must be classified as predgicd rather than anaphoric.

In addition to predicting the full array of case facts within the Telugu DR and reciprocal nominial—case agreement of the head, ECM of the specifier—the predication analysis also brings crucial evidence to bear on theoretical questions concerning nominal predication, including the internal structure of DPs. The analysis also augments our understanding of the typology of complex predication, as well as the typology of reflexive/reciprocal expression.

Peter Peters (Pennsylvania State University)

'Personne, from French in the negative criterion'

This paper compares Hageman and Zannotini's (1990) [H&Z] proposal with Moritz and Knight (1994) [M&K] proposal for the licensing of accidental negation, and in a domain in French for factive predicates are made, argues in favor of H&Z's proposal. It provides 'Negative Criterion' licensing Spec-head agreement between each negative head and each negated word in Operator position for the purpose of mutual licensing, while M&K proposes license of the n-word to the specifier of NegP' by successive LF pied-piping. It is shown in examples, a local relation must hold between the head 'ne' and the negated word: "Personne peut n'étudier dans cette classe." (Nobody can (neg) study in this class).

Zannotini's (1991) proposal of two NegPs, this is unexpected under M&K, because the neg should have been able to license the lower neg-head on its way up from its VP-internal functional position to the subject position. The Negative criterion however would impose neg-head to raise to the higher negative head in order to be in a spec-head with the n-word in [Spec, NegP], which is ruled out by HNC and TP framework.

Han Philip (University of Utrecht)

Girls who know Elkaar

This paper presents the findings of two studies using different truth-value judgment paradigms of 58 monolingual Dutch children's comprehension of the morphic reciprocal elkaar 'each other'. The results provide evidence in favor of Meel, Laanik and May's (1991) proposal that reciprocals should be seen as consisting of two distinct operators, a "distributor" and a "combinator". In addition, there is evidence that the meaning of the reciprocal changes in a chameleon-like fashion in the syntactic context. The findings add evidence for the hypothesis that in the case of reciprocal, the meaning is determined by the context in which it is used. The evidence supporting this hypothesis is that when the children are asked to choose between two options, one of which is a simple distributional property, and the other is a more complex combination of distributional and combinatorial properties, the children select the more complex option. The findings also suggest that the comprehension of reciprocal is a complex process that involves both distributional and combinatorial properties.

Research is currently being conducted with the Mohave language in the Colorado River Indian Tribes Reservation in western Arizona. The work has targeted several interesting areas for investigation. The translation of Coyote stories into Mohave is an opportunity to study narrative form in Mohave. The recording of the translation sessions has provided a source for the development of a conversational style. And, ultimately, the opportunity to use computers to develop language learning and teaching lessons for tribal members is being explored. All of these provide for the preservation of the language in some new ways.
We propose a novel account of cross-linguistic variation in 'wh'-disagreement effects in adult languages, which has the additional consequence of explaining why two-year-olds display a completely opposite phenomenon to adults. In many null-argument languages, agreement used in declarative clauses disappears when the agreed-with argument undergoes wh-movement (Ouhalla 1992). In two-year-old V2 languages agreement is used reliably in wh-questions, but in the same children's declarative clauses large proportions of non-arguing 'root infinitive' forms (Wexler 1994) are used. We argue that both alterations are due to general economy conditions on verb movement being overridden by the affixal property of specific heads.

The advantage of this account is that it straightforwardly explains why disagreement effects are routinely blocked in situations where the verb must adjoin to a functional head above AGT. (1) Wh-disagreement is blocked by negation and long-distance extraction only in languages where these heads are both overt and immediately precede the inflected verb. (2) Wh-disagreement is only available to the highest argument in a clause, and therefore only affects object extraction in ergative languages. (3) Children only show obligatory aggression in wh-questions in languages which require movement to C in questions.

**Stephen Pobutschy (Wayne State University)**

Affix-marked suppression of verbal arguments in Russian

Diverse syntactic phenomena can sometimes be reduced to essential properties of an affix that controls grammatical functions. The verbal affix SJA in Russian occurs in reflexive, imperfective passive, mediopassive, marked intransitive, and certain impersonal constructions. Despite this wide range of functions, its properties can be reduced to an overt marking that structural case is not assigned to a verbal argument. When affixed to a transitive verb, SJA suppresses the OBJ argument, so other case marked functions are available (such as OBJ 2, marked as dative, or instrumental, which marks the AGENT in a passive sentence), but not the accusative case. When SJA is affixed to an intransitive verb, where there is no OBJ argument, the SJA argument is suppressed, resulting in an impersonal construction. This analysis offers insight into Russian syntax as well as lends support to linguistic theories which have posit morphological marking of intransitivity as suppressing verbal predicate arguments.

**Geoffrey Poole (Harvard University)**

Local economy and the status of the minimal link condition

Within the Minimalist Program, Relativized Minimality, Head Movement Constraint, and "superstition" violations are captured by the Minimal Link Condition (MLC), which requires that the shortest chain link to a given target always be formed. Chomsky's (1995) argument that the MLC should be incorporated into the very definition of Move. Thus, failing to make the shortest move becomes akin to making an illegal move in a game of chess; no questions as to the best or most economical continuation from that position arise.

To support this hypothesis, Chomsky's (1995) offers one conceptual argument and one empirical argument. In this paper, I argue that the nature of competitive set within Chomsky's (1995)'s "local" construal of Economy of Derivation undermines both Chomsky's arguments, and I conclude therefore that the MLC is not part of the definition of Move.

**William D. Poser (University of Northern British Columbia)**

Noun classification in Carrier

Carrier has an extensive and highly productive system of noun classification comprised of four subsystems: (a) a tri-argotical system of numeral classifiers; (b) a two-category system of noun classifier adjectives; (c) a set of potentially co-occurring prefixes agreeing with the absolutive argument or theme of verbs; (d) a set of classifier verb stems from which verbs such as those meaning "put", "give", "be located", and "find" are derived. The purpose of this paper is to describe the classifier and semantics of this system, with emphasis on the verbal portion. Points of particular interest include: a) the role of perspective in determining classifier usage (that is, the fact that different choices of classifier are possible for the same referent, depending on precisely what is said about it); b) the innovation of a prefix for non-directed bodies of water; c) the condition which the absolutive prefixes co-occur; d) the non-phonological nature of the category relevant to the various subclasses; e) the apparently non-compositional interaction of the absolutive classifier prefixes and classifierifying stems.

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(Colin Phillips (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Disagreement between adults and children)

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(Cooperation (Wayne State University)

Coordination, and coordination, coordination)

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Janina Rado (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

Discussing differences in English and Hungarian: Who vs. which in reflexive binding

I will discuss a new contextual and on-line data concerning the processing of reflexive in English and Hungarian. We have shown that who is ungrammatical in English and which is ungrammatical in Hungarian, who in English is dispreferred or not, but which is the ungrammatical antecedent just in case it is the subject. The difference between English and Hungarian with respect to which and who antecedents will be attributed to differences in syntactic topic marking. Tense and given entities are by hypothesis the prototypical antecedents for English. In English, the subject serves as the

determiner of the topic, which appears as subject in discourse marked as topic both lexically and in the syntax, which makes it a good antecedent. Hungarian, in contrast, has no syntactic topic position, but wh-phrases cannot appear there. Although a which in phrase is lexically marked as given in Hungarian as well, it does not have syntactic topic marking, it was never preferred as antecedent. Hence the identical behavior of who and which in Hungarian.

Milagrosa Ramos-Santa Cruz (GeorgeTown University)

On the nature of discourse ellipsis: Evidence from Slavic

This paper argues for an analysis of discourse ellipsis as it occurs in Slavic. Contrary to Chomsky (1992), some evidence indicates that this case of ellipsis cannot be a PF phenomenon (i.e. cases where there is no identity between the elliptical IP and its antecedent; and cases where ellipsis affects the syntactic readings of antecedent). We will also show that other factors under-exposed (i.e. subcategorization effects, and complex antecedents) constitute problems for other proposals relevant for Slavic (cf. Ross 1969, Hanks/seg 1976, Seg 1977, Williams 1977, Levin 1982, Brustad 1987, Lobeck 1991, Tashakhi 1994, Hestvik 1995, among others).

We propose that in the derivation of sluicing empty categories occupy terminal nodes. A DRT property-preservation formula derived from these empty categories imposes structural constraints on possible antecedents, and thus guarantees that the antecedent will have sufficiency in the elliptical site. We further argue that anaphoric in the discourse, not syntactic reconstruction, can account for the possibility of complex antecedents, thus extending to sluicing Priest et al.'s (1994) proposal for VP Anaphora.

Robert L. Rankin (University of Kansas)

Nouns to pronounce: The Russian, first and third plural

Dual inclusive person/number markers in Siouan are not reconstructible to the proto-language. The subgroup which split from Proto-Siouan earliest, Crow-Hidatsa and Arikara, lack cognates as does the non-Siouan but distantly related Catawba. After the earliest divisions had occurred, the remaining subgroup innovated the category apparently grammaticalizing the proto-Siouan term man, person, 'wii-i-e'. Evidence in support of this thesis is drawn primarily from prehistoric order in Siouan, lack of penetration of inclusive person into the core possessive morphology, from phonological irregularities in the dual and more distribution of the antecedents of the homonymous clitic between morphologized and non-morphologized variants of the source noun. A repeat performance of morphologization of man, person, this time based on a replacement term for the noun, took place later in Dakota siuans. Thus Dakota has two distinct person/number pronouns based on different roots. Typological considerations will be discussed.

Patrick Reidenbaugh (University of Illinois-Urbana)

Norm and metalanguage in Palgrave's Leconcierement de la langue francaise (1530)

John Palgrave's grammar-dictionary, leconcierement de la langue francaise (1530), was longer and more detailed than any description of the French language that had been written before it. Palgrave's aim was to

describe the French language for English speakers. The question which comes immediately to mind, of course, is: which French language? In reading leconcierement it becomes evident that Palgrave had certain ideas about what standard French should be. A key tool in the analysis of his ideas is his metalanguage.

My presentation will identify the principal recurring terms in Palgrave's linguistic vocabulary and attempt to determine to what extent we can reconstruct from these terms a more or less consistent view of what his approach to language must have been.
The purpose of this paper is to explore with old texts the emergence of Hawai'i Pidgin English (HPE) and Hawai'i Creole English (HCE) in the 19th century. The hypothesis that the transmission of Atlantic creole features affected the resulting structure of HCE. Goodman (1985) and Holm (1986) argue that modern-day HCE derives much of its grammar from the Atlantic creoles, diffused by Anglophones in the mid-19th century. This paper examines the development of the core TMA system of HCE with a database of texts drawn mostly from newspapers and court records. Holm assumes that the system had already been diffused by the time the locally-born population (designated by Bickerton as the earliest HCE-speakers) began to develop in the 1890s. The anterior marker bi however was not attested until 1890, and by the next decade was already integrated as a highly-salient feature into the speech of the locally-born. The recalls marker go[p] is similarly lacking in the antecedent pidgin, while it occurs regularly after 1890 in the speech of the locally-born. Progressor marker is not at all attested before 1921, and after that date only in the speech of the locally-born. In both cases, a constraint requiring morphological information to be expressed enforcing at least one Identity violation and Minimal morphological expression in Mubor. Unanalyzable data from other verb forms also illustrate the Minimal/Maximal effect.

This paper presents evidence for the variety and ranking of syntactic constraints in Stât-încet (Lillooet Salish), a polysynthetic language spoken in British Columbia. Dixon (1979) shows that languages may vary in whether processes like coordination and subordination have either accusative or ergative properties; Stât-încet does indeed display ergativity in one of its major subordination types—the relative clause—but coordination, on the other hand, is neither entirely accusative nor ergative. Rather, coreference across conjunctions is most strongly restricted by two constraints: one requires that coreferent NPs share the same discourse role (Matthewson 1993), and another compels a single, overt NP within a clause to be interpreted as the object (Gerdes 1988). Data from original fieldwork show that when these two constraints conflict, the first constraint is violated in order that the second constraint may be satisfied. Aside from providing a hitherto untested aspect of an endangered language, this paper contributes to the growing body of evidence that suggests that the major principles of Optimality Theory—that constraints are in principle violable, and are ranked with respect to each other—are observable beyond the domain of phonology, and hold with equal force in characterizing syntactic phenomena.

This paper consists of a pragmatic approach to the manifestation of deixis in Marambo (a panon language spoken by people who live in the amazoton region). It is based on the definition of Pragmatics as 'the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of language (C. 1983). With this definition in mind we proceed in our analysis with the identification of some categories of deixis that are encoded in the structure of the language in question, namely person, place, time and social deixis.

We will thus examine lexical items such as personal pronouns, demonstratives, place and time expressions as well as formulaic phrases that are or are not reflexive of particular lexical items. With respect to social deixis, we intend to analyze some kinship terms to see whether they only describe the basic kinship relations or else they include variations concerning intimacy, sex, relative rank, respect or any contextual features other kinship relations themselves.

This study investigates the relevance of duration in the distinction between two types of consonants—fricatives and approximants—that are commonly distinguished in terms of manner of articulation. According to the primary mechanism that control manner distinctions serves the parameter. Exact constriction degree differences between fricatives and approximants have not been measured systematically, because languages where the two are contrastive are rare. One such case is the contrast with voiceless fricatives resulting from aspiration of 

The hypothesis introduced in that study suggests that there is no consistent difference in constriction degree between fricatives and approximants. Instead, the two differ primarily in terms of duration: fricatives are longer than approximants. A series of experiments were performed in which the articulatory characteristics of labial fricatives and approximants yielded surprising results: was a consistent duration difference, but a comparison of constriction degree revealed no significant differences. The hypothesis introduced in that study suggests that there is no consistent difference in constriction degree between fricatives and approximants. Instead, the two differ primarily in terms of duration: fricatives are longer than approximants. A series of experiments were performed in which the articulatory characteristics of labial, dental and velar approximants and fricatives were investigated. The experiments were carried out with the use of an electromagnetic mid sagittal articulometer (EMMA). Results suggest that fricatives and approximants do not differ in constriction degree. Results for duration, however, confirmed the hypothesis that fricatives are significantly longer than approximants. These results seem to imply that acoustic differences between these approximants and fricatives could be the result of a smaller but of a longer constriction...
presentation I examine performance speech in the historically isolated island community of Cape, NC. Performance speech is defined as that which registers in speakers deliberately and that they perceive to be salient features of their own or another dialect. Over the past two decades, islanders have come into increasingly frequent contact with tourists and residents, who often comment on the island's "quaint" dialect. In response, some islanders have developed performance phrases which highlight island features, particularly "lau" and "hadada". This paper examines the distribution and performance of "lau" with a raised "hadada"-nucleus in speech. The analysis of "lau" performance and the performance of a representative Osprey speaker yields important insights for the study of language in its social context. First, performance displays more regular patterning than has traditionally been assumed. Second, it might into speaker perception of language features. Finally, the current analysis is a need to incorporate into explanations of register and style shift notions pertaining to the framing of conversational interactions and participant alignments within these frames.

(Section 9)

S. Schütze & Ted Gibson (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) 

evidence in English PP attachment

A new experimental evidence concerning how propositional phrase attachment ambiguities are resolved by NP PP sequences (The spy saw the cop with the binoculars). Our hypothesis is that they are resolved by a process that assigns a given form to a given position. When the PP is assigned a given form to a given position, the process that assigns a given form to a given position is preferred over attaching it as a pure adjunct/merger. Previous studies have disagreed on the question of whether only a single VP attachment is preferred over attaching it as a pure adjunct/merger. Previous studies have disagreed over whether this process is preferred over attaching it as a pure adjunct/merger. Previous studies have disagreed over whether this process is preferred over attaching it as a pure adjunct/merger. Previous studies have disagreed over whether this process is preferred over attaching it as a pure adjunct/merger. 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Field report on Abu Shusha Palestinian Arabic

This paper reports on recent fieldwork on the Abu Shusha (Ab.Sh.) dialect of Palesti- nian Arabic. The fieldwork has yielded data crucial for Ab.Sh. phonetics, phonology, morphology, and sociolinguistic study of postverbal position. Ab.Sh. is the rural PA spoken in the pre-1948 Palestinian village of Abu Shusha (Shehineh in pres.). Data were collected over 12 months in 1994-95 in Ramallah, West Bank. Ab.Sh. is an un- dertapped dialect, due to increasing age of its speakers, interdialectal contact, and sociopolitical pressure.

The phonological system of Ab.Sh. is outlined. Evidence is presented for an underlying and output V inventory larger than that commonly assumed by PA (Davis 1993, Herzlich 1990, Tones 2001). An extensive word list is given. The morphology and syntax of the dialect are briefly sketched.

The linguistic features (phonemic, lexical, morphological) which locate Ab.Sh. on a PA dialect are identified. Such a map will be presented, based on the work of Berostraté (1915), Cantone (1940/47), and Cleveland (1943).

Finally, the properties of two postverbal harmonies in Ab.Sh. are summarized, propor- tional to their identification from the large corpus gathered during the fieldwork. A distinction between "phonemization" and "vulgarization" harmony is supported also by galash facts.

Mary Shapira (University of Texas-Austin)
The relationship of metalinguistic awareness to register variation

Sixteen subjects produced speech samples of varying levels of formality (as confirmed in a separate perception experiment) and provided verbal reports (first "cold," then while listening to their audiorecorders) about what they did to achieve the different levels. Metalinguistic awareness varied greatly: the most subject identified 20 features in 5 areas of grammar; the least aware pointed out just three lexical items. Discrepancies between subjects' "cold" and "assisted" metalinguistic reports and their actual performances provides useful information on metalinguistic stereotypes about formality-based register variation.

Patricia A. Shaw (University of British Columbia)
The nonnuclear status of syllabic obstruents in Berber

Theories of syllable structure commonly hold that "the nucleus has a special status as the only obligatory con- stituent" (Klentewicz 1994:252). Further, it is commonly claimed that "any segment - consonant or vowel, obstruent or sonorant - can form nucleus of a syllable" (P&K 1995:11). This morphological evidence for this latter conclusion comes from the insightful analyses of Indira Tahihit Berber (ITB) by Dell & Elmoed (1985, 87) who claim that "in ITB, syllabification allows any segment, including noncontiguous obstruents, to occur as syllabic nuclei."(1988:1). e.g. [Ij] but if you prefixed to them [-11] must be a boundary of a nucleus. The present paper challenges both these claims, concluding that not all syllables have a nucleus, and that obstruents do not constitute syllabic nuclei in ITB. The proposed reanalysis of the ITB data supports a model of syllable structure wherein the Nucleus is a primitive prosodic category, but it is neither unique nor obligatory as a syllabic constituent. Nucleus and Mora and independent primes, and the UG constraints on [syllables must have nuclei] and [syllables must have weight] are independently variable. The central analytical claim is that only resonants are eligible syllabic nuclei in Berber, although all segments as potentially moraic. Obstruents are excluded as "syllabic" in D&K's analysis of ITB are moraic, but not nuclear. The more marked properties of ITB syllabification result then from the viability of *nuc* with crucial ranking of Faithfulness, *C0RMA > nuc*. Empirical support for this analysis derives from its ability to correctly parse data which is exceptional under D&K's analysis, and to capture significant generalizations regarding the behavior of CCC root classes, openess tests, and quantity-sensitive constraints on MinWord and metrical form.

Minas Shin (Indiana University)
The moraic status of the codas consonant

Based on the moraic hierarchy, Zec (1995) proposes logically possible syllable structures with reference to moraic segments. He strongly predicts absence of languages with heavy syllables closed with obstruent and light syllables closed with consonants. In this paper, I argue that the Korean syllable (KSS) in Korean is a counterexample for her prediction and that such languages could exist. I examine vowel shortening (VS) in KSS. A characteristic of VS in KSS is that stems with a consonant coda or without a coda undergo VS before a vowel-initial suffix while stems with an obstruent ca do not. This VS is best analyzed under the assumption that the obstruent is moraic while consonants are not. I also assume a more deletion rule which deletes the last mora of the consonant when the VS is followed by a vowel-initial suffix. This rule correctly derives the surface vowel length. Thus, stems which undergo VS lose a member associated with the vowel while stems which do not undergo VS lose a member associated with the obstruent coda. Other accounts of VS without the current assumption fall short of satisfactory explanation. This finding goes against the prediction proposed by Zec and I cautiously predict the existence of languages with heavy syllables closed with obstruent and light syllables closed with consonants.

Lila Shryock (University of California-Los Angeles)
Studies of contrasts among voiceless consonants have focused primarily on differences in the degree of glottal abduction and adduction velocities. This paper demonstrates that these parameters are not necessarily utilized contrastively in the production of distinctive consonant contrasts. In Arabic, Chadic language spoken in northern Cameroon and Chad, there are two series of voiceless obstruents and two s which contrast in a consonantal position. A multifaceted examination of the acoustic properties of these consonants is conducted to determine which differ in time of magnitudes of glottal abduction and adduction. Rather, he properties of these consonants indicate that they differ in manner diagnostic fold tension. There is also strong motivation for positing a segment at the distal segment of the regulation of adducational processes.

Carola Guerrant (University of Southern California)
The functional hypothesis defended by Hockett (1986) to account for the higher rate of subject clitic pronouns in Puerto Rican Spanish has been convincingly challenged by Ransohoff (1991) and Cameron (1998). Their analyses of /h/ deleting Andean Spanish indicate no significant correlation between high frequency of /h/ deletion and higher rate of subject expression, thus confirming that "richness of agreement" is not a compelling factor. On the other hand, Cameron discovers an intriguing contrast between Spanish. Hockett argues that the loss of a morpheme (h/ retaining) Spanish, which appear opposed with respect to a high frequency of expression of non-specific /h/ pronouns. Hockett goes so far as to predict that dialects with lower than 35 percent expressed /h/ will express the non-specific /h/ while those with a rate higher than 35 percent will favor the expression of specific /h/ (Hockett 1986). I examined this hypothesis in data from 12 Mexican Spanish speakers and extend the analysis to all personal pronouns which may have a specific or non-specific reference. Varbrul will be used in this statistical analysis; discourse analysis techniques will be employed in an attempt to find out why specificity should have an effect on subject expression and why it varies across dialects.

Sara Vilar (University of California-Los Angeles)
Syllable structure, ventriloquism and clitic closure

Interpolation is one of the most intriguing phenomena within the domain of Old Spanish varieties. Variations on 'interpolation' or 'disjunct clitic-verb relation' have exemplified structural interpolation in Old Spanish. In this study I explore the relationship between clitics and the number of morphemes in the clause and the number of morphemes before the clitic is interpolated. I argue that clitics participate in interpolation obey specific strategies based on metrical context, phonological context, and morphological context. Two options are available depending on the type of correspondence between clitics and verb: (1) Building a matrix with complementizers related to inflected complementizers in Germanic languages and supplementaries, related to conjugated prepositions in Celtic, Germanic and Romance languages. (2) Using the same clitic-complementizer rule in all languages. Then the morphological level of clitic-complementizer rule in all languages. Then the morphological level of clitic-complementizer rule in all languages.

Andrew Silverman (University of California-Los Angeles)
The displacement in Zulu and the maintenance of contrasts

This paper explores a functional explanation for tone displacement in Zulu, represented in Optimality-theoretic terms. H-tones on short vowels are displaced rightward from their syllable of origin, but only if the preceding consonant is a "depressor" (Pellegrini 1990; Saltz 1987; Cope 1987). Moreover, tone displacement is blocked if the vowel immediately follows. This pattern may be understood when considering (1) tonal constraints on the laryngeal musculature, (2) aerodynamic consequences of a supralaryngeal construction, and (3) the preference for phonological contrasts to encode their contrastive values.

Tone displacement patterns such as Zulu's, as noted by Hyman and Schachter (1974), are common and often present within non-traditional contexts, such as those involving "universal grammar."
Hooi Ling Sook (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Reduplication-Sem correspondence: Evidence from vowel-changing reduplication in Malay
A recent development in Optimality Theory (OT) recognizes not only the correspondence between stem and reduplication and between base and reduplicant, but also between stem and reduplicant (McCarthy and Prince 1995).

Input: /Afga/ 
Output: /A-B Flash/floors/ /B-R Flash/floors/ 

I argue that vowel-changing reduplications in VCR in Malay provide strong support for the correspondence between the stem and the reduplicant. The constraints governing the vowel alternations in VCR are sensitive to certain height specifications which are available only for the stem, even though these height distinctions are neutralized in the base.

Christel Stolz (University of Nijmegen)
Yucatec dimensions: Language-particular and comparative perspectives
This paper presents the results of my studies of Yucatec Maya, a language part of the Yucatec language area. Yucatec maya is a non-tonal language with a highly productive system of reduplication. The results presented here are based on a number of previous studies.

Thomas Stolz (Ruhr University of Bochum)
Grammatical Hispanism: The other kind of transpacific isoglosses
Americanists have been puzzled by the degree of convergence to be observed with Mesoamerican Indian languages of different genetic affiliation and typological classification when it comes to borrowing Spanish grammatical functions and discourse particles. There is as yet no generally accepted explanation of the high frequency and wide distribution of grammatical Hispanism in the languages of the region. Apparently, Yucatec dimension assignment fits into a general Mesoamerican pattern of an emphasis on shape, proportion, body parts, and disposition.

Elizabeth Strand & Keith Johnson (Ohio State University)
Visual gender affects fricative perception
Phonetic variability is a considerable problem for theories which address the interface between phonology and phonetics. The lack of phonetic invariance has historically been a problem in current theoretical approaches to the problem of reduplication in Malay. Research reported in this paper tests the role of visual information in speaker normalization of fricatives. While speaker normalization in fricative perception has been observed previously, this experiment examined the effects on speech perception when the non-normalized gap is visual, rather than acoustic. The results to be presented demonstrate that listeners' perception of acoustic information is influenced by a visual cue for speaker gender.

Daniele Sticchi (University of Missouri-Columbia)
Model and exemplar
There has been much recent debate over the derivation of middle constructions, such as those in Roberts (1992), Keyser and Roepke (1986), Hockett and Roberts (1993), (1992, 1995) argue that middle formation requires the suppression of an external argument and the syntactic promotion of an internal argument. On the other hand, Pollock (1989), Pagin (1992), Zeebhl-Herta (1992) and Reichenbach and Read (1993, 1993) analyses the relationship between analogy and predication, I demonstrate not only that the argument of the middle verb, but also that it must be a denoted subject in the argument of the middle verb, but it should be thought of as a subject in denoted subject in passives, as suggested by (2).

Christel Stolz (University of Texas-Austin)
On the analysis of metathesis in Chichas Zapotec
Chichas tone of Copainalal two segments undergo metathesis rules.

I analyze glide /w/ and the glottal stop. This paper presents a formulation of the metathesization processes within the theoretical framework of nonlinear phonology. Motivation for the analysis is discussed with respect to syllable structure and tonal sequencing constraints.

Gail Stenberg (University of California-Santa Cruz)
On questions and indefinites
Lakoff and Zwarts (1992) note that the acceptability of argument-extraction out of negation's scope is acceptable only if the predicate with which the extracted argument is associated is irreducible. Thus, Who didn't know? is grammatical, where the predicate visited Max can be predicated of a number of individuals; the sentence I didn't kill Max is not grammatical, where the predicate killed Max can be predicated only of a single individual.

J. Szatrowski (University of Minnesota-Minneapolis)
Construction in Japanese conversations
Although research on invitations (Szatrowski 1981, 1995), proposals (Kuwabara 1989) and other conversational activities (Suitani 1993) show that co-construction is an inherent part of Japanese conversation, Ohs and Yoshida (1995) claim that Japanese speakers 'don't finish each other's sentences.' In particular when the speaker's territory of information is in conflict contexts. I analyze construction in Japanese in terms of conversation-in as well as syntactic features.

Ichitaro Saito (University of Minnesota-Minneapolis)
In Japanese, co-construction in terms of sentence and compound sentence syntactic features and conversation-in sentence features. Sentences in Japanese are often incomplete beginnings with connectives and ending with rising intonation, final sentence forms may relate to information and the speaker's territory. The likelihood of rejection is high when speakers reject the other's sentence in the speaker's territory. I analyze construction in Japanese in terms of conversation-in as well as syntactic features.

I conclude that Japanese speakers complete other speaker's sentences with pragmatic modifications even when they relate to the speaker's territory of information and construction is influenced by participants' goals and alignments.
Results of a phonetic study of Deg Xingx (Ingalik Athabaskan) vowels indicate that, contrary to universal vowel theory prediction (Crothers 1978, Maddison 1984), the vowel inventory of this language does not spread to the edges of available vowel space. Using data from two speakers, F1, F2, and F3 were measured for each of the five vowels in the system. /æ, Í, œ, u, 0/. Contexts were limited to coronal and uvular. F1 and F2 means indicate that although strong coarticulation effects are evident for each of the vowels in the phonetic environments measured here, this investigation appears to bear out earlier descriptions of the vowel system (Kur 1978, Leer 1979, Kroll & Golla 1981, Hargus and Taff 1991) as an unusual one in its lack of contrastive use of high vowel space. Virtually all other vowel inventories use high vowel space contrastively.

Sall Tagliamonte, Shana Poplack, & Eijke Eze (University of Ottawa)

Nigerian Pidgin English don: Perfect or what?

In this paper we examine pre-verbal don in Nigerian Pidgin English (NPE), a marker which is widely-accepted to convey PERFECT meaning in creole tense/aspect systems. This area of the grammar is considered a classic example of the polar split between creole and English grammatical forms. With the exception of Trinidadian Creole (TC) however, very little is known about the linguistic and extra-linguistic conditioning of PERFECT marking in creoles (or other varieties of English), and nothing about such effects on creole contexts which parallel the English past perfect.

Variable rule analysis of over 700 present and past perfect contexts in NPE demonstrates that present perfect contexts are almost completely grammaticalized: don predominates, marking COMPLETE. In past perfect contexts, on the other hand, variation amongst don, bin and zero is governed by distinctions of semantic type and temporal remoteness: bin marks continuative, don marks resultative and zero marks experiential contexts. Further, bin specifies remoteness while don is favored with statives. We interpret these effects as a confirmation of the prevas interspersion of don in the NPE time reference system. These results differ substantially from TC, where don and bin are reportedly rare, while zero marks perfects in the present and past. Thus, don and bin are reserved for the middle class.

Our contrastive analysis of two contemporary varieties of (white) English demonstrates a variety of similarities to TC, particularly as concerns the distribution of zero, while bearing no resemblance to patterns found in NPE. We explore the implications of these findings for determining creole cross-linguistic category status and elucidating the path of grammaticalization in the context of creolization.

Shoji Takano (University of Arizona)
The speech of Japanese women in authoritative occupational statuses: Examination of opposing views of sociolinguistic theories

Social constructions of gender in Japanese society today are undergoing rapid transformation. While the feminization of discourse (i.e. talking non-assessively, indirectly, and politely) are described as the ideal for women along with the ideology of traditional gender roles (i.e. men's public roles and women's domestic roles), increasing numbers of women are engaged in labor and the numbers of women playing a traditionally male work role is increasing. This paper is focused on Japanese female executives' role in education, career and business environments. The linguistic differences between the prescribed 'feminine' ways of speaking and communicative requirements from their authoritative status. Conducting variable rule analyses of quantified data, the findings of my investigation attempt to demonstrate that the descriptions of Japanese women's language provided by previous literature are stereotyped by its exclusive focus on the speech of homemakers, and that the patterns of variability found in the speech of Japanese women, particularly those in the middle class, do not conform to such descriptions. Based on this, the investigation examines the two opposing views of sociolinguistic strategies speakers may use to resist such a linguistic dilemma. Further, do they de-feminize, thereby become more powerful (Benedict, 1990), or do they hyper-feminize it as a construction of new feminine identity (De迸李, 1992)?

Yuki Takatsuki (Yale University)
Sonority scale and vowel deletion

Modern Japanese has a predilection toward open syllables. In certain phonological phrases, however, if two vowels stand in direct contiguity, the one which is less sonorous is optionally deleted. Unfortunately, since sonority-governed vowel deletion occurs in very limited circumstances in Modern Japanese, there are not a sufficient number of instances to allow a generalization to be made. On the other hand, Classical and Early Modern Japanese show a more systematic deletion of the less sonorous vowels in V1 + V2 sequences. Furthermore, in Classical Japanese vowel deletion also occurs in CV + CV sequences, a deletion which is not only not triggered by an inversion of V1 to V2, but in the vast majority of such cases, the deletion is, in fact, governed by the principle that the less sonorous vowel must disappear. In general, vowel deletion takes place to avoid a V + V sequence, and which vowel occurs first depends on whether it is a low or mid vowel sequence: e.g. OCR truncation of vowel stems before vocalic suffixes. Japanese examples, however, demonstrate that vowel deletion may be triggered by sonority, even when an intervening consonant is present.
Sara Trechter (California State University-Chico)
Personal presence as evidence in Lakota

In the Dakota languages there are a number of sentence-final exclamations which serve a variety of purposes, signaling the illocutionary and affective force of the utterance. This paper focuses on one of these exclamations, ye, in its modern evidential usage. The variety of meanings associated with ye, (event, woman's command, and mild assertions) are differentiated in two ways: (a) phonological evidence shows that there are two separate ye morphemes, one of which indicates an entreaty, (b) contextual analysis demonstrates that the other ye morpheme has a number of seemingly separate related meanings which can be subsumed into one. This morpheme is a deictic which foregrounds the speaker in relationship to the utterance. Such an interpretation explains both the evidential and imperative meanings of this one morpheme and further supports the relationship between "the presence of the speaker/there," deixis, and evidentiality.

Maria Tsipare (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
History and structure in the Herbal Helen

The Greek language has a continuous but checkered history, a unique fate in the history of Indo-European languages. This linguistic phenomenon also reflects itself in poetry and the arts in general. The structural system of classical, Byzantine and modern Greek is not the same; yet it exhibits a unity not found for example in Latin and its daughter languages. Seferis' poem Helen is a reflection of this very linguistic phenomenon. Helen continually alludes to and draws from this long history with an attempt at defining what poetry is in the light of timelessness. It is at the same time diachronic and synchronic, at the same time very personal and yet universal. Helen in avoiding rhetoric in its use of symbolism and in its denotative style, demonstrates a metaphorical and symbolist and also cosmic tradition. The loss of ancient rules as symbols of the modern world as disintegrating. The poet uses metrical and metaphorical techniques to illustrate modern consciousness. The concept is with and cataphoric, with the spectacular and the terrible, with ancient heroic times and a modern dying world. Mythology reflects the contemporary scene. Icons and metaphors are conceptualized from the history of the classical and medieval history of Cyprus and compared to modern times, thus bridging time and space with universal statements out of national and personal ones.

Susanne Tunstall (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)
Processing quantifier scope in dative sentences

Despite the central role that quantifiers play in current semantic theory, little psycholinguistic work has been done on the interpretation of quantifiers and quantifier scope. The present research into that area combines considerations of economy with independently motivated assumptions about the grammatical properties of quantifiers and quantifier scope. The central question I propose is (1):

(1) Economic Semantic Processing (ESP)
Interpret DPs in their S-structure positions when possible. When movement at LF is required by the grammar, prefer movements that maintain S-structure c-command relations between DPs.

ESP was tested in an on-line self-paced word-by-word stop-making experience with double quantified dative sentences such as Kelly showed a photo to every citizen. ESP predicts that the first quantifier will preferentially get wide scope. The results support ESP and also suggest that even in on-line processing every has a stronger preference for wide scope than as (as recorded in descriptive treatments of scope preferences, viz. Loew (1973), Van Eem (1978)). In the talk I will discuss possible formal implementations of every's lexical preference, as well as the theoretical motivation for ESP and its relation to other economy approaches.

Susanne Urbanecky (University of Massachusetts-Amherst/University of British Columbia)
Lushootseed voiceless syllables

In Lushootseed (Puget Salish) a peripheral plosive is syllabified as in (1), with a voiceless schwa as the nucleus.

(1) a b c d
q p m m q'pu-d 'gather it'

Cross-linguistic evidence argue for analyzing voiceless stops as aspirated (Libby & Mester 1980; Lombardi 1991; Cho 1993). Voiceless schwa occurs unstressed between voiceless segments (2a), a common environment across-linguistically (Lager 1978). When one of the segments is voiced (2b) or when stress falls on the initial schwa (2c), a voiced schwa occurs.

(2) a) /tsgb/7 'fall into water'; drown
b) /t'sp/ 'punch someone in the face'
c) /t'sp/ 'punch someone!'

Evidence that the initial plosive does not form a complex onset with the following segment comes from an examination of the initial clusters in Bases, Hess and Hiller (1994) Lushootseed Dictionary.

Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. (State University of New York-Buffalo)
Cognitive variation in quantifier scope interpretation

The data from Mandarin in (1) raise problems for theories of quantifier scope: why is (1a) unambiguous, while (1b) is ambiguous? (1a)

(1a) Who do you think is your best friend?
(1b) Who do you think your best friend is?

Every person likes a woman." [Unambiguous]

Every woman was arrested by a woman." [Ambig.] (2a)

(2) a) every person all by one CL woman
b) every person all by one CL woman arrested

The non-ambiguity of (1a) is not unique to Mandarin; its equivalents in Italian and Japanese (with what are also voiceless) are also unambiguous. Japanese equivalents with go-marked subjects are ambiguous.

This paper proposes an explanation based on the interaction of focus structure and syntax. By focus a more focused focus is also better be focus and the VP topical, therefore a every, the second person in every. The key principle is that the cross-linguistic variation is in the independently determinable constraints on the possible distribution of focus in a sentence in different languages.

Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. (State University of New York-Buffalo) & Randy J. LaPolla (Academia Sinica)
The Akha/Aiton system of lexical representation

Dowdy (1979) presented what has become a highly influential Aktionart-based system of lexical representation for representing properties of verbs. It assumed the Aktionart distinctions in Vendler (1967). Dowdy argued that this is one basic category, state, and that all others are derived from it.

(1b) base pred (x, y) b. Activity do (x, y) c. Achievement INCHI pres (x, y)

An enhancement (DO predicate (x) CAUSE (BECOME predicate (y, c))

A number of objections can be raised. First, it treats activity verbs as being aggregative, which is not always the case. Second, the fact that shaker is punctual and melt is not is not captured. Third, (1d), which treats inchoate causative verbs as telic, is problematic.

The alternative system is proposed. It also starts from Vendler's distinctions but maintains them without introducing causation as a feature of one of the basic classes.

(2) base pred (x, y) b. Activity do (x, [predicate (x, y)] c. Achievement INCHI pred (x, y))

These achievements are punctual and accomplishments are durative, as are their causative counterparts. The transitive causative counterparts of inchoative activity verbs like snow and fire can be readily represented; intransitives are not assumed to be inherently agentive. This system can capture the same significant generalizations that Dowdy's original system captured and is able to deal with a wider range of phenomena.

Bart Van (Harvard University)
The typological specifications of fricatives

Though the inventory and specification of laryngeal features has been a central concern of phonologists for several decades, little attention has been given to the laryngeal specifications of voiceless fricatives, which remain unclear. Falle and Stevens (1971) suggest that fricatives are generally voiceless (unzippered), but can exceptionally be [+spread], as in Burme. The same view is largely accepted by many phonologists, as well as by many phoneticians including Maddison (1944) and Ladefoged (1988).

Recent phonetic work by among others Kingston (1990) and Lieberman (1992) has suggested, however, that at least voiceless fricatives are generally produced with a "spread gloss" based on the phonetic facts and a number of phonological phenomena, as suggested by Masica (1995) and proposed that all fricatives are [spread]. In this paper, I argue that the above theories is to account for a set of phenomena found in two endangered dialects of Alutiiq, New Alutiiq and Kupik. The data in these dialects strongly suggest that the underlying state of voiceless fricatives is [+spread] and that of voiced fricatives is [-spread].
Dominique Vellard (Simon Fraser University)

Cognitive recovering of the Mize number system by Mize speakers

This paper is part of collaborative research with the Mize community about the expression and use of mathematical concepts in the Mize language (Indigenous language spoken in Mexico, Oaxaca state). The research is oriented towards the future teaching of elementary mathematics in that language.

The theoretical framework is that of studies of distributed cognition in everyday situated activities and code-switching practices of adults in different settings. We want examine, how, in several Mize-speaking communities, the traditional Mize numerical system (base 20) has been altered and combined through contacts with the decimal Spanish numerical system, leading to a relatively complex system. However, some less exposed communities have been able to keep the traditional system intact. In use, working within a Mize civic association consisting of members of the extended Mize community, we created not only to recuperate this linguistic and communicative competence, but also to understand the mathematical underpinning of this system.

This goal was reached through the help of concrete cognitive manipulations inspired by the Classical Mayan numerical system. A video tape of the latter activities will be provided and analyzed.

Alejandra Vidal (University of Oregon)

Position, distance, and motion Pilaga classifiers: A new typological category

In this paper I consider the significance of the Pilaga (Guaycuruan) classifying system from a typological point of view. I concentrate on two frameworks: (a) Dixon (1992, 1998) and Craig (1992, 1994). The central point I raise is that the Pilaga system does not neatly fall into either Dixon's or Craig's characterization of noun classifiers. Pilaga classifiers constitute a hybrid system which has properties of at least three types (formal, genitive, and locative classifiers). In order to place Pilaga in the typological context of classifying languages, I compare the structural and semantic features of the Pilaga system with other classifying systems. In passing, I will give a revision of what has been previously proposed.

Kai von Fintel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Implicature quantification in conditionals and generics

Both conditionals and generics are profitably analyzed as involving implicit quantification (cf. Stalnaker 1968, 1978; von Fintel 1997, 1998; Dowty 1997a, 1997b, 1998a for generics). There are well-known arguments that these constructions are non-monotonic: (1) 'If I fly today, then I arrive tomorrow' is weaker than 'If I fly today, then I arrive tomorrow and listen to music', even though pigeons are birds. (2) If I fly this match, it will light does not entail that if I fly this match in which I am going to lose, it will light. The most popular account for these facts makes the semantics of these constructions dependent on an ordering of the domains of quantification. I argue instead that the non-monotonicity of conditionals and generics should not be built into their semantics but should be derived from presupposition. We can now explain why negative polarity items are licensed in conditional antecedents, which are now semantically downward monotone environments. A further revision of the semantics of conditionals is motivated by data involving negated conditionals and only if- conditionals. I will present arguments for a version of the Conditional Excluded Middle (CEM), but reject Stalnaker's way of deriving the CEM since it depends on ordering semantics. Instead, I propose that conditionals are associated with a homogeneity presupposition: that a presupposes that all relevant p cases are homogeneous with respect to q. The hitherto-undivided appreciation for conditionals and generics that I discuss in this paper motivates a new look at the semantics and pragmatics of the implicit quantifiers involved in these constructions.

Jenny Zhijie Wang (City University of Hong Kong)

Features as phonological primitives: Evidence from Beijing Mandarin

One crucial way in which Radical Unspeciesation and the recently developed Combinatorial Theory (Axtangeli & Fulleylahyn 1994) depart from other feature theories is that the former post features as specifications of phonemes of phonological representation. In light of this theoretical premise, this paper proposes a feature encoding mechanism to loop the feature-sized phonological primitives to the basic periodic unit—the syllable. Within this framework, a series of controversial issues in the segmental phonology of Beijing Mandarin find better solutions than previous analyses using segment-based approaches. Four such controversial problems are re-analyzed, including the derivation of high vowels, the representation of promote glides, the derivation of the palatal sibilants, and the account for the diminutive "R-suffixation". The solutions to these problems provide strong evidence in support of the feature-based analysis of taking feature bases as unifying phonological representation and phonological analysis.
James K. Watters (Summer Institute of Linguistics)
Discourse pragmatics and the disambiguation of grammatical functions in Tephua

Like various other Mesoamerican languages, Tephua (Totonacan) employs neither constituent order nor nominal case marking to distinguish grammatical functions. This paper gives evidence that there are three types of criteria that disambiguate subject and object NPs and that they apply in the following order of priority (but not of significance): cross-referencing of the verb, discourse coherence, and information structure (topic, focus, definiteness). Cross-referencing of subject or object on the verb takes precedence in disambiguating grammatical functions but, due to its limited nature, plays a subsidiary role. Discourse coherence overrides cues from information structure, but may not be decisive. Features of information structure are often the primary cues: topic chain, focus structure, and use of definite articles (i). Furthermore, biclausal constructions often serve to distinguish actor from undergoer (ii). (i) wa: huny ikumari ni ntsan 
(ii) wa: navi ni nuna, wa: hunka ni Jose
POC tells his compadre the stunk
FOC said the Juan, FOC was told the Jose
the stunk tells his compadre.
'said Juan, Jose was told.'

James K. Watters (Summer Institute of Linguistics)
Modality and information structure: Evidence from Tephua

Work in Role and Reference Grammar has argued for a particular mapping between modal operators, information structure, and the layered structure of the clause: the clause-initial Pre-Core Slot (PCS) is within the scope of illocutionary force (IF), while the Left-Detached Position (LDP) is outside of its scope. This paper shows that the focus particle wa: in Tephua standardly delimits the leftward boundary of the clause, occurring between the LDP and PCS, dividing the setting/topic presentation from the assertion (i). Furthermore, its relation to the position and the negative space of the negation that it also delimits the scope of the IF operator (ii).

(i) chaway ni Kiri, kumpari, wa: ik-ti-hta-s-
now ART.I compadre FOC ISUB-TI-step-IMP
'Now I compadre, am almost over to go to sleep.'
(ii) wa: jantu ki-mi-l
wa: ka-mi-l
FOC NEG IRR-come-PMV
NEG FOC IRR-come-PMV
'X didn't come' or 'May X not come'
'May X not come?' *'X didn't come.'

Don Weeda (Texas A&M University)
Do feet have onsets? Evidence from Samoum reduplication and elsewhere

Within Optimality Theory, Mester & Ito (1994) argue that code constraints should be subsumed by alignment constraints. Constraints such as NOCODA and ONSET can be replaced by statements aligning categories of segments with a syllable-edge. However, if the single prosodic category syllable becomes ad hoc: We should expect to find examples of 'onsets' and 'codas' for categories such as Foot and Prosodic Word Here I provide evidence for foot-onsets. In Samoum (Mosel & Hovhagian 1992, 1992b) both short and long vowels are distinguished. When a final long vowel is present, it counts phonologically as a single syllable; however, when such vowels are preceded by an onset consonant, CV, the result is 'treated phonologically as a sequence of two syllables (CV.CV)' (Mosel & Hovhagian 1992:225). This shows that a prosodic process involving a constituent above the level of the syllable can be contingent on presence of an onset. Additional evidence, from truncation patterns in Spanish hypocoristics, also foot-based, can be taken from the beginning or the end of the word (de Reune 1977, Weeda 1992); vowel-initial aperiodic forms are avoided. Third, nicknames in French (Plénet 1984), show that constraining the major syllable in trochaic languages is not an option.
The use of metrical foot structure to account for accentual rules in Standard (Tokyo) Japanese (Archangeli (1981), etc.) has been challenged by Pose (1984, 1990) on the grounds that Japanese foot structure is based on more rather than syllables, while accent is always assigned to syllables. Using historical data and dialect comparison, this paper defends the relevance of syllable-based metrical structures within the diachronic study of the development of Japanese from a restricted tone system (Old Japanese) to the variety of pitch accent systems seen today. Specifically, the number of dialects fixing tonal contours was subject to preservation of accent. Syenida, second (Tokyo, Shinagawa) or both (Nagasaki) syllables supports an analysis of metrical feet at the margins of the phonological word, with tonal elements docking to positions of metrical prominence. Typological comparison with the history of accent in Korean leads to the conclusion that the stress from accent-bearing to moraic-bearing was one cause of the restrictions on accent patterns through time, much as Kuryowicz (1968) suggested for the history of Greek accentuation. Pose's binominal feet can be seen as the direct syncretic reflex of an older minimal root constraint, with "one syllable" reanalyzed as "two moras" based on this innovation of quantity sensitivity. It may also weaken that languages are limited to a single level of metrical organization if the functions of the different metrical units are disjoint, and give more evidence on the metrical influence on diachronic change.

Donald Winford (Ohio State University)

TMA in a radical creole: The case of Sranan

This paper examines the TMA systems of Sranan (SN) which has figured prominently in the debate over what constitutes a prototypical creole TMA system. This creole was in part the model for Bierton's (1974) classic creole TMA prototype - a system containing an "interior" tense, a "non-prototypical" aspect, and an intransitive mood. The categories of tense, mood, and aspect, in that order, were possible in 1981. I examine data obtained during fieldwork in Suriname in 1994 and 1995, and present an up-to-date picture of the SN TMA system and the patterns of auxiliary ordering. The analysis calls into question many of the claims stated in earlier works (e.g. Seuren (1981), and Voorhoeve (1957)), and by implication, Bierton's claim that SN exemplifies the "prototypical" creole pattern as he describes it. I argue that the TMA system of contemporary SN is built around the following categories: (a) two tense categories - Future and Relative Past; (b) two aspectual categories - Imperfective and Comitative/Resultative; (c) several modal categories, expressing various meanings - Potential, deontic and epistemic Necessity, Manner, Possibility/Ability, Ability, Permission, Manner. In addition, the unmarked verb conveys different meanings depending on the antecedent of the predicate and the discourse context. The framework used in the analysis is based on the approach of semanticists and typologists like Dahl (1985), Comrie (1976, 1985), Chang & Timberlake (1983) and others who have described TMA systems consistently. I hope to provide a basis for comparing creoles and establishing whether there is a prototypical creole TMA system.

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University-Raleigh)

Perfective Be in Lumbee English: Delineation, description, and explanation in dialect variation

In Lumbee English, spoken by Native Americans in Southeastern North Carolina, the form I'm may correspond to standard English I'm, yielding constructions such as I'm been there for I've been there. I argue that the perfective extension of I'm derives from the auxiliary have rather than am since constructions that require a full form of the auxiliary typically surface as have rather than am. (e.g. Have I been there vs. *?Am I been there before?). I argue further that the perfective use of I'm is a reasonable morphological extension, given a peculiar set of semantic, syntactic, and phonological conditions characterizing English. Semantically, copulas and am prepare perfects to convey minimal accentual functions. The suffixed homonym of ed (e.g. I have finished) also provides a convenient convergence point for morphological expansion of the type encountered here. Independent phonological and morphological evidence support the distinction of am-is-ed vs other copulas (e.g. I'm been there but not We've been there or They've been there) for this specialized expansion, leading to the conclusion that I'm is structurally predisposed for an extension such as that found in Lumbee English. The description and explanation of perfective I'm underscores how dialectology and linguistics should mutually inform rather than divide language inquiry.
Larisa Zlatev, Peter MacNeilage, Christine Mutyear & Barbara Davis (University of Texas-Austin)

Babbling of twins in a bilingual environment

Transcriptions of seventeen hours of recordings of babbling of fraternal twins raised in an English/Serbian language environment (1454 utterances) were analyzed for basic articulatory trends, the "twin situation" effects and ambient language vocal input effects. Predictions that a "frame" provided by rhythmic mandibular oscillation would be the main variable underlying output patterns were for the most part confirmed, in the form of consonant-vowel co-occurrence constraints showing little active intersegmental tongue movement, (1 subject) and more "vertical" (mandible-induced) inter syllabic variation (both subjects). Possible effects due to the "twin situation" were observed in the form of unusually high frequencies of the consonants and vowels most frequent is babbling. The only prominent ambient language effect was a relatively high frequency of palatal glides (palatals are common in Serbian).

Arnold M. Zwecky (Ohio State University/Stanford University)
Geoffrey K. Pullum (University of California-Santa Cruz)

Functional restriction: English possessives

English has many classes of expressions with only part of the distribution of ordinary NPs; these are functionally restricted, not available in the full range of NP syntactic functions. We give examples of N-headed types restricted to the following functions: PC (prepositional object); PD (predicative); all but DT (determiner, marked by the -s possessive) and PD; and the argument functions of NPs (all but DT).

In such cases we must say that each rule licensing an NP type (describing internal syntax) comes with a list of NP functions - a function set - it can serve (describing external syntax).

This analysis extends to three types of NPs with no N head, all of them restricted to argument functions. And to many constructions that don't have the internal syntax of NPs but can nevertheless serve some NP functions, in particular SU; some of these (PPs and WH-cleft clauses) are eligible for DT function, but most (manner adverbs, possessive + gerund, accusative + gerund, infinitival clauses, finite clauses) aren't. Even some constituents with the full internal syntax of NPs resist DT: action nominals and bare NP adverbials.

Thus expressions barred from some function don't necessarily fall under one generalization. Pullum (1991) assume otherwise, but his generalization, that DT "requires a noun-headed NP", incorrectly fails to block DT in four cases and incorrectly excludes DT in two. What we see instead is construction-specific functional restriction (with, moreover, some variability among speakers as to which constructions are restricted).

Abstracts of Organized Sessions
Thursday, 4 January

Colloquium: Lessons from the Field: A Retrospective

Grande Ballroom B
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Organizer: Margaret Langdon (University of California-San Diego)

Discussants: Kenneth Hale (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Leanne Hinton (University of California-Berkeley)
Pamela Munro (University of California-Los Angeles)

The intent of this colloquium is to discuss from the field perspective the balance and tensions between the presentation of results of field research on often endangered languages and the demands of contemporary linguistic theory.

The past 35 years have seen enormous changes in the practice and theory of linguistics, sometimes with unexpected consequences. The early versions of transformational grammar which swept the field with the promise of totally new ways of conceptualizing the task of linguistics encouraged negative judgments on earlier methods, such as phonemic analysis and discovery procedures associated with the structuralist enterprise. Students entering the field at that time had to weigh the possible consequences of time-consuming field research followed by a comprehensive presentation of their results. Descriptive grammars were often negatively characterized as 'prehistorical', and their authors faced difficult decisions regarding their future in the field.

Description of course must presuppose some theory. The relevant question is what theoretical assumptions are appropriate for a descriptive task. This topic merits serious discussion; the answers are not necessarily obvious. The present is probably a good time to initiate such discourse in view of the great variety of model choices now available based on typological, functional, and cognitive perspectives in addition to a number of generative frameworks; the field has expanded so rapidly in recent years that no one can hope to internalize the full range of proposals and the enormous amount of serious work being done. A conference on this theme might be a timely proposal.

What is the place of the 'descriptive field linguist' in this complex situation? Keeping in mind that availability of information on as many languages as possible is the foundation on which competing frameworks can thrive, it is evident that more attention should be paid to what constitutes a good description. Remarkably little discussion of this point is found in the literature, and the training of students in this area is probably somewhat haphazard. Supplementing existing (though alarmingly shrinking) offerings of field methods courses might be a course or seminar on 'grammar writing', also possibly 'dictionary making' and 'textual analysis', the prerequisites to adequate documentation of underdescribed languages.

The types of problems occupying theoretical linguistics can also serve as discovery procedures for field linguists: pursuing such topics in the field can supplement standard techniques and determine the extent to which the language under investigation can contribute to these issues.

Most importantly, field linguists have a special duty to document the languages they record in user-friendly, nonpolemic, scholarly, detailed, and comprehensive fashion and to take seriously the imminent possibility that their work may become the only reference material on a language, especially if it is endangered as so many languages have become today. The profession in turn can support this endeavor by recognizing the value of these contributions and rewarding them in appropriate ways.

Examples of interactions between the documentation of languages and the theoretical enterprise will be presented. How much information and in what form should be included in a descriptive grammar on such topics as relative clauses, passives, agreement? The answer is obviously as much as possible, but reaching a balance between awareness of theoretical analyses and language-internal argument needs a lot of thought. The compromise I feel most comfortable with is that for a first description, it is wiser not to aim for the loop in one step from raw data to abstract solutions, but to rely on language-internal support for a fairly shallow, but well-motivated analysis. For such a solution to later be reinterpreted in a more universal position, it will at least have to account also for the whole array of facts in their language-specific context. If it succeeds, it will meet the highest criteria of scholarship. Progress in this direction will require a lot of interaction among all concerned.
Friday, 5 January

Organized Session: A Field Methods Course on Ingush (Northeast Caucasian)

Marina II
12:00 - 2:00 PM

Organizer: Johanna Nichols (University of California-Berkeley)
Informant: Isa Guizer (University of California-Berkeley)

This symposium will report results of work on Ingush, a member of the Naik branch of Northeast Caucasian (or Naik-Dagestanian) and a close sister to Chechen, in the graduate field methods course at the University of California-Berkeley. The course is innovative in several ways. To my knowledge this is the first organized field work on Ingush ever undertaken (in the west or in Russia), and the first course on Ingush ever taught outside of Chechnya-Ingushetia. The class is designed to encourage students to acquire some active command of Ingush and conduct some elicitation and construction of examples in it; use of the language not only as object but also as vehicle of linguistic analysis constitutes using it for (elementary) scientific discourse, contributing to reassertion of an important function often lost in minority languages.

Ingush has had some good basic description, but the coverage barely hints at its theoretical and typological interest, and the course is intended to create a body of visible theoretical and comparative work as fast as possible. It will also create pilot versions of a reference grammar and an Ingush-English, English-Ingush dictionary that will serve researchers and the Ingush community alike (bypassing the usual Russian intermediary to give direct access to English).

The presentations will deal with the typologically and theoretically interesting aspects of various domains of Ingush grammar, including the complex sound system, the distinctive prosody and its interaction with the highly configurational clause syntax, the extensive clause chaining and its use of long-distance reflexivization and switch-reference causatives, conditions on verb movement, the profoundly ergative lexicon and its implications for clause syntax and lexical semantics. Also presented will be the students' informants' and instructor's perspectives on learning some active command of the field language and using it as vehicle of analysis. The instructor's presentation will also emphasize the importance of theoretically sophisticated description to codification of norms and hence to minority language preservation. A brief introduction will summarize the sociological status of the language and the recent history of the Ingush people.
Friday, 5 January

Roundtable: Minority Recruitment and Retention in Linguistics: Experiences and Strategies

Marina III
12:00 - 2:00 PM

Organizer: MaryEllen Garcia (University of Texas-San Antonio)

Panelists: Grant Goodall (University of Texas-El Paso)
Anne-Marie Guerra (University of Texas-Austin)
Norma Mendoza-Denton (Stanford University)
Barbara Parez (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)
Geoffrey Pullum (University of California-Santa Cruz)
John Rickford (Stanford University)
Mary Ann Willie (University of Arizona)

This session aims to provide a forum for discussing ways to create and maintain an ethnically more diverse population within linguistics departments, at both the student and faculty levels. Issues to be addressed include: attracting minority students to linguistics, dealing with problems faced by minority linguistics students, recruiting minority faculty, and promoting successful professional development and tenuring by minority faculty. The discussion will be facilitated by a panel of faculty and students with particular interest in these areas. All interested LSA members are invited to participate in the discussion. The open-mic style roundtable format provides all attendees the opportunity to contribute their own experiences and suggestions regarding these topics. Results of a recent CEDIL survey on minority participation in linguistics will be presented.
Friday, 5 January

Symposium: Codeswitching and the Nature and Structure of Lexical Entries

Grande Ballroom B
8:00 - 11:00 PM

Organizers:
Janice L. Jake (Midlands Technical College)
Carol Myers-Scotton (University of South Carolina)

Discussants:
Eve Clark (Stanford University)
Ronald Langacker (University of California-San Diego)
Shahrazad Mahotian (Northeastern Illinois University)
John Haiman (Macalester College)
James McCawley (University of Chicago)
Almeida J. Tonhio (University of California-Santa Cruz)

This symposium will present arguments demonstrating that the ways in which congruence issues are resolved in codeswitching (CS) provides evidence for the nature and structure of lexical entries. In intrasentential CS, the grammars of two languages are in contact in a single CP. The fact that this CP is constructed from grammatical categories and processes projected by two different languages provides a context in which linguists may examine how different—and how similar—are structural categories, features, and processes across language pairs. For this reason, analysis of CS data has implications clearly going beyond characterizing CS. To this end, linguists who are not involved in CS research, but rather, whose expertise is in areas of lexical structure, will serve as discussants.

Information about lexical structure becomes available from CS data because the existence of CPs containing CS data seems to depend on congruence between the languages involved in at least these levels of lexical structure: lexical-conceptual structure, predicate-argument structure, and morphological realization patterns. The playing out of congruence in intrasentential CS provides a uniquely available 'empirical window' on the viability of major theoretical claims about lexical structure and how it is realized in morphophonemic frames.

Each of four papers makes an argument about specific aspects of lexical structure based on data primarily from one language pair. The four pairs are: Arabic/English, Japanese/English, Spanish/English, and Turkish/Dutch. In addition, relevant data from the CS literature in general are considered. Two of the papers follow the Matrix Language Frame model (Myers-Scotton 1993; Myers-Scotton and Jake 1995) in analyzing the relevant CS data. The other two papers emphasize the nature of lexical entries as units in the mental lexicon.

Aspects of lexical structure analyzed in these papers range from what constitutes a lexical unit to the mapping of levels of lexical structure (lexical-conceptual structure, predicate-argument structure, and morphological patterns) onto each other.

Shoji Azuma (University of Utah)

The linguistic unit in codeswitching: Japanese/English in Japan

This paper proposes that a 'stand alone' principle, which structures constituents in intrasentential codeswitching (CS), is an organizing principle of lexical structure in general. As it applies to CS, the 'stand alone' principle is: a 'chunk,' any segment that can meaningfully stand alone in the speaker's mind, may be code-switched. As applied to CS, 'stand alone' means 'occur in the Embedded Language'.

Recent CS literature has focused on questions such as whether code-switched units are syntactically or semantically definable, what the functional elements are, and what the status of the Word Class Hypothesis is (i.e., only open vs. closed class items may switch; cf. Jochi 1985). This study addresses these questions by examining Japanese/English CS data collected in Japan in light of the 'stand alone' principle. This principle, when applied to CS data, fails to support the open/closed class distinction. This fact that some closed class items cannot 'stand alone', but must occur with open class items in a larger constituent, provides information about what the real distinctions in lexical structure are in terms of mapping lexical-conceptual structure onto predicate-argument structure and discourse/pragmatic structure.
Ad Backus & Hendrik Boeschoten (University of Tilburg)
Turkish/Dutch code-switching and levels of lexical structure

This paper proposes that differences in the mapping of lexical-conceptual structure onto predicate-argument structure play a role in determining the form in which Dutch verbs and their complements occur in Turkish/Dutch code-switching (CS). Specifically, this paper argues that congruence of lexical structure is salient at three levels: lexical-conceptual structure, predicate-argument structure, and morphological realization patterns. In Turkish/Dutch CS the complement structure of Turkish yap-mak ‘do-INF’ has been extended from Turkish NPs to Dutch V and V-Bars, as illustrated in [1].

[1] politiek gesprek/’leri ophouden yapın la
political conversation-PL-ACC stop-INF de-IMP INT
Stop this talk about politics, man! (Backus 1992: 99-100)

This paper presents evidence that both lexical congruence, and its absence, promote the occurrence of Dutch verbs in a Turkish ‘do’ + verb construction. That is, while the predicate-argument structure may be similar, in terms of internal arguments, the morphological realization patterns realizing the predicate-argument structures projected by Dutch verbs (PP and NP) and Turkish verbs (NPs casemarked by postpositions) are not congruent.

Janice L. Jake (Midlands Technical College) & Carol Myers-Scotton (University of South Carolina)
Verbs in Arabic/English code-switching and lexical structure

This paper provides insights into the nature of lexical structure by demonstrating that languages satisfy verbal inflection at different levels. Some languages, such as English, satisfy these requirements at the surface level (i.e., at the level of morphological realization patterns). Other languages, such as Arabic, require that verbal morphology be specified at two levels, the surface level and the more abstract level of predicate-argument structure. The evidence for this claim comes from intransiental Arabic/English code-switching (CS) data, as well as data from other language pairs.

This paper examines all instances of English verbs occurring in Arabic morphosyntactic frames in three long Informa conversations. Arabic/English CS data illustrate how differences in morphological features are realized in surface structures. When an English V appears in an Arabic frame, the result is usually an IP entirely in English (see [1]). Two factors contribute to the IP being completed entirely in English: 1) English Vs do not project the required morphological structure of Arabic and 2) these requirements are spelled out at the level of predicate-argument structure.

[1] ... ?ana badli two floors (?)?aum I am used to it
... I want two floors because/IS I am used to it
... I want two floors because I am used to it (Okasha 1995: 2.49)

Silvia Millan (University of South Carolina)
Case assignment in Spanish/English code-switching

While much research into abstract case assignment has focused on the role of inflection in INFL (and cliticization) licensing pro, code-switching (CS) data show that inflection also plays a more general role in licensing NPs, including R-expressions, in Spanish. That is, CS data suggest that the phi-features of casemarked Spanish NPs must be overt, although the NP itself need not be. In the case of pro, the case assigner refers to the necessary phi-features (on V in INFL), e.g., Ø voy a mi casa ‘I’m going home’. In the case of NP complements of verbs and prepositions, the relevant inflectional phi-features (person, number, and gender) must be realized on the NP itself.

Data from informal Spanish/English conversations (about 5 hours) contain only 4 NPs entirely in Spanish frames (cf. [1]), and many more English Ns or N-Bars occurring with Spanish determiners (N=93) (cf. [2]). This paper provides an explanation for this asymmetry, arguing for a link between two sets of grammatical features: case and phi-features. Further, evidence is presented for the import of the morphological realization of phi-features in satisfying the Case Filter in Spanish.

the/MASC which have/3S Brínca be/3S ... be/3P in/the/MASC ...
"The one which Brínca has is the old work." (IX)
"They are in the fourth quarter." (XII)
Saturday, 6 January

Symposium: Addressing Bias in Linguistic Example Sentences: Are Guidelines Necessary?
Grande Ballroom B
8:00 - 9:30 PM

Organizers: Victoria L. Bergwall (Michigan Technological University)
Colleen Brice (Purdue University)
Monica Macaulay (Purdue University)

Discussants: Megan Crowhurst (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Pendleton Eckert (Institute for Research on Learning)
Susan Herring (University of Texas-Arlington)

This symposium addresses issues of bias in constructed linguistic example sentences and the guidelines adopted by the LSA to address bias, focusing primarily upon issues of sexism, but extending to related biases of racism, heterosexism, and ethnocentrism.

Edwin Battistella discusses the impetus behind the creation of gender-neutral language guidelines for the LSA, comparing the guidelines of the LSA to those of other, cognate professional organizations.

Monica Macaulay and Colleen Brice discuss the distribution of gendered arguments in examples taken from 10 syntax textbooks, considering lexical content as well as grammatical function and thematic role. They found extreme gender bias in most of the texts, with male-gendered arguments predominating as subjects and agents, and females as indirect objects and recipients. They also found a correlation between gender and bias toward male arguments. These data illustrate the continuing need for guidelines for nonsexist language.

Victoria Bergwall analyzes the syntax chapters from five introductory linguistics texts and finds similar problems of underrepresentation and stereotyping of females. She considers the origins of the assumption that example sentences are 'merely data', able to be studied apart from their pragmatics and semantics, and she links issues of sexism to related issues of racism and ethnocentrism in example sentences.

Nich Moore-Bower considers the issue of heterosexism in linguistics texts which reinforce normative notions of sexuality through omissions and ridicule of lesbians, bisexuals, and gays in example sentences. She also takes up the social situated nature of linguistic example sentences, and the problems of ignoring the social diversity of real speakers and languages.

The three discussants will comment on the papers and relate the issues raised to, e.g. freedom of speech in speaking, publication, and on the internet; speaking out against bias during public presentations; and the impact of guidelines on the profession.

This symposium is designed to heighten linguists' awareness of the motivations behind 'The LSA Guidelines for Nonsexist Usage'; to present data that reveal problems of on-going gender bias; to consider the historical development of traditions of linguistic exemplification; to relate the issues of gender bias in example sentences to other biases (racing, heterosexism, ethnocentrism); to contemplate the public perceptions that biased examples may engender; and to address the thorny issues of freedom of speech versus potential alienation of present and future linguists.

Edwin Battistella (Wayne State College)
The LSA Guidelines for Nonsexist Language

This presentation describes the background of COSWL guidelines for nonsexist language developing in the early 1990's, placing them in the context of the COSWL charter, the need for guidelines, the guidelines adopted by other professional organizations, and the impact of the guidelines. Some of the discussions that surrounded the guidelines are recounted as are some of the reactions to them and their effects.
Victoria Bergwall (Michigan Technological University)

'Verily, da!' Reflections on bias in constructed linguistic examples

An analysis of five recent introductory linguistic textbooks demonstrates continuing gender bias in constructed syntax examples. Of 1,517 gender-marked NPs in syntax example sentences, females are significantly underrepresented (p < .001), comprising on average only 35% of subjects (range: 18%-40%), 37% of objects (28%-59%), and 36% of oblique NPs (25%-63%). The content of example sentences may also perpetuate negative stereotypes, e.g., presenting women as the object of a man's gaze or violence ('John saw Mary in the park; John saw Mary through the binoculars; John hit Mary on the head with a wrench'). In one text females appear 61% of the time with emotionally charged verbs of loving and hating (or hitting, beating, etc.), usually with a male, while males are associated with a wider range of autonomous, non-emotional verbs (receiving honors, asking questions, etc.). This paper further explores the origins and potential impact of the problem of such biases. (In Chomsky's Syntax, a female appears in only one clause in 114 pages on the discussion of the ambiguity of 'old men and women'; Cognitiveists may claim that discussion of language are separate from considerations of the pragmatics of parole, but Smith-Miranda [1988:125] argues that the 'subliminal messages conveyed by the selection of material, the selection of 'subjects', and the style of presentation' fuel bias, e.g., racist assumptions of African-American English vernacular as 'the language of criminals, dope pushers, teenage hoodlums...'. Similarly, female students new to linguistics might not learn about the autonomy of syntax form content in time to ignore the potentially subliminal messages of alternation conveyed by biased example sentences, which attention to linguistic guidelines against bias can remedy.

Monica Macaulay & Colleen Brice (Purdue University)

John gives it, Mary gets it: The distribution of gendered NPs in syntactic examples

1. This paper presents the results of two studies of the distribution of gendered arguments in example sentences in syntax textbooks. The first study looked at lexical content as well as at the grammatical functions and thematic roles fulfilled by female and male gendered arguments in all 1,032 examples in a 1991 syntax text. Results show a gender bias: male-gendered NPs constitute the majority of all gendered arguments, comprising 87% of subjects, 85% of agents, 80% of patients, and 79% of experiencers. Females predominate only as indirect objects (48%) and recipients (69%). Males are also portrayed as active, intelligent beings, while females are not: e.g. the subject of 'a genius' is male in 19 cases, female in 2; and the subject of 'read' is male in 20 cases, female in 1. 3. The second study focused on gender of agents and agents in a random sample of sentences from nine other textbooks. Gender of author played some role in the results. The six male authors favor males as agents and agents by a 3-to-1 or 4-to-1 ratio (e.g., one text has 81% male and 19% female subjects; 86% male and 14% female agents). The three female authors show variation; one parallels the male authors (4-to-1 male to female ratio), one has an even distribution, and one favors females (2-to-1). 4. Our goal in doing this research is to make linguists aware of the pervasiveness of this kind of bias in syntactic examples, in the hope that increased consciousness of it will lead to its eradication. We believe the gender bias displayed by the majority of these texts may have a negatively effect on female readers, potentially communicating to them that they do not have a place in the field. We support the LSA Guidelines for Non-Sexist Usage as a means of working towards gender equity in examples as well as in linguistics in general.

Birch Moonwoman-Bard (Ohio State University)

Where are Adam and Steve, Fatima and Eve? Heterosexism in example sentences

Heterosexism bias is evidenced in two ways in the selection of example sentences in linguistic text (and other) books and journal articles the construction of reference to lesbians, gay men, or bisexuals throughout most texts; and indirect negative comment on gayness when any allusion to it is made. The discourse of the study of syntax as carried out in these writings is a situated, linguistic discourse that constitutes the social practice discourse (Foucault 1982; Fairclough 1989) of grammatical study in important part. Within the written discourse, the most privileged example type is the hypothetical, and when examples taken from speech, they are presented as not atypical in both structure and lexicon (and therefore social reference). The discourse practice of privileging first the ideal over the actual and then the unremarkable over the marked parallels a larger social practice of privileging first the normative and then the normal. Favoring the normative and the normal in grammatical study, in terms of (possible or real) contexts for Ss, choices of lexicon, etc., reinforces lesbian and gay invisibility through omission of gay reference or fosters active homophobia through ridicule. As grammatical study has constructed itself, within linguistics, less and less as a social study it has become easy to ignore the social diversity of real speakers of languages, on the one hand, and to believe, wrongly, that grammarians are not, as social subjects themselves, affected by the semantics of the models they argue and teach by. Non-sexist guidelines need to include non-heterosexist guidelines that encourage non-homophobic reference to lesbian/bisexual/gay persons.
Saturday, 6 January

Software Poster Session
Marina I
10:00 AM - 12:00 Noon

Unangan Tunuxtakun: Aleuts Are Talking

Name: Alice Taff (University of Washington)  
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Office telephone number: (206) 543-2046  
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Available from: The author
Cost: Disks and mailing
Minimum hardware and software configuration needed: Macintosh 14MB RAM, system 6+, HyperCard 2+

This multimedia program focuses on verb structure. It consists of a set of seven interconnected files in increasing levels of linguistic abstractness and analysis. The basic level is a 16-page story illustrated with graphics. Each page introduces a new verb. The user can click on the story text to hear a native speaker saying the written words and see an English translation. Each page is linked to another with audio recordings of the verb in different forms as well as other levels of analysis of the verb system, complete paradigms, written grammar drills, a basic overview of the Aleutian verb, and a single frame of the phoneme inventory. As they listen to the Dorset speaker, users can practice by recording and listening to themselves. This program was initiated by the Aunivik Historical Society and supported by the Iditarod Area School District and the Alaska Humanities Forum.

Deg Xinag axa Nixodhil Ts'in': Deg Xinag Verb Lessons

Name: Same as above

Minimum hardware and software configuration needed: Macintosh 4MB RAM, system 6-, HyperCard 2+

This program focuses on conversation in daily use, consisting of a series of audio recorded verbal exchanges on various common topics. There are 75 pages of conversation with one or two exchanges on each page for a total of approximately 160 utterances or 400 words. Each conversation page is linked to a grammar page where each morpheme is glossed. A third section illustrates the phoneme inventory with graphics and audio recordings of minimal pairs illustrating sound contrasts. Development of this program was initiated by the Unalaska School District with direction from the Qawwaling Tribe of Unalaska, supported by a grant from the Alaska Department of Education.

Both programs are designed to appeal to a broad range of ages and language abilities. Young beginners can capitalize on the audio and graphics content to model and practice speaking; older beginners can add the use of the linguistic analysis; and elder speakers can connect sound to text to learn to read their language.