MEETING HANDBOOK

LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY
AMERICAN NAME SOCIETY
NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE SCIENCES
SOCIETY FOR PIDGIN AND CREOLE LINGUISTICS

GRAND HYATT HOTEL
WASHINGTON, DC
4 - 7 JANUARY 2001
**Introductory Note**

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 75th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, this handbook is the official program for the Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the American Name Society (ANS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), and the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee: (Michael Kenstowicz, Chair; Stanley Dubinsky; Kathleen Ferrara; Georgia Green; Sharon Inkelas; Richard Larson; Shari Speer; and John Whitman) and the help of the following members who served as consultants to the Program Committee: Janet Bing, Suzanne Flynn, Patricia Keating, Chris Kennedy, Diane Lillo-Martin, Alec Marantz, Cecile McKee, Lesley Milroy, Nicholas Ostler, Lindsay Whaley, and Ronnie Wilbur. We are also grateful to Genevieve Escure (SPCL), Douglas Kibbee (NAAHoLS), Donald Lance (ANS), and Dennis Preston (ADS) for their cooperation.

We appreciate the help given by the Washington, DC, Local Arrangements Committee and also wish to thank the Departments of Linguistics at Georgetown University and the University of Maryland-College Park for cohosting the reception immediately following the Presidential address.

We hope this Meeting Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of the 2001 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC.

January 2001
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General Meeting Information

Exhibit

There will be an exhibit of linguistic publications in Independence A (5B-Level). The exhibit is scheduled to be open during the following hours:

- Fri,  5 January  10:00 AM -  2:00 PM  3:00 -  6:00 PM
- Sat,  6 January  10:00 AM -  1:00 PM  2:00 -  4:30 PM
- Sun,  7 January  8:30 AM - 11:30 AM

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.) Advance 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 Wilson Room (3B-Level) 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 vitarum—enough to submit one copy to each interviewer. The Center will have no duplication facilities available.

S.N.A.P.

The Renwick Room (3B-Level) has been set aside for the use of students attending the meeting. Designated as Students Need a Place--S.N.A.P.--the room will be open on 5 and 6 January, 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM, and on the morning of 7 January until 11:30 AM.

Open Committee Meetings

- LSA Executive Committee. Thursday, 4 January, Washington Board Room (3B-Level), 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
- Language in the School Curriculum. Friday, 5 January, Cherry Blossom Board Room (5B-Level), 7:30 - 9:00 AM
- Department Chairs and Program Heads. Friday, 5 January, Constitution C (3B-Level), 8:00 - 9:00 AM
- Endangered Languages and Their Preservation. Friday, 5 January, Washington Board Room (3B-Level), 12:30 - 2:00 PM
- Undergraduate Program Advisory. Friday, 5 January, Washington Board Room (3B-Level), 2:30 - 5:00 PM
- Social and Political Concerns. Friday, 5 January, Potomac Board Room (3B-Level), 3:00 - 4:00 PM
- Status of Women in Linguistics. Saturday, 6 January, Latrobe Room (3B-Level), 8:00 - 9:00 AM

Special Events

Thursday,  4 January

- Parasession: Reading and Dialects. Organized by the LSA Committee on Language in the Schools and the Center for Applied Linguistics and sponsored by the Decade of Behavior. Constitution A (3B-Level), 4:00 - 6:00 PM.
- Invited Plenary Addresses. Constitution B (3B-Level)
  7:00 PM Donca Steriade (UCLA): What should we expect from a phonological analysis?
  8:00 PM Stephen Crain (U MD-College Park): Lessons in 3rd year grammar
Friday, 5 January

- **Poster Session.** Independence A (5B-Level). Members will be present to talk about their posters, 10:00 AM - 12:00 noon. The posters will remain on display during the day on Friday and Saturday.
- **Symposium: What Every Educated Person Should Know about Language and Why.** Constitution A (3B-Level), 12:00 noon-2:00 PM.
- **LSA Business Meeting.** Constitution A (3B-Level), 5:00 - 6:30 PM, chaired by David Perlmutter, LSA President.
- **Linguistics, Language and the Public Interest Award.** The 3rd biennial award will be presented at the LSA Business Meeting.
- **Victoria A. Fromkin Distinguished Service Prize.** The prize will be awarded for the first time at the LSA Business Meeting.
- **Invited Plenary Addresses.** Constitution B (3B-level)
  - 7:00 PM Jane Grimshaw (Rutgers U): Clause structure
  - 8:00 PM Ray Jackendoff (Brandeis U): Reference and truth

Saturday, 6 January

- **Symposium: The Breadth and Diversity of Language and Gender Research.** Constitution A (3B-Level), 12:00 noon-2:00 PM
- **LSA Presidential Address.** Constitution B (3B-Level), 5:00 - 6:30 PM. David Perlmutter (UC-San Diego): Language-internal and cross-linguistic bases of explanation.
- **Reception.** Georgetown University and the University of Maryland-College Park graciously invite all meeting participants to a reception immediately following the Presidential address. Constitution A (3B-Level), 6:30 - 7:30 PM.
- **Symposium: Recent Advances in Research on African American English.** Independence F-I (5B-Level), 7:00 - 9:00 PM.
- **Workshop: Probability Theory in Linguistics.** Independence B-E (5B-Level), 7:00 - 10:00 PM.

Sunday, 7 January

- **Symposium: How Autonomous Is Grammar?** Lafayette/Farragut (5B-Level), 9:00 - 11:00 AM.
- **Symposium: Immediate vs Delayed Contact-induced Language Change in Typologically Similar and Dissimilar Languages.** McPherson/Franklin (5B-Level), 9:00 - 11:30 AM.
- **Symposium/Workshop: The Role of Similarity in Phonology.** Independence B-E (5B-Level), 9:00 AM - 12:00 noon.

Office Hours

**Language**

Mark Aronoff, Editor of *Language*, will be in the Potomac Board Room (3B-Level):

- Fri, 5 January 9:00 - 10:00 AM
- Sat, 6 January 9:00 - 10:00 AM

All members, including students, are welcome to drop by to ask any questions they may have about submitting articles or reviews to *Language*.

**LSA Web Editor**

Marmo Soemarmo, editor of the LSA website, will meet with members in the Potomac Board Room (3B-Level):

- Fri, 5 January 10:00 - 11:00 AM
- Sat, 6 January 11:00 AM - 12:00 noon

**LSA Secretary-Treasurer/LSA Executive Director**

Sally McConnell-Ginet and Margaret Reynolds will meet with members in the Cherry Blossom Board Room (5B-Level):

- Sat, 6 January 2:30 - 3:30 PM
LinguistList

LinguistList staff will meet with those interested in the website in the Cherry Blossom Board Room (5B-Level):
Fri, 5 January  2:00 - 3:00 PM
Sat, 6 January  9:00 - 10:00 AM

National Institutes of Health

Howard Kurtzman of the National Institutes of Health will meet with members interested in learning more about research and training grant support available from NIH. Members may talk to him in the Potomac Board Room (3B-Level):
Fri, 5 January 12:00 noon - 2:00 PM
Sat, 6 January  2:00 - 4:00 PM

National Science Foundation

Catherine Ball, Program Director for Linguistics at the National Science Foundation, will meet with interested members in the Cherry Blossom Board Room (5B-Level):
Fri, 5 January 10:00 - 11:00 AM  12:00 noon - 2:00 PM
Sat, 6 January  10:00 - 11:00 AM  12:00 noon - 2:00 PM

Concurrent Meetings

American Dialect Society (ADS)

Thursday, 4 January
  • General Sessions 1-3. Burnham (3B-Level), 12:30 - 7:00 PM.

Friday, 5 January
  • Executive Council. Latrobe (3B-Level), 8:00 - 10:30 AM.
  • Words of the Year...Nominations. Burnham (3B-Level), 10:30 AM - 12:00 noon.
  • Special Session: African American English. Burnham (3B-Level), 1:00 - 5:00 PM.
  • Word of the Year...Voting. Burnham (3B-Level), 5:15 - 6:30 PM.
  • Reception and Bring Your Own Book Exhibit. Latrobe (3B-Level), 6:30 - 7:30 PM.

Saturday, 6 January
  • Business Meeting. Burnham (3B-Level), 8:00 - 8:45 AM
  • General Sessions 4 and 5. Burnham (3B-Level), 9:00 AM - 1:00 PM.
  • Annual Luncheon. Latrobe (3B-Level), 1:15 - 2:45 PM.
  • General Session 6. Burnham (3B-Level), 3:00 - 5:00 PM

American Name Society (ANS)

Friday, 5 January
  • Session. McPherson/Franklin (5B-Level), 9:00 - 11:00 AM.

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS)

Friday, 5 January
  • Sessions 1 and 2. Lafayette/Farragut (5B-Level), 10:00 AM - 12:00 noon; 2:00 - 4:00 PM.

Saturday, 6 January
  • Sessions 3 and 4. Lafayette/Farragut (5B-Level), 9:00 AM - 12:00 noon; 2:00 - 3:00 PM.
  • Business Meeting. Lafayette/Farragut (5B-Level), 3:00 PM.
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics  (SPCL)

Friday, 5 January
• Concurrent Sessions, Constitution C (3B-Level) and Constitution D-E (3B-Level), 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM; 2:00 - 5:15 PM.

Saturday, 6 January
• Concurrent Sessions, Constitution C (3B-Level) and Constitution D-E (3B-Level), 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM; 2:00 - 3:30 PM.
• Business Meeting, Constitution D-E (3B-Level), 3:45 - 4:45 PM.

Endangered Language Fund

Friday, 5 January
• Open meeting, Washington Board Room (3B-Level), 8:00 - 9:00 AM.
## Scholarly Sessions at a Glance

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<tr>
<th>Indepen B-E</th>
<th>Const A</th>
<th>Const B</th>
<th>Const C</th>
<th>Cons DE</th>
<th>Indepen A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indepen F-I</td>
<td>McPherson/</td>
<td>Lafayette/</td>
<td>Burnham</td>
<td>Latrobe</td>
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</tbody>
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### Thursday

12:30 PM  
ADS

4:00 PM Parasession:  
Reading & Dialects

7:00 PM  
Plenary Presentations

### Friday

9:00 AM Syntax: East Asian  
Lexical Semantics  
SPCL  
Phon: Contrast

Phon: Lexicon

10:00 AM  
NAAHoLS  
Poster Session

10:45 AM  
SPCL

12:00 PM  
Symposium:  
Educated Person

1:00 PM  
ADS: AAE

2:00 PM  
Psycholinguistics  
Phon: Coarticulation  
NAAHoLS  
SPCL  
SPCL  
Syntax-Seman

5:00 PM LSA Business Mtg

7:00 PM  
Plenary Presentations

### Saturday

9:00 AM Syntax: 1  
Phon: Perception  
SPCL  
SPCL  
Language Acq: 1

Pragmatics/ ANS  
NAAHoLS  
ADS

Discourse

12:00 PM  
Symposium:  
Gender Research

1:15 PM  
ADS Lunch

2:00 PM  
Pres Address  
SPCL  
Hist Ling

Phonology:  
Syntax: 2  
NAAHoLS

Moraic Effects

3:00 PM  
ADS

5:00 PM  
Presidential Address

7:00 PM  
Symposium:  
Phonology  
Morphology  
Workshop:  
Probability

Afr Amer Engl

Sunday
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9:00 AM</th>
<th>Sociolinguistics</th>
<th>Symposium:</th>
<th>Acquisition: 2</th>
<th>VP Structure</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Symposium:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grammar</td>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>Similarity in Phon</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Lang Change</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Linguistic Society of America

Thursday, 4 January
Afternoon

* = 30-minute paper

Parasession: Reading and Dialects

Room: Constitution A (3B-Level)
4:00 - 6:00 PM

The role of vernacular dialects in reading drew increased attention from educators and linguists during the national Ebonics debate. Following on a Senate hearing on Ebonics and education, Congress funded a special project to investigate the relationship among African American language and culture, and literacy acquisition and development. Organized by the LSA Language in the School Curriculum Committee and the Center for Applied Linguistics, this parasession will bring together linguists working on that project and others whose work places the project in social and historical context.

Discussion Leader: Cecile McKee (Chair, LSA Language in the School Curriculum Committee)

Walt Wolfram (incoming President of the LSA): The educational context of dialects
William Labov (Co-principal Investigator, African American Literacy & Culture Research Project): Using our knowledge of African American English to raise reading levels in the inner city
Charles DeBose (Research Team, African American Literacy & Culture Research Project): The African American Literacy & Culture Project
Geneva Smitherman (MI SU): Recent publications related to Ebonics
John Baugh (Research Team, African American Literacy & Culture Research Project): Beyond Ebonics: Some implications for the future

Thursday, 4 January
Evening

Invited Plenary Presentations

Room: Constitution B (3B-Level)
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Moderator: Michael Kenstowicz (MIT)

7:00 What should we expect from a phonological analysis?
Donca Steriade (UCLA)

8:00 Lessons in 3rd year grammar
Stephen Crain (U MD-College Park)
**Friday, 5 January**

**Morning**

### Phonology: Contrast

**Chair:** Nigel Fabb (U Strathclyde)  
**Room:** Independence B-E (5B-Level)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Bert Vaux (Harvard U)</td>
<td>Consonant epenthesis &amp; hypercorrection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Jie Zhang (UCLA)</td>
<td>The contrast-specificity of positional prominence: Evidence from diphthong distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Jonathan Barnes (UC-Berkeley)</td>
<td>The role of duration in the positional neutralization of vowel contrasts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Anna Lubowicz (U MA-Amherst)</td>
<td>Contrast preservation in Finnish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Steven H. Weinberger (George Mason U)</td>
<td>Unifying epenthesis in L2 speech: The phonetics &amp; phonology of /h/</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Susan G. Guion (U OR)</td>
<td>Changing vowel systems of Quichua-Spanish bilinguals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Charles Reiss (Concordia U)</td>
<td>Quantification &amp; identity references in phonological processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Daniel A. Dimnse (IN U) &amp; Kathleen M. O’Connor (IN U)</td>
<td>An optimality theoretic solution to the puzzle-puddle-pickle problem</td>
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### Phonology: Lexicon, Levels

**Chair:** Catherine O. Ringen (U IA)  
**Room:** Independence F-I (5B-Level)

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Eugene Buckley (U Penn)</td>
<td>Polish o-raising &amp; phonological explanation</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Benjamin K. Bergen (UC-Berkeley/Intl Compu Sci Inst)</td>
<td>Phonaesthemes in language processing</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Suzanne Curtin (USC)</td>
<td>Liquid co-occurrence restrictions in Javanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Paula W. Baird (Tunxis CC)</td>
<td>Elementary bonds predict the potential for metathetic change</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Claire Bowern (Harvard U)</td>
<td>Segment deletion in Bardi &amp; root affix faithfulness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Meghan Sumner (SUNY-Stony Broek)</td>
<td>Colloquial Slovak &amp; rural Polish: Do we need derivational levels?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Sonia Colina (AZ SU)</td>
<td>No word-final epenthesis in the synchronic phonology of Spanish</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Orhan Orgun (UC-Davis)</td>
<td>Boston English [r] deletion &amp; schwa insertion: An enriched input analysis</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Syntax: East Asian Linguistics

**Chair:** Young-Key Renaud (George Washington U)  
**Room:** Constitution A (3B-Level)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Ke Zou (CSU-Hayward)</td>
<td>Verb-noun compounding as head movement</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Huiling Jin (SUNY-Stony Brook)</td>
<td>The structure of psych verbs: Evidence from Chinese</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Elaine J. Francis (U Hong Kong) &amp; Stephen Matthews (U Hong Kong)</td>
<td>A multidimensional approach to the category verb in Cantonese</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Miok Pak (Georgetown U)</td>
<td>Unspecification of lexical items: Empirical evidence from verbal nouns in Korean</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Etsuyo Yuasa (OH SU)</td>
<td>Discontinuous structure &amp; relative clauses in Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Richard K. Larson (SUNY-Stony Brook) &amp; Hiroko Yamakido (SUNY-Stony Brook)</td>
<td>Time &amp; location ellipsis in Japanese nominals</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Ju-Eun Lee (Harvard U)</td>
<td>Scrambling &amp; scope interaction in Korean negation constructions</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Liejiong Xu (City U Hong Kong)</td>
<td>Association between focus &amp; focus-sensitive operator</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Hyeson Park (U SC)</td>
<td>Topics in subordinate clauses in Korean</td>
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Lexical Semantics

Chair: William Frawley (U DE)
Room: Constitution B (3B-Level)

9:00 * Chris Kennedy (Northwestern U) & Beth Levin (Stanford U): Telicity corresponds to degree of change
9:40 Jason Patent (UC-Berkeley): A unified account of essentially contested concepts
10:00 Mengistu Amberber (U New S Wales): Quirky alternations of transitivity: The case of ingestive predicates
10:20 Saundra K. Wright (Northwestern U): A causative analysis of 'internally-caused' change of state verbs
10:40 William F. Weigel (UC-Berkeley): The linking of secondary objects in Yokuts languages
11:00 Thomas Ernst (IN U): Event structure, aspectual operators, & aspectual focus

Poster Session

Room: Independence A (5B-Level)
Time: 10:00 AM - 12:00 noon

Christine Sungeun Cho (MIT): Prenominal/postnominal quantifiers in Korean

Jeff Connor-Linton (Georgetown U) & Stephanie Stauffer (Georgetown U/CAL): SLA data online: An invitation & discussion of potentials & challenges

Alice Eriks-Brophy (U Ottawa) & Helen Goodluck (U Ottawa): Advanced syntactic abilities in high-functioning individuals with Down Syndrome

Rachel Lee Hayes (U AZ): Singleton-geminate stop contrasts & SLA: Native speakers of English learning Japanese

Alexei Kochetov (U Toronto): Testing licensing by cue: An experimental study of Russian palatalization

Dana McDaniel (U S ME): Late acquisition of the a/an distinction: A problem for connectionism

Madelaine Plauché (UC-Berkeley): Predicting acoustic cues for stop place using machine learning techniques

Eduardo Rivail Ribeiro (U Chicago): Antipassive & noun incorporation in Karajá WITHDRAWN

Elizabeth C. Zsiga (Georgetown U): Articulatory coordination in a second language: Evidence from Russian & English

Friday, 5 January
Afternoon

Symposium: What Every Educated Person Should Know about Language and Why

Room: Constitution A (3B-Level)
12:00 noon - 2:00 PM

Organizer: Rebecca Wheeler (Christopher Newport U)
Undergraduate Program Advisory Committee

Participants: Mark Aronoff (SUNY-Stony Brook)
Kirk Hazen (W VA U)
Donna Jo Napoli (Swarthmore C)
Robert Rodman (NC SU-Raleigh)
Jerrold Sadock (U Chicago)
**Syntax-Semantics**
Chair: Elena Herburger (Georgetown U)
Room: Independence B-E (5B-Level)

2:00  **Jaklin Kornfilt (Syracuse U):** Nonspecific partitives & the unreliability of specificity markings
2:20  * Calixto Aguero-Bautista (MIT):* Plurality & PL-readings
3:00  **Elsi Kaiser (U Penn):** Locality in anaphoric relations: A look at Finnish
3:20  * William D. Davies (U IA) & Stanley Dubinsky (U SC):* On argument structure & extraction from NPs
4:00  **Barbara Abbott (MI SU):** Donkey demonstratives
4:20  **Peter Hallman (U N TX):** The logical form of existential -there constructions
4:40  **Mark Arehart (U MI):** Object case, aspect, & maximality in Finnish

**Psycholinguistics**
Chair: Amy Weinberg (U MD-College Park)
Room: Independence F-I (5B-Level)

2:00  **Colin Phillips (U MD-College Park) & Kaia Wong (U DE):** Island constraints in parsing: How the parser solves a look-ahead problem
2:20  **Ana C. Gouvea (U MD-College Park) & David Poeppel (U MD-College Park):** Working memory metrics & the processing of relative & conjoined clauses
2:40  **Amy J. Schafer (UCLA) & Sun-Ah Jun (UCLA):** Effects of focus on prosodic disambiguation of PP attachment
3:00  **Natasha Warner (Max Planck Inst, Nijmegen/U AZ) & Takayuki Arai (Sophia U):** Accidental phrase rises as a cue to word boundaries
3:20  **Cecilia Kirk (U MA-Amherst):** The effect of stress on the segmentation of continuous speech
3:40  **Mieko Ueno (UC-San Diego) & Robert Kluender (UC-San Diego):** ERP study on the processing of filler-gap dependencies in Japanese scrambling
4:00  * Alec Marantz (MIT), Martin Hackl (MIT), & Liine Pylkkänen (MIT):* MEG studies of lexical access: Separating lexical access from decision
4:40  **Jennifer Hay (U Canterbury, New Zealand):** Lexical frequency in morphological decomposition: The relative & the absolute

**Phonetics: Coarticulation and Vowel Harmony**
Chair: Elizabeth Zsiga (Georgetown U)
Room: Constitution B (3B-Level)

2:00  **Taehong Cho (UCLA):** Prosodically conditioned vowel-to-vowel coarticulatory resistance in English
2:20  * Hyunsun Kim (Sogang U):* Korean palatalization as a coarticulatory effect
3:00  **Sharon Inkelas, Jonathan Barnes, Jeffrey Good, Darya Kavitskaya, Ronald Sprouse, & Alan Yu (UC-Berkeley) & Orhan Orgun (UC-Davis):** Stress & vowel-to-vowel coarticulation in Turkish
3:20  **Adrianne Cheek (U TX-Austin):** ASL handshape variation: Production & perception point to coarticulation
3:40  **Barbara Ürögdi (SUNY-Stony Brook):** Gradient effects & individual variation in Hungarian vowel harmony
4:00  **Colleen M. Fitzgerald (SUNY-Buffalo):** Vowel co-occurrence patterns in Buchan Scots English
4:20  **Olanike Ola Orie (Tulane U):** Two harmony theories & high vowels in comparative Yoruba
4:40  **Yiya Chen (SUNY-Stony Brook) & Hasan Bassri (Tadulako U):** Identity effects in Selayarese vowel harmony
LSA Business Meeting

Chair: David Perlmutter
Room: Constitution A (3B-Level)
5:00 PM

Resolutions Committee: Jeff Connor-Linton, Chair
Donna Jo Napoli
John O'Hara

Rules for Motions and Resolutions

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

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

2. **Procedure Regarding Motions.**
   2a. Motions are in order only at the duly constituted annual business meeting. Voting is restricted to members of the Society. Motions may be initiated by the Executive Committee or from the floor.
   2b. Motions initiated by the Executive Committee require for their passage a majority vote of the members voting at the meeting.
   2c. Motions initiated from the floor, if they receive affirmative vote of a majority of members voting at the meeting, are then to be submitted by the Executive Committee to a mail ballot of the 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 a request that the Executive Committee by majority vote of the Committee approve the introduction of the motion at the business meeting as a motion initiated by the Executive Committee (see 2b above).

3. **Procedure Regarding Resolutions.**
   3a. Resolutions may be introduced at the annual business meeting or at any special meeting of the Society, such as the summer meeting.
   3b. A Resolutions Committee consisting of three members will be appointed by the president prior to the beginning of each regular or special meeting. Any member wishing to introduce a resolution must submit it in advance to the Resolutions Committee which, in addition to its traditional duty of formulating resolutions of thanks and the like, will have the duty to make sure that the language is clear, and that duplication is avoided. The Resolutions Committee may meet in advance for this purpose or may, if necessary, retire to caucus during the course of the meeting.
   3c. A resolution expressing the sense of the majority of the meeting requires for its passage the affirmative vote of a majority of the members voting at the meeting.
   3d. If at least ten members present at the meeting so desire, a resolution may be broadened to express 'the sense of the majority of the membership,' regardless of whether 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.
Friday, 5 January  
Evening

Invited Plenary Presentations

Room: Constitution B (3B-Level)  
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Moderators: Richard Larson (SUNY-Stony Brook)  
Georgia Green (U IL-Urbana/Champaign)

7:00 Clause structure  
Jane Grimshaw (Rutgers U)

8:00 Reference & truth  
Ray Jackendoff (Brandeis U)

Saturday, 6 January  
Morning

Language Acquisition: 1

Chair: Paul Hagstrom (Boston U)  
Room: Independence B-E (5B-Level)

9:00 William Earl Griffin (U TX-Austin): Verb movement & cross-linguistic variation in the root infinitive stage
9:20 Deborah L. Anderson (U Cambridge): The acquisition of tough-movement in English
10:00 Andrea Gualmini (U MD-College Park) & Stephen Crain (U MD-College Park): Downward entailment in child grammar
10:40 Caroline Jones (U MA-Amherst): Final devoicing in African American English child speech
11:00 Tania S. Zamuner (U AZ), LouAnn Gerken (U AZ), & Michael Hammond (U AZ): /gØl/ is better than /pØl/: Phonotactic probability in children's coda productions
11:20 Heike Behrens (Max Planck Inst, Leipzig): The acquisition of the German plural: Rule- or schema-based?

Pragmatics/ Discourse

Chair: Heidi Hamilton (Georgetown U)  
Room: Independence F-I (5B-Level)

9:00 Gregory Ward (Northwestern U): Preposing & relevance theory
9:20 Betty J. Birner (N IL U), Jeffrey P. Kaplan (SDSU), & Gregory Ward (Northwestern U): Open propositions & epistemic would
9:40 Christine Gunlogson (UC-Santa Cruz): Declarative questions
10:00 Scott Schwenter (OH SU): Discourse particles & contextual requirements
10:20 Carol Lynn Moder (OK SU): The distinction between noun & verb metaphors
10:40 Nigel Ward (U Tokyo): Sound symbolism in uh-huh, un-hn, mm, uh, and the like
11:00 Freddy Boswell (SIL): The genre of shouted speech in Cheke Holo
**Phonetics: Perception**

Chair: John Ohala (UC-Berkeley)
Room: Constitution B (3B-Level)

9:00  * William Labov (U Penn): Phonological vs phonetic explanation of a near-universal sound change in North American English

9:40  James A. Ritchie (UC-Berkeley): Perception-based monophthongization

10:00 Kirk Baker (U NC-Chapel Hill) & Chip Gerfen (U NC-Chapel Hill): Amplitude alone can cue glottalization: Cross-linguistic evidence from speech perception

10:20  James D. Harnsberger (IN U) & David Pisoni (IN U): Individual differences in cross-language speech perception

10:40  Michael Cahill (SIL) & John Hajek (U Melbourne): Why [kp]?

11:00  Kirk Baker (U NC-Chapel Hill) & Chip Gerfen (U NC-Chapel Hill): Amplitude alone can cue glottalization: Cross-linguistic evidence from speech perception

11:40  Bridget Anderson (U MI): Phonetic variants are important in phonological processes

12:00  Louis Goldstein (Yale U/Haskins Labs) & Alexei Kochetov (U Toronto): Competing recoverability factors & intergestural phrasing in Russian stop clusters

**Syntax: 1**

Chair: Rafaela Zanuttini (Georgetown U)
Room: Constitution A (3B-level)

9:00  Adolfo Ausin (U CT) & Luisa Martí (U CT): Subject-verb inversion & the A-bar status of preverbal subjects in Spanish

9:20  John Moore (UC-San Diego) & David M. Perlmutter (UC-San Diego): Evidence for silent expletives in Russian

9:40  Almeida Jacqueline Toribio (PA SU): Locative inversion in minimalist terms

10:00  Karine Megerdoomian (USC): The structure of Armenian causatives

10:20  David A. Peterson (Max Planck Inst, Leipzig): Theme extraction in Bantu applicatives: Against an economy account

10:40  Andreas Kathol (UC-Berkeley) & Kenneth VanBik (UC-Berkeley): The syntax of verbal alternations in Haka-Chin (Lai)

11:00  Christina Villafañá (Georgetown U): Subject prominence in English middles

11:20  Seth Kulick (U Penn): Locality domains & reduced constructions

11:40  Emily M. Bender (UC-Berkeley): AAVE copula absence is not phonological deletion

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**Saturday, 6 January**

**Afternoon**

**Symposium: The Breadth and Diversity of Language and Gender Research**

Room: Constitution A (3B-Level)
12:00 noon - 2:00 PM

Organizers: Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics members:
- Scott Kiesling (U Pittsburgh)
- Marianna Di Paolo (U UT)
- Norma Mendoza-Denton (U AZ)
- Carlota S. Smith (U TX-Austin)

Jeri J. Jaeger (U at Buffalo): Sex differences in recovery from aphasia

Kyoung-Ja Lee (Simon Fraser U): Gender effect on asymmetry variation in labial configuration

Catherine Hicks Kennard (U AZ): Female drill instructors & the negotiation of power through pronouns

Robin Lakoff (UC-Berkeley): The representation of political women in media
Saturday Afternoon

Historical Linguistics
Chair: Jay Jasanoff (Harvard U)
Room: Independence B-E (5B-Level)

2:00  Michel DeGraff (MIT): Against creole genesis as 'abnormal transmission'
2:20  Andrew Garrett (UC-Berkeley): An alleged Old English vowel merger: New evidence from Wuthering Heights
3:00  Adam Albright (UCLA): Modeling the Latin honor analogy with a computational learner
3:20  Johanna Nichols (UC-Berkeley): Rapid drastic type shift from dependent marking to head marking
3:40  Raúl Aranovich (U TX-San Antonio): The semantics of auxiliary selection in the history of Spanish
4:00  Larry LaFond (U SC): Understanding diachronic changes from null to overt pronouns in French
4:20  Richard D. Janda (OH SU) & Brian D. Joseph (OH SU): Sound-change: Phonetics, phonology, sociology, or all of the above?

Phonology: Moraic Effects
Chair: Eugene Buckley (U Penn)
Room: Independence F-I (5B-Level)

2:00  Abigail C. Cohn (Cornell U): Phonological patterns & phonetic manifestations of molaric structure in English
2:20  Katherine Crosswhite (U Rochester): Syllabic & molaric in Dihovo Macedonian
2:40  Sharon Hargus (U WA): Initial consonant cluster molaricity in Yakima Sahaptin
3:00  Alicia Muñoz-Sánchez (UC-San Diego): Compensatory & functional strategies: How to cope with /s/ elision in Western Andalusian Spanish
3:20  Darya Kavitkaya (UC-Berkeley): Are glottal stops really stops? The evidence from compensatory lengthening
3:40  Michelle L. Gregory (U CO), Wouter Jansen (U Groningen), & Jason Brenier (SUNY-Stony Brook): The prosodic characteristics of quotations & the introduction of quotations
4:00  Travis Bradley (PA SU): Phonetics, phonology, & obstruent voicing in external sandhi
4:20  Rachel Channon (U MD-College Park): The prosodic characteristics of quotations & the introduction of quotations

Syntax
Chair: Stanley Dubinsky (U SC)
Room: McPherson/Franklin (5B-Level)

2:00  Vivian Lin (MIT): The coordinate structure constraint & A-movement
2:20  Ed Zoerner (CSU-Dominguez Hills) & Brian Aghbayani (CSU-Dominguez Hills): Moving away from deletion
2:40  Jay I. Rifkin (MIT): Tough-movement really is movement
3:00  Maurice Williams (SUNY-Stony Brook): On nominal extraposition constructions
3:20  Barbara Cito (SUNY-Stony Brook): Against a vehicle change account of reconstruction asymmetries in relative clauses
3:40  Jason D. Duncan (PA SU): Constituency & phrase structure in Spanish wh- relative clauses
4:00  Francisco Ordóñez (U IL-Urbana/Champaign): Clitic combinations in the syntax: Evidence from Judeo-Spanish, Dominican Spanish, & Baix Ebre Catalan
4:20  Benjamin Bruening (MIT): Configurational dependencies in a polysynthetic language
4:40  Nigel Fabb (U Strathclyde): The relation between tense & aspect in Central Sudanic

Presidential Address
Room: Constitution B (3B-Level)
5:00 - 6:30 PM

David Perlmutter (UC-San Diego): Language-internal & cross-linguistic bases of explanation
Saturday, 6 January
Evening

Symposium: Recent Advances in Research on African American English

Room: Independence F-I (5B-Level)
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Organizer: Lisa Green (U TX-Austin)
Chair: Geneva Smitherman (MI SU)
Discussant: John Rickford (Stanford U)

Charles DeBose (CSU-Hayward): Patterns of complementation
Lisa Green (U TX-Austin): Patterns-based approach & descriptive analysis
Arthur K. Spears (City C-CUNY): Standard African American English: Race, grammar, & ideology

Workshop: Probability Theory in Linguistics

Room: Independence B-E (5B-Level)
7:00 - 10:00 PM

Organizers: Rens Bod (U Leeds/U Amsterdam)
Jennifer Hay (U Canterbury, New Zealand)
Stefanie Jannedy (Lucent Technol/Bell Labs)

Rens Bod (U Leeds/U Amsterdam): Introduction to probability theory in linguistics
Michael Brent (WA U): Probabilistic approaches to acquisition
Janet Pierehumbert (Northwestern U): Probabilistic approaches to phonology
Harald Baayen (U Nijmegen/Max Planck Inst Psycholing, Nijmegen): Probabilistic approaches to morphology
Christopher Manning (Stanford U): Probabilistic approaches to syntax

Morphology

Chair: Rolf Noyer (U Penn)
Room: Lafayette/Farragut (5B-Level)

7:00 Larry M. Hyman (UC-Berkeley): Mirror principle & templatic suffix ordering in Bantu
7:20 Ellen Contini-Morava (U VA): The difference between zero & nothing: Swahili noun class prefixes 5 & 9/10
7:40 Marshall Lewis (IN U): Assimilatory forces in the breakdown of the Igo noun class system
8:00 Reiko Shimamura (Tsuda C): The A-N expression within the compound & the phrase/word distinction
8:20 Jingqi Fu (St. Mary's C, MD): The headedness in compounds: A cross-linguistic distribution of the RHR & the reanalysis

Phonology

Chair: Luigi Burzio (Johns Hopkins U)
Room: McPherson/Franklin (5B-Level)

7:00 John D. Alderete (Swarthmore C): The interaction between length & tone in Tahltnan
7:20 Paul D. Fallon (Howard U): Ejective phonology & factorial typology
7:40 Joe Pater (U MA-Amherst): Assimilation triggers metathesis in Balantak
8:00 Makiko Asano (Harvard U): The optionality of the quotative particle -to in Japanese mimetics: Constraints vs rules
8:20 Kenneth S. Olson (U Chicago/SIL): Can [sonorant] spread?
8:40 Laura Wilbur McGarrity (IN U): On the interaction of stress & epenthesis in Yimas
9:00 Nigel Fabb (U Strathclyde) & Morris Halle (MIT): The delimitation of feet in metrical verse
9:20 K. David Harrison (U Penn): Epenthesis & the emergence of 'reserve' constraints
Sunday, 7 January
Morning

Symposium: How Autonomous Is Grammar?
Room: Lafayette/Farragut (5B-Level)
9:00 - 11:00 AM
Organizer: Ralph Fasold (Georgetown U)

Luigi Burzio (Johns Hopkins U): Computing anaphoric relations
Frederick J. Newmeyer (U WA): The compatibility of autonomous syntax & functional explanation
Karen van Hoek (U MI): Language structure from a cognitive perspective
Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. (U Buffalo): Some remarks on the nature of universal grammar

Symposium: Immediate vs Delayed Contact-induced Language Change in Typologically Similar and Dissimilar Languages
Room: McPherson/Franklin (5B-Level)
9:00 - 11:30 AM
Organizers: J. Clancy Clements (IN U)
             James Gair (Cornell U)

Jennifer Austin (Williams C): Basque
J. Clancy Clements (IN U): Korlai Creole Portuguese
James Gair (Cornell U): South Asia Sprachbund
Ian Smith (York U): Sourashtra & Sri Lanka Portuguese
Sarah Thomason (U MI): Summary

Symposium/Workshop: The Role of Similarity in Phonology
Room: Independence B-E (5B-Level)
9:00 AM - 12:00 noon
Organizers: Donca Steriade (UCLA)
            Michael Kenstowicz (MIT)

Michael Broe (OH SU): Entropic similarity & the laterality of oppositions
Ellen Broselow (SUNY-Stony Brook): Phoneme substitution across languages
Marie-Hélène Côté (U WI-Madison): Syntagmatic contrast & consonant deletion
Heidi Fleischhacker (UCLA): Experimental results on relative similarity
Stefan Frisch (U MI): Similarity, correspondence, & distance in (phonological) time & space
Darlene LaCharité (Laval U) & Carole Paradis (Laval U): Phonologically determined similarity in loanword adaptation
Language Acquisition:  2
Chair:  David Lightfoot (U MD-College Park)
Room:  Constitution D-E (3B-Level)
9:00 Luisa Meroni (U MD-College Park), Andrea Gualmini (U MD-College Park), & Stephen Crain (U MD-College Park): Conversational implicatures & computational complexity in child language
9:20 Jeffrey Lidz (Northwestern U) & Julien Musolino (U Penn/RCS): When children are more logical than adults
9:40 Acrisio Pires (U MD-College Park): Minimalism & learnability: Delimiting Degree-O domains with phrases
10:00 Margaret Thomas (Boston C): Development of the concept of 'the poverty of the stimulus'
10:20 Bonnie D. Schwartz (U Durham) & Rex A. Sprouse (IN U): Linear sequencing strategies or UG-defined hierarchical structures in L2 acquisition? A reply to Meisel
10:40 Inna Vinnitskaya (MIT), Claire Foley (Morehead SU), & Suzanne Flynn (MIT): Grammatical mapping in the acquisition of a third language
11:00 Steven Gross (U SC): Not all functional morphemes are created equal: Evidence from first language attrition
11:20 M. Eleanor Culley (U VA): Western Apache language ideologies: Perspectives on language loss & maintenance

Sociolinguistics
Chair:  Natalie Schilling-Estes (Georgetown U)
Room:  Independence F-I (3B-Level)
9:00 * Walt Wolfram (NC SU-Raleigh): Constructing vernacular dialect norms: Localized & supraregional cases
9:40 Qing Zhang (Stanford U): The deterritorialization of Standard Mandarin: Forging a cosmopolitan identity
10:00 Bridget Anderson (U MI) & Lesley Milroy (U MI): Towards an integrated account of internal & external constraints on language change
10:20 Malcah Yaeger-Dror (U AZ), Sharon Deckert (U AZ), & Lauren Hall-Lew (U AZ): Situational variation in prosodic strategies: It's not as simple as you think
10:40 Elizabeth Dayton (U PR-Mayaguez): The use of AAVE be2-ing to convey stereotypes
11:00 Steve Hartman Keiser (OH SU): Demystifying drift: Explaining linguistic change across speech islands

VP Structure
Chair:  Colin Philips (U MD-College Park)
Room:  Constitution C (3B-Level)
9:00 Hooi Ling Soh (U MN-Mpls): VP structure & scope: Evidence from Chinese
9:20 Almeida Jacqueline Toribio (PA SU) & Jason Duncan (PA SU): Case licensing in English double object constructions
9:40 Charles Jones (George Mason U): VP projection of two complements
10:00 Tonia Bleam (IRCS/U Penn): Interpretive difference in direct vs indirect object clitic doubling

Endangered Languages/Field Reports
Chair:  Dell Hymes (U VA)
Room:  Burnham (3B-Level)
9:00 Fiona McLaughlin (U KS): Voiceless implosives in Seereer-Siin
9:20 Michael Cahill (SIL): The unusual tone system of Awad Bing
9:40 Matthew Gordon (UC-Santa Barbara): Nuclear pitch accent placement in Chickasaw
10:00 Ian Maddieson (UC-Berkeley) & Stephen C. Levinson (Max Planck Inst, Nijmegen): Managing phonetic complexity: Double articulations & nasality in Yeli Dnye
10:20 Lise Dobrin (U VA): The morphological status of Arapesh plurals
10:40 Donna B. Gerds (Simon Fraser U): The origin of the Halkomelem applicative suffix
11:00 Ronald P. Schaefer (S IL U-Edwardsville): Integrating Emai's be constructions
11:20 Barbra A. Meek (U AZ/U MI) & Meghan O'Donnell (U AZ): The direct object prefix ye- as a transitive marker in Kaska
11:40 Alan C. Yu (UC-Berkeley): Verb plurality in Chechen
American Dialect Society

Thursday, 4 January
Afternoon

Phonetics and Phonology
Chair: Alice Faber (Haskins Labs)
Room: Burnham (3B-Level)

12:30 Hyuntaehk Chay (Ball SU): Central approximant variant of /l/ in American English
1:00 Nancy C. Elliott (S OR U): Variation & change in the pronunciation of syllable-coda /r/ in 20th century American film speech
1:30 Michael D. Picone (U AL): Surviving French in Louisiana outside of Acadiana
2:00 Bethany K. Dumas (U TN): Network English: Fact or fantasy?
2:30 Break

The Upper Peninsula
Chair: Michael Linn (U MN-Duluth)
Room: Burnham (3B-Level)

3:00 Victoria L. Bergvall (MI Tech U): Pride & parody: The Upper Peninsula (UP/"Yooper") dialect of Michigan
3:30 Kathryn A. Remlinger (Grand Valley SU): 'Keep out you!': The effect of attitude on language change in Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula
4:00 Beth Lee Simon (IN/Purdue U): Ethnicity & American English on Michigan's Upper Peninsula
4:30 Break

Lots of Southern Stuff
Chair: Ron Butters (Duke U)
Room: Burnham (3B-Level)

5:00 Lamont D. Antieau (U GA): Lexical variation in coastal Georgia & South Carolina
5:30 Michael Montgomery (U SC) & Deaver Traywick (U SC): The linguistics of Southern nationalism
6:00 Kirk Hazen (W VA U), Kate Bucko (W VA U), & Emily Manetta (U Penn): The outer limits of shifting: Bidialectalism
6:30 Catherine Evans Davies (U AL): To what extent can we change our accents and/or dialects?

Friday, 5 January
Morning

Executive Committee
Chair: Ron Butters (Duke U)
Room: Latrobe (3B-Level)
Time: 8:00 - 10:30 AM

Word of the Year Nominations
Room: Burnham (3B-Level)
Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 noon
Friday, 5 January

African American English
Organizers: Geneva Smitherman (MI SU)
John Baugh (Stanford U)

African American English: Part 1
Chair: Geneva Smitherman (MI SU)
Room: Burnham (3B-Level)

1:00 Marcyliena Morgan (Harvard U): Reading dialect & grammatical shout-outs in Hip Hop
1:30 Mary B. Zeigler (GA SU): 'Cause I likedid it that way': Sound & meaning in the AAL past tense
2:00 Sonja Lanehart (U GA): Attitudes & language identity among African Americans
2:30 Hesham Alim (Stanford U): 'We are the streets': Street conscious copula variation in the 'hip hop nation'

3:00 Break

African American English: Part 2
Chair: Carolyn Adger (CAL)
Room: Burnham (3B-Level)

3:30 John Baugh (Stanford U): Linguistic intelligence & linguistic discrimination
4:00 Patricia Cukor-Avila (U TX): 'She say', 'she go', 'she be like': Verbs of quotation over time in African American Vernacular English
4:30 James A. Walker (York U): Ain't misbehavin'? Not-contraction in early African American English

Vote on Word of the Year
Room: Burnham (3B-Level)
Time: 5:15 - 6:30 PM

Bring Your Own Book Reception
Room: Latrobe (3B-Level)
Time: 6:30 - 7:30 PM

Saturday, 6 January

Annual Business Meeting
Chair: Ron Butters (Duke U)
Room: Burnham (3B-Level)
Time: 8:00 - 8:45 AM

Variation in American Sign Language (ASL)
Chair: David Barnhart (Lexik House)
Room: Burnham (3B-Level)

9:00 Robert Bayley (U TX-San Antonio), Mary Rose (Stanford U), & Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet U): Grammatical & phonological conditioning of 1-handshape variation in ASL
9:30 Kristin Mulrooney (Georgetown U): Gender variation in ASL fingerspelling
10:00 Mary Rose (Stanford U): How low can you go?: Gender, linguistic entitlement, & the 'location' variable in ASL
10:30 Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet U) & Alyssa Wulf (UC-Berkeley): Lexical variation in African American & White ASL
11:00  Break

**Varia**
Chair: Luanne Von Schneidemesser (DARE)
Room: Burnham (3B-Level)

11:30  **Laurence R. Horn (Yale U)**: Double-exposing the spitten image
12:00  **Lisa Ann Lane (TX A&M U)**: Where LAGS lagged in Texas: A field report on phonological inventories from the Fishing for Life project
12:30  **Sali Tagliamonte (U York) & Rika Ito (U York)**: Think really different: Continuity & specialization in English adverbs

**Saturday, 6 January**
**Afternoon**

**Annual Luncheon**
Room: Latrobe (3B-Level)
Time: 1:15 - 2:45 PM

Ron Butters (Duke U/ADS President): Literary qualities in sociolinguistic narratives of personal experiences

**Perceptions & Attitudes**
Chair: Nancy Niedzielski (Rice U)
Room: Burnham (3B-Level)

3:00  **Betsy E. Evans (MI SU)**: Attitudes of Montreal students toward varieties of French
3:30  **Steve Hartman Keiser (OH SU)**: Who's the most dutchified of them all? The perception & evaluation of dialectal differences in plain Pennsylvania German communities
4:00  **Stephanie Lindemann (U MI)**: Un-American speech: Representations of nonnative speakers of U.S. English
4:30  **Susan Tamasi (U GA)**: Perceptions of a new speech community
American Name Society
Saturday, 6 January
Morning

Session
Chair: Donald Lance (U MO-Columbia)
Room: McPherson/Franklin (5B-Level)

9:00 Adrian Pablé (U Ottawa): Nathaniel Hawthorne's 'Young Goodman Brown': A study in name translation
9:30 Charles Xingzhong Li (Central WA U): Standardizing the pinyin representation of Chinese proper nouns: On the basis of idiographic representation or on the basis of linguistic structure?
10:00 André Lapierre (U Ottawa): Grapheme- & phoneme-based shifts as agents of onomastic change
10:30 Michael Lukashchuk (U TN-Knoxville) & Yaroslav Redkva (Chernivtsi U, Ukraine): Ukrainian onomastics: Retrospection & perspectives
11:00 Edwin D. Lawson (State University of New York-Fredonia): Jacob & his sons: Their impact on Hebraic & Jewish onomastics
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Friday, 5 January

Morning

Session 1
Chair: Joseph Subbiondo (CA Inst Integral Studies)
Room: Lafayette/Farragut (5B-Level)

10:00  Maria Tsiapera (U NC-Chapel Hill): The Logique & Port-Royal
10:30  Danilo Marcondes (Pontificial U, Rio de Janeiro): Language & knowledge in early modern philosophy: Between the 'abuse of words' & the 'veil of ideas'
11:00  Zsuzsanna Fagyal (U IL-Urbana/Champaign): Articulatory phonetics for speaking machines: A brief history of teaching human sounds to automata from the Middle Ages to this day
11:30  Margaret Thomas (Boston C): Roger Bacon & Martin Joos: Often cited, but misconstrued

Friday, 5 January

Afternoon

Session 2
Chair: Doug Kibbee (U IL-Urbana/Champaign)
Room: Lafayette/Farragut (5B-Level)

2:00  Michael Mackert (German-Engl Lang Services): Horatio Hale's grammar of The poetic dialect of English
2:30  Hiroyuki Eto (Nagano U/Georgetown U): George J. Adler’s (1821–1868) treatise on Wilhelm von Humboldt’s linguistic achievements
3:00  Daniel Davis (U MI-Dearborn): Zeuss & the redefinition of Celtic linguistics 1850-1900
3:30  David Boe (U NV-Reno): Lithuanian studies & 19th-century comparative philology

Saturday, 6 January

Morning

Session 3
Chair: Talbot Taylor (C William & Mary)
Room: Lafayette/Farragut (5B-Level)

9:00  Chris Hutton (U Hong Kong): Chinese & its dialects in western eyes: One language or many?
9:30  Regna Darnell (U W ONT): Americanist linguistics as handmaiden to ethnology
10:00  Thomas Broden (Purdue U): A. J. Greimas’s La mode en 1830 (1948) & the development of modern French lexicology
10:30  Break

11:00  E. F. Konrad Koerner (U Ottawa): The origins of morphophonemics
11:30  Mark Amsler (E MI U): Humanism & linguistics
Saturday, 6 January
Afternoon

Session 4: The Concept of Consciousness in the History of Linguistics
Chair: Mark Amsler (E MI U)
Room: Lafayette/Farragut (5B-Level)

2:00 Joseph Subbiondo (CA Inst Integral Studies): Benjamin Lee Whorf & the new millenium: Rereading Language, Thought, & Reality
2:30 Nadia Kerecuk: Language & consciousness in Potebnia

Business Meeting
Chair: Douglas Kibbee (U IL-Urbana/Champaign)
Room: Lafayette/Farragut (5B-Level)
Time: 3:00 PM
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Friday, 5 January
Morning

**Creole Tone Phonology**
Chair: Genevieve Escure (U MN-Mpls)
Room: Constitution D-E (3B-Level)

9:00: Shelome Gooden (OH SU): The role of 'tone' in Jamaican Creole reduplication
10:00: Yolanda Rivera-Castillo (U PR-Rio Piedras): Tone shifting & syntax in two Atlantic creoles

**Acquisition**
Chair: Ian Robertson (U W Indies-Trinidad)
Room: Constitution D-E (3B-Level)

10:45: Emmanuel Nikiema (U Toronto): The syllabification of consonant clusters in Caribbean French-based creoles
11:15: Rocky Meade (U Amsterdam/U W Indies-Mona): OT & the acquisition of Jamaican syllable structure
11:45: Mary Schmida (UC-Berkeley): 'Yo quiero Taco Bell': Second language acquisition & the pidginization process

**Developmental Models**
Chair: Arthur Spears (City C-CUNY)
Room: Constitution C (3B-Level)

10:45: J. Clancy Clements (IN U): L2 interlanguage formation & pidginization
11:15: Frank Martinus (Erasmo C, Curaçao): Two parameterized models of universal grammar
11:45: Armin Schwegler (UC-Irvine): On the (African) origins of Palenquero subject pronouns

Friday, 5 January
Afternoon

**Syntax**
Chair: Salikoko Mufwene (U Chicago)
Room: Constitution D-E (3B-Level)

2:00: Fred Field (CSU-Northridge): Inflectional categories & category values in creoles & other contact languages
2:30: Tjerk Hagemeijer (U Lisbon): Aspects of negation in the Gulf of Guinea Creole
3:00: Tonjes Veenstra (Free U, Berlin): How to decide when a verb is a verb

**Variation**
Chair: John Victor Singler (NYU)
Room: Constitution C (3B-Level)

2:00: John M. Lipski (PA SU): On the source of the infinitive in Romance-derived pidgins & creoles
2:30: Srecko Ivanisevic (U Zagreb): Lingua Franca revisited
3:00: Tom Klingler (Tulane U): Louisiana creole & the continuum model
Creole & Identity
Chair: Frederic Field (CSU-Northridge)
Room: Constitution D-E (3B-Level)

3:45: Anita Herzfeld (U KS): The Limonese calypso as an identity marker
4:15: Michael Aceto (E Carolina U): Dual identities & names in Anglophone Afro-Caribbean communities in Latin America
4:45: Charles C. Mann (U Surrey, UK): The sociocommunicational need hypothesis: An elaboration

Interface
Chair: Jacques Arends (U Amsterdam)
Room: Constitution C (3B-Level)

3:45: Suzanne Lyon (UC-Santa Cruz): Lexically-selected vs discourse controlled subjunctivity in Haitian Creole
4:15: Arthur Spears (City C-CUNY): Serial verb-like constructions in African American English
4:45: Betsy Barry (U GA): Tense-aspect markers in Papiamentu & the syntax pragmatics interface

Saturday, 6 January
Morning

Discourse
Chair: J. Clancy Clements (IN U)
Room: Constitution D-E (3B-Level)

9:00: Peter Snow (UCLA): Understanding 'overstanding': Negotiating comprehension in a Jamaican radio interview
9:30: Hirokuni Masuda (U HI-Hilo): Microsyntax & macrodiscourse in Hawaiian creole
10:00: Kenneth Sumbuk (U Papua New Guinea): Referentiality & anaphora: A case for Tok Pisin

Language Contact
Chair: Armin Schwegler (UC-Irvine)
Room: Constitution C (3B-Level)

9:00: Run Ling Wei (Ntl U Singapore): Language contact & the passive in Mandarin
9:30: Marlyse Baptista (U GA): Reflexivity strategies in creoles: A typological & syntactic treatment
10:00: Stéphane Goyette (U Ottawa): Creoles of Arabia

Social Aspects
Chair: William Samarín (U Toronto)
Room: Constitution D-E (3B-Level)

10:45: Julianne Maher (Wheeling Jesuit U): The de-cline of grammaticalization: St. Barth Patois & the actuation riddle
11:15: Paul B. Garrett (CSU-Long Beach): 'Say it like you see it': Creole on the airwaves in St. Lucia, West Indies
11:45: Alex Louise Tessonneau (U Paris VIII): Usages de la parole ou symbolique du langage en Haiti?

Sociohistorical Sources
Chair: Tometro Hopkins (FL Intl U)
Room: Constitution C (3B-Level)

10:45: David Sutcliffe (U Pomeu Fabra, Barcelona) & Laura Wright (Lucy Cavendish C, Cambridge): Unexpected though it be: Reflexes of English & African subjunctives in earlier African American Vernacular English
11:15: Margot Van den Berg (U Amsterdam) & Jacques Arends (U Amsterdam): Court records as a source of authentic early Sranan
11:45: Ian Robertson (U West Indies, St. Augustine): Documents on Essequibo (Skepi) Dutch: The contributions of Rev. Thomas Youd
African Contact Varieties

Chair: John Rickford (Stanford U)
Room: Constitution D-E (3B-Level)

2:00: Valeri Khabirov (Ural SU, Ekaterinburg): The enrichment of the creolized Lingala
2:30: Caroline Aubry (Haverford C): The origin of Fanagalo reconsidered through its grammar & its lexicon
3:00: William Samarin (U Toronto): A text-critical reconstruction of Kituba's origins: The theoretical implications of pidgin historiography

Business Meeting

Room: Constitution D-E (3B-Level)
Time: 3:45 - 4:45 PM
Abstracts of Regular Papers

Barbara Abbott (Michigan State University)  
Donkey demonstratives  
(Session 6)

This paper supports an approach on which donkey pronouns, e.g. *it* in 1, are interpreted akin to demonstrative phrases rather than definite descriptions.

1. Every farmer who owned a donkey vaccinated it.
2. Every farmer who owned a donkey vaccinated that donkey.
3. Every farmer who owned a donkey vaccinated the donkey they owned.

Example 3 has two entailments not present in 1 or 2. One is that every farmer in question owned only one donkey. The other is an 'exhaustiveness' entailment in the VP, preserved in Neale's (1990) 'numberless' description approach. That both are wrong is shown by 4:

4. Mary has a dog. She feeds it caviar. She has another dog who only gets scraps.

Although 1 does not entail that every farmer who owned a donkey owned only one, it does convey that assumption. This is the result of an upper-bounding scalar implicature, predictably not present in generic examples, e.g. Chrysippos/Heim's:

5. If a man is in Athens he is not in Rhodes.

This approach also sheds light on the issue of weak ('at least one donkey') vs strong ('all their donkeys') interpretations. Semantically, 1 is simply not explicit in the way that either a weak or a strong interpretation would be. Example 2 preserves this inexplicitness. Adequate formalization remains difficult.

Michael Aceto (East Carolina University)  
Dual identities & names in Anglophone Afro-Caribbean communities in Latin America  
(Session 40)

This presentation examines language contact and identity among Anglophone creole-speaking communities in Central America. It documents one aspect of locally-constructed identity regarding the cultural practice of naming Anglophone residents born in Latin America. In Bastimentos, Panama, nearly all Afro-Panamanians of West Indian descent receive two given or first names. One name is an official Spanish-derived first name given at birth (e.g. Herminia) which identifies the individual as a citizen of The Republic of Panama. The other much more common first name, what is here called the dual name, is most often phonologically derived from English (e.g. Luch). This Anglophone name is the name an individual recognizes when uttered in conversation and is identified by as a child as well as an adult, although that name is rarely if ever written down. The dual name identifies a resident of Bastimentos as a creole speaker whose ancestors derive from the Anglophone West Indies, not the Hispanophone world. This discussion of dual identities is presented within the context of local forms of resistance, cultural maintenance and identity, bilingualism, and cross-cultural practices of nicknames.

Calixto Aguero-Bautista (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Plurality & PL-readings  
(Session 6)

In this paper, I argue contra May (1985) and Chierchia (1993) that the PL-interpretation of questions with subject *who/what* phrases and universally quantified objects are not the result of cumulative readings (Scha 1981). It is shown that cumulative readings are subject to a double plural requirement in that they are only possible when both the subject and the object terms of a ditransitive verb are plural. It is then shown that in Spanish, questions with subject singular *who/what* phrases and object universal NPs readily allow for PL-interpretation despite the fact that the double plural requirement is not met. This indicates that PL-readings cannot be the result of cumulative readings. The paper also shows that the two interpretations have different properties with respect to weak island contexts and the notion of exhaustiveness. An alternative proposal is made in which PL-readings occur only when the restriction of the *wh*-phrase can be reconstructed below the quantifier in the sentence. It is argued that a restriction prevents reconstruction depending on the (in)definiteness of the *wh*-phrase in such as way that only indefinite *wh*-phrases can support PL-readings from the subject position.

Adam Albright (University of California-Los Angeles)  
Modeling the Latin *honor* analogy with a computational learner  
(Session 13)

Many Latin nouns exhibited *s-r* alternations, created by rhotacism in suffixed forms: *honor* 'honor' [nom.sg.] ~ *honoris* [gen.sg]. The alternation was subsequently leveled in nonneuter polysyllables, leaving r throughout: *honor ~ honoris*. Why did speakers take the unusual step of rebuilding unmarked isolation forms on the basis of suffixed forms, and why were only certain words affected?! I suggest that an oblique form acted as the base in noun paradigms, and nominatives were derived by rules. I present a computational model of paradigm learning in which learners first select the base that best allows them to predict other forms, and then build grammars of stochastic morphological rules to project the remaining forms. In Latin, it is easier, under various measures, to predict a noun's nominative given an oblique form than vice versa. Thus, the model selects an oblique form as the base. For many words (95% of 1700 common words), a stochastic grammar then generates nominatives correctly. A systematic exception, however, is *oris* genitives: Here, *-or* nominatives are strongly favored for agentives and weakly favored for other nonneuter polysyllables (often
'incorrectly', e.g. *honor*). For monosyllables and polysyllabic neuters, -os is favored. Thus, the uneven nature of the levelling is correctly predicted.
John D. Alderete (Swarthmore College)  
*The interaction of length & tone in Tahltn*  
(Session 17)

This paper reports on length, tone, and their interaction in the Northern Athabaskan language Tahltn, a language of Northwest British Columbia. The results of impressionistic studies of these categories are examined instrumentally, and an important difference is found between length derived from (historically prior) low tone and length derived from other sources. Lastly, the implications of this interaction for tonogenesis in Athabaskan languages, and the interaction of tone and length generally, are discussed.

Hesham Alim (Stanford University)  
*We are the streets*: Street conscious copula variation in the 'hip hop nation'  
(Session 25)

Recently, a controversy has developed among scholars as to whether hip hop artists are utilizing African American Language (AAL) features in their poetics (i.e. lyrics). This paper seeks to do three things--(1) describe the controversy surrounding this area of inquiry; (2) closely examine and analyze the use of AAL features within the actual speech and poetics of hip hop artists; (3) introduce street conscious copula variation in reference to Labov's isolation of contextual styles and Baugh's studies of situational styles. By analyzing the lyrics and speech of hip hop artists, this study will be the first to examine the use of AAL features within the 'hip hop nation', in varying contexts. In comparing lyrical data to interview data, we see that street conscious hip hop artists demonstrate higher levels of copula absence in their lyrics. Since hip hop lyrics are sometimes written, rewritten, rehearsed, performed, and recorded several times over, they are a form of consciously worded expression. Given that hip hop artists vary the rate of copula absence, what we are witnessing is street conscious copula variation--the conscious variation of copula absence in order for the artist to stay street, or to stay connected to the streets.

Mengistu Amberber (University of New South Wales)  
*Quirky alternations of transitivity: The case of ingestive predicates*  
(Session 4)

In a number of languages, verbs of ingestion (including verbs roughly equivalent to the English verbs *eat, drink, swallow, taste, suckle*) exhibit marked transitivity behavior. In languages where a causativizing morpheme is otherwise restricted to attach to intransitive verbs, it can exceptionally appear with transitive ingestive verbs. It is unlikely that this phenomenon is due to an accidental property of individual languages given that it occurs in many genetically unrelated languages. This paper will show that the marked transitivity pattern exhibited by ingestive predicates can be accounted for by appealing to a rich lexical conceptual structure (LCS). It is assumed that contrary to appearance, ingestive predicates are ditransitive with an agent, theme/patient, and goal argument. The paper argues that the crucial property of ingestive predicates which is responsible for their marked transitivity pattern is that the agent and goal arguments are co-indexed at the level of LCS and thus normally only one argument (the agent) is mapped onto the surface syntax. Due to the coindexation of the agent and goal arguments, it is possible to suppress the agent argument--as it is recoverable from the goal--thus allowing the introduction of another agent via morphological causativization.

Mark Amsler (Eastern Michigan University)  
*Humanism & linguistics*  
(Session 33)

In this paper, I rethink current linguistics' sociodisciplinary position and critically explore the relations between linguistics as social discourse and language attitudes. I propose a model for understanding the social reality of language attitudes, which present themselves historically as developing asynchronously or unevenly on three tracks: among different segments of society, among educators and language policymakers, and among linguists. Second, I propose we revive the social and intellectual ideal of linguist as humanist. Over the last 100 years, the specific disciplinary position of linguistics within education debates and language policy decisions has shifted away from theorizing grammatical or phonological systems and toward applied linguistics. In the first half of the 20th century, US linguistics in anthropology and languages developed a difficult but productive relationship with school and college teachers of English, foreign languages, and language arts. After WWII, theoretical and general linguistics became increasingly separated as disciplinary knowledge and discourse from educational theory and practice. As a result, the educational controversies of the 1960s-1990s--whole language vs phonics for teaching reading, nonstandard Englishes in the classroom, students' right to their own language, bilingualism and English-Only--only sporadically and tacitly engaged with contemporary linguistic theory and models.

Bridget Anderson (University of Michigan)  
*Phonetic variants are important in phonological processes*  
(Session 11)

In this acoustic study, I report a pattern in which every instance of word final /d/ is realized with glottalization for one speaker of Detroit African American English (AAE). In some cases there is no evidence of oral closure at all. Therefore, I conclude that glottalization is an important cue for signaling the word final voiced/voiceless contrast in AAE. But, unlike Standard and other mainstream Anglo varieties of American English, glottalization is found in the realization of the voiceless alveolar stop /d/ rather than the voiceless alveolar stop /t/. Acoustic correlates of glottalization for Detroit AAE include widely spaced glottal pulses, low or
extreme fluctuation for the fundamental frequency (FO), long duration for the preceding vowel, and a large difference in relative amplitude between the first two harmonics. The data show two glottalized variants. The [ ] variant shows evidence of glottalization at both steady state and offset of the vowel. The [ d] variant shows glottalization at steady state, which decreases at the offset. I argue that these two variants are most profitably treated as continuous rather than discrete and suggest that phonetic variants not be discarded in investigations of phonological processes.

Bridget Anderson (University of Michigan)
Lesley Milroy (University of Michigan)
Towards an integrated account of internal & external constraints on language change

Contrary to phonological work on vowel systems by Labov (1994), Fridland's recent work on the Southern Shift (2000) suggests that at least some aspects of large-scale vowel rotations may be structured by social factors. The results of our study also indicate that social factors are implicated in the Southern Shift, and we suggest that local ideology structures the direction of recent phonological change in Detroit AAE (African American English). The configuration of the Detroit AAE vowel system serves to maintain a strong ethnolinguistic boundary which distinguishes Northern AAE speakers from Northern Anglos. It also however differentiates Northern and Southern AAE speakers in that Detroit, but not Southern, AAE speakers are participating in a major series of vowel changes associated with Anglo speakers. We argue that a change has taken place in the social categories salient for Detroit African Americans whereby the opposition with Anglo Southern speakers is no longer relevant. This change has removed a social motivation inhibiting changes associated with the Southern Shift. Such an analysis views social factors as exerting a changing influence in the way speakers react to basic indexicality. It also views social factors as constraining the operation of internally motivated change rather than triggering it.

Deborah L. Anderson (University of Cambridge)
The acquisition of tough-movement in English

The paper presents the results of an experimental study of children's acquisition of null operator structures (Noam Chomsky 1977, Browning 1987) in English, with particular focus on the acquisition of tough-movement (TM), exemplified by sentences such as John is easy to please. Numerous research studies have corroborated Carol Chomsky's (1969) original finding that some children who are well over age 5 parse TM sentences in a nonadult manner, assigning a subject-like interpretation to the displaced object argument (i.e. one in which John finds it easy to please someone). The source of children's nonadult performance has been the subject of some dispute, with most researchers focusing on deficiencies in computational ability (Cromer 1970, 1972, 1973) and others (McKee 1997) preferring an account based on lexical limitations. Our own experimental study tested the hypothesis that children's nonadult performance in parsing TM structures reflects computational deficiencies. One hundred twenty children (3:0 to 8:0) were initially assessed for their knowledge of specific TM lexical items. Subsequently, 44 of these children participated in a truth-value judgment task (Crain & Thornton 1998) which tested their knowledge of null operator structures as well as passive structures. The results we present provide support for an account of the acquisition of TM that focuses on deficiencies in lexical, rather than grammatical, development.

Lamont D. Antieau (University of Georgia)
Lexical variation in coastal Georgia & South Carolina

In his paper, 'Lorenzo Dow Turner's early work on Gullah', Montgomery speculates that a comparison of Lorenzo Dow Turner's Gullah field records with data from LAMSAS records may reveal how distinctive Gullah in the 1930s was from the speech of informants of Low Country South Carolina and Georgia (1994:160). Adopting this method of comparison, the present paper uses the statistical technique of discriminant analysis to answer a slightly different question: Can lexical data from Atlas records be used to show any difference between the speech of Gullah informants and Low Country informants? Additionally, if differences are found, do the records provide any evidence for why these differences exist? Because of the wealth of data collected in the Linguistic Atlas, the study focuses on the semantic field of housing terms, e.g. living room and mantle, for which there is ample evidence in both the Gullah records and the LAMSAS records. The study then compares the use of these terms among three groups of people: The first group consists of the Gullah speakers who lived on the Sea Islands and were interviewed by Turner; the second group consists of speakers who lived on the coast of mainland Georgia and South Carolina; the third group consists of informants who lived further inland in Georgia and South Carolina.

Raúl Aranovich (University of Texas-San Antonio)
The semantics of auxiliary selection in the history of Spanish

Modern Spanish differs from French or Italian in that it has only one perfect auxiliary—haber 'have'. Some Old Spanish verbs, however, formed the perfect with ser 'be'. I will argue that the displacement of ser by haber offers evidence for a semantic approach to split intransitivity (Dowty 1991) since the predicates that are associated with a higher proportion of Proto-Patient entailments are
the last to lose their ability to select *ser*. I will also discuss auxiliary selection with reflexive verbs. Unlike French or Italian, Old Spanish reflexive verbs do not normally select *ser*. Those that do (a sub-set of the inchoative or inherent reflexives) also fall under the same lexical-semantic constraints as plain intransitives. This, I will argue, is evidence against a syntactic analysis of split intransitivity (Perlmutter 1989) in Old Spanish.

**Mark Arehart** (University of Michigan)

*Object case, aspect, & maximality in Finnish*

This paper explores the interaction between object case and the aspectual interpretation of a verbal predicate in Finnish. I argue that the concept of maximality, combined with a pragmatic implicature, covers the same data as previous analyses while reducing the semantic and syntactic complexity of the grammar. Consider the following contrast:

1. Hän kirjoitti kirjeet. 
2. Hän kirjoitti kirjeitä.

he wrote letters [ACC] he wrote letters [PART]

‘he wrote the letters’ ‘he wrote/was writing (the) letters’

I propose that the verbal predicate in 2 is a VP unspecified for aspect, and the verbal predicate in 1 forms an AspP that includes a maximality restriction on the VP. In 1 the verbal predicate *kirjoitti kirjeet* [ACC] 'wrote the letters' means that the letter-writing event is not part of a larger letter-writing event. Contrary to previous analyses, I argue that partitive case does not have any meaning in itself. Example 2, though semantically compatible with the maximal event in 1, is interpreted as nonmaximal by implicature. Abstract accusative case, I propose, is realized morphologically in Finnish as partitive and licensed by the voice head (Kratzer 1996) whereas the Finnish accusative is licensed by a compound aspect/voice head.

**Makiko Asano** (Harvard University)

*The optionality of the quotative particle -to in Japanese mimetics: Constraints vs rules*

In this paper I argue that a constraint-based approach account for the optionality of phonological elements in Japanese is superior to a rule-based approach. Evidence comes from the behavior of the quotative particle -to in mimetic expressions in Japanese. -To is optional in some mimetic adverbs such as zabuzabu(-to) arau and zaNhuzabu(-to) arau ‘wash with a splash’ while it is obligatory in others such as zabuzabuN-to arau. I argue that the optionality of -to results from a prosodic constraint that prevents accent from falling on the rightmost syllable. In Japanese mimetics the leftmost heavy syllable is accented, or the leftmost syllable if there is no heavy syllable; zabuzabuN; zaNhuzabu; zaNhuzabu (an accented syllable is followed by a ^). -To is obligatory in forms where the accent falls on the rightmost syllable without -to, i.e. zabuzabuN^to; elsewhere it is optional. Because a constraint-based approach relies on violable, ranked constraints and evaluates candidates in a parallel manner, the optionality of -to can be straightforwardly accounted for. It can account for a construction being optional in one environment and mandatory in another, whereas a derivational approach has to stipulate that one environment is optional.

**Caroline Aubry** (Haverford College)

*The origins of Fanagalo reconsidered through its grammar & its lexicon*

Fanagalo is a pidgin language that has existed in South Africa since the middle of the 18th century. It is generally believed by the few specialists, like Desmond Cole, who have studied this pidgin that it originated from the first trials by the Indian migrants to learn at once both English and Zulu. Rajend Mesthrie proposed that Fanagalo could have emerged from the first contacts between the English and Dutch settlers and the Zulus in the Natal region. It is also considered that the pidgin may be born in the gold and diamond mines of the country where it was, and still is, used more intensively. Unfortunately, these hypotheses flagrantly contradict the linguistic data. The aim of this paper is to propose that the origins of the Fanagalo pidgin should be placed earlier, that is during the Zulu wars that eventually led the Zulus to conquer their neighbors. I will examine this part of South African history to see how such an hypothesis is plausible. Furthermore, linguistic data will be examined. For example, we will see that almost 70% of the lexicon of Fanagalo comes from the Zulu language, which seems almost impossible if the pidgin was created when this language was already in a subordinated position but fits really well with a precolonial emergence of the pidgin. As to the personal pronoun system in Fanagalo, it is interesting to see that it is a simplification of the one found in Zulu. We can observe the same phenomenon with the plural formation of nouns. These kinds of evidence will serve to prove the hypothesis in this paper. I hope that this new approach to the problem of the origins of Fanagalo will shed some more light on the wider problem of the emergence of pidgin languages, particularly from a substratist point of view.

**Adolfo Ausin** (University of Connecticut)

**Luisa Martí** (University of Connecticut)

*Subject-verb inversion & the A-bar status of preverbal subjects in Spanish*

In this talk we consider what has been described as obligatory subject verb inversion (SVI) in Spanish interrogative sentences, extensively discussed since Torrego's (1984) seminal work on the matter. Torrego's descriptive generalization is that *wh*-arguments
trigger SVI but wh-adjuncts do not. We start by pointing out that Torrego's descriptive generalization fails to capture the following facts. (1) Lack of SVI blocks long distance wh-movement of adjuncts (Uriagereka 1999). (2) Argumental D-linked wh-phrases do not require inversion (Arnaiz 1992, Ordonez 1997, Ordonez & Trevino 1999). (3) Como 'how' loses its manner reading if SVI is missing; only the 'how come' reading is available (Uribe-Echevarria 1991). In order to explain these facts we will assume that a preverbal subject in Spanish occupies an A'-bar position (Arnaiz 1992, Fontana 1993, Ordonez 1997, Ordonez & Trevino 1999). We propose that preverbal subjects create a weak island that blocks certain instances of wh-movement but does not affect D-linked wh-phrases or adjuncts that can be generated above it. Under our proposal, illegitimate instances of the order wh-word-subject-verb will be attributed not to the lack of adjacency between the verb and the wh-word (which is the explanation that underlies most proposals) but to an illegitimate instance of wh-movement.

Paula W. Baird (Tunxis Community College)
Elementary bonds predict the potential for metathetic change

Recognizing three elementary bonds enables us to understand why metathetic changes occur. Bonds are stipulated by universal grammar (UG) and serve to constrain segments within prosodic structure. They include (1) syllabic bonds, (2) functional bonds (i.e. subsyllabic functions), and (3) bonds of precedence. These bonds align two types of metathesis (CV and long distance) with resyllabification. The potential for all three results from the reconfiguration constraint placed on bonds by UG: One bond must remain stable for the other two to reconfigure. When syllabic bonds remain stable, consonants move but remain in the syllable projected by their vowel–Kwarae /dalumg/ → /dalu m/ 'to bail' (Sohn 1980). When functional bonds remain stable, long distance changes may occur as sometimes surface in the speech of aphasic patients–Italian: /ka.pri.o.la/ → /kra.pi.o.la/ 'somersault' (Romani & Calabrese 1998). When bonds of precedence remain stable, adjacent resyllabifications occur–German: harmon + ish harmo.nish 'harmonious'. This constraint on bonds also predicts what reconfigurations won't surface: (1) /dalu m/ → never */alamad/; (2) /kra.pi.o.la/ → never */ka.pi.o.lar/; and (3) harmo.nish → never *hamon.rish.

Kirk Baker (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Chips Gerfen (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Amplitude alone can cue glottalization: Cross-linguistic evidence from speech perception

'Glottal stopping' in V/V contexts has multiple acoustic cues, including irregular, low frequency glottal pulsing, amplitude drop, and spectral tilt (Fischer-Jorgensen 1989, Pierrehumbert & Talkin 1992). While English synthesis work successfully models glottalization via sharp f0 lowering alone, suggesting that reduced amplitude and tilt are, at best, contrast-enhancing (Pierrehumbert & Frisch 1997), Hillenbrand and Houde (H&H) 1996 claims that amplitude drop alone triggers the percept of glottalization in English. This paper provides cross-linguistic support for H&H's findings, using evidence from perception in Coatzoapan Mixtec (CM). The picture that emerges is that CM speakers are highly sensitive to subtle dips of both amplitude and f0--dips which cue lexical contrasts. These results also add to our growing understanding of how languages differ systematically at the level of extremely fine phonetic detail, within what traditional phonological theory would treat as a general (potentially universal) phonetic category--in this case, a [+constricted glottis] vowel gesture.

Marlys Baptista (University of Georgia)
Reflexivity strategies in creoles: A typological & syntactic treatment

In this paper, we examine a large set of reflexivity strategies found in creole languages. The data at hand--taken from Cape Verdean (CV), Papiamentu (P), Guinea-Bissau Creole (GB), and Mauritien (M)--will show that reflexivity may be expressed by body parts, special reflexives, bare object pronouns, and verbs with no reflexive markers. For instance, in the CV case, reflexivity is primarily expressed by kabesa 'head' and in fewer cases by korpu 'body'. There are, however, five reflexivity strategies available in the language: verb + possessive adjective + kabesa, verb + korpu, verb + special reflexives (nonclitics + me), and verbs with no reflexive marking. In some of the creoles under study, including CV, we will show that long-distance reflexives and bound pronouns do not comply with principles A and B; in other words, there are no condition A or B effects. Following and expanding on Déchaine and Manfredi (1994), we propose a theoretical analysis whereby A-indices are assigned to both anaphors and nonanaphors. The interpretation of A-indices crucially relies not only on syntactic but also thematic and pragmatic factors. We will show that this approach is more promising in an attempt to predict the distribution and licensing conditions of the various reflexive expressions.

Jonathan Barnes (University of California-Berkeley)
The role of duration in the positional neutralization of vowel contrasts

In many languages, the complete array of vowel contrasts is deployed only in certain positions, often called 'prominent', while in other positions contrasts are neutralized. Unstressed vowel reduction is an example of this. While some theories are content merely to mention each position by name in a rule or constraint, a more ambitious approach, exemplified by, e.g. Steriade's licensing-by-cue theory, seeks to unify prominent environments by identifying the phonetic cues responsible for enhanced perceptibility associated with
them. Phonology could then refer directly to phonetic information in order to allow or disallow certain contrasts. The phonetic cue most often mentioned for vowel feature licensing is duration. This paper seeks to determine whether patterns of vowel neutralization found cross-linguistically can be derived directly from absolute durations of the vowels in question. I have amassed a database of the effects found in two positions commonly associated with increased vowel duration: stressed syllables and final syllables. Patterns of neutralization in these positions are compared and found to differ significantly, despite often similar durational facts. While the role of duration is clear in the diachronic development of these systems, synchronically it is insufficient to characterize the range of effects encountered.

Betsy Barry (University of Georgia)  
Tense-aspect markers in Papiamentu & the syntax-pragmatic interface

This paper examines the tense system of Papiamentu, focusing on inflectional morphology by looking primarily at the preverbal marker ta and gerundive constructions consisting of a verb stem plus the n'ndo morpheme. In describing the complexities of the Papiamentu temporal system, I argue that gerundive constructions deserve special attention for two reasons: First, one of the functions of the ta morpheme hinges on its co-occurrence with the gerundive morpheme n'ndo; secondly, the construction functions to impart simultaneity aspectual information in the language, information that can only be conveyed via the construction. The analysis is based on data collected from two native speakers, including both written samples and several in-depth interviews that took place over the course of four weeks. Additionally, this analysis is organized with respect to Anderson 1990 which centers on a discourse level analysis of the Papiamentu temporal system and Kouwenberg and Muysken's contribution to Arends et al. 1995 in which the role of gerundives in the language is touched on, however not in the context of aspectual strategies in the language. In taking a variationist theoretical approach and looking at both the level of syntax and the specific contexts in which the particle occurs, the research in this paper contends that ta is in fact a portmanteau morph with at least three, arguably four, functions within the Papiamentu tense-aspect system.

John Baugh (Stanford University)  
Linguistic intelligence & linguistic discrimination

Controlled experiments were presented to subjects as 'linguistic sensitivity tests,' based on modifications to Lambert's (1976) matching guise techniques as well as those described by Lambert and Tucker 1978. The early stages of this research examined housing discrimination based on speech; that research in turn has given rise to the present focus on 'linguistic intelligence' as it pertains to US residents who speak English with different regional, social, and racial characteristics. Moreover, many do not speak a national or regional variety of mainstream US English (M.U.S.E., Lippi-Green 1997). Expanded experiments introduce questions about 'linguistic intelligence,' drawing directly upon Gardner's theory of 'multiple intelligences.' These findings echo some of the impressions first conveyed by Tucker and Lambert regarding the devaluation of AAL, particularly in professional contexts. However, reactions to the Ebonics controversy along with pervasive linguistic stereotypes indicate that attitudes toward a broad social range of African American speech is becoming increasingly complex. The paper concludes by offering refinement to Gardner's theory and contrasting it with Chomsky's conceptual division between linguistic competence and linguistic performance. We call for expanded criteria by which one might classify linguistic intelligence, and the essential need to clarify the cultural (de)value of ethnically diverse dialects within the United States.

Robert Bayley (University of Texas-San Antonio)  
Mary Rose (Stanford University)  
Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University)  
Grammatical & phonological conditioning of 1-handshape variation in ASL

We examine variation in the form of ASL signs made with a 1-handshape to test Liddell and Johnson's (1989) claim that the 1-handshape is subject to processes of assimilation in pronouns and possibly in other signs as well. Although numerous variants of 1-handshape exist, analysis of 5,195 examples indicates that 95% of the tokens may be reduced to three forms: +cf, the 'L' handshape, and the 'open' variant. Contrary to what previous arguments about variation in the handshape of PRO.1 (T) might lead us to expect, results of three separate multivariate analyses indicate that phonological constraints do not exert the strongest influence on the choice of a 1-handshape variant. Rather, the grammatical category proved to be the first order linguistic constraint in two of the three analyses. Phonological factors did have significant effects in all three analyses, however. The results indicate that progressive and regressive assimilation are at work. The more features a target variant shares with the preceding and following handshapes, the more likely signers are to choose that variant. We conclude with a discussion of possible differences in the effect of grammatical constraints on variation in languages in manual/visual and oral/aural modes.

Heike Behrens (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig)  
The acquisition of the German plural: Rule- or schema-based?

How children acquire inflectional morphology is much debated: In the dual mechanism model, regular morphology is processed
analytically by way of symbolic rules while irregular forms are learned and stored holistically. Of the eight German plural markers, low-frequent -s-plural is supposed to be the default and thus to be predominant in overgeneralizations. Alternatively, the schema-model predicts that all plural markers are acquired by schema extraction based on the phonology, gender, and frequency of the noun stem. Overgeneralization errors should reflect these subregularities. Analyses of a detailed acquisition record of a monolingual German child (65,000 noun tokens) show overgeneralizations of all possible plural affixes, notably -(e)n, -e, and -s. There is no evidence for a default status of the -s-plural when computing the absolute overgeneralization rate (the proportion of overgeneralizations to other plural classes). The distribution of errors suggests that the child abstracted several regular ways of encoding plural based on subregularities of the German plural system. However, the rule-vs-schema-debate ignored the portmanteau status of German noun inflection, which encodes number, case, and gender. Developmental changes reflect a growing processing window: As the child starts to differentiate plural morphemes by case, he moves from word-based schemas to NP-based inflection.

Emily M. Bender (University of California-Berkeley) (Session 12)

AVe copula absence is not phonological deletion

According to Labov (1969, 1995) copula absence in African American Vernacular English (AAVE) is an extension of the general English rule of auxiliary contraction. That is, copula 'deletion' is fed by copula contraction. This predicts that copula absence is only possible if contraction is. However, on closer inspection, it turns out that copula absence is possible in three contexts that exclude contraction: past tense contexts, with complement extraction, and with subject extraction. I propose an alternative analysis of AAVE copula absence in terms of a phonologically empty allomorph of the copula. This analysis does not require that contraction and copula absence are possible in exactly the same environments, but it does account for the environments in which copula absence is disallowed. The zero allomorph analysis not only provides better empirical coverage, it is also better supported by diachronic facts. Labov's deletion analysis portrays AAVE as developing from an original system with categorical copula presence. However, as Rickford (1998) and others have convincingly argued, AAVE developed from a creole which probably had copula absence from the beginning. The syntactic analysis predicts that copula absence can exist in languages independent of contraction, as indeed it does in Arabic and Russian (Ferguson 1971).

Benjamin K. Bergen (University of California-Berkeley/International Computer Science Institute) (Session 2)

Phonaesthemes in language processing

This paper addresses the psychological reality of 'phonaesthemes', submorphemic form-meaning pairings. Examples of phonaesthemes are English onsets sn- and sm-, which are associated with the semantics of 'mouth' or 'nose' (e.g. sneer, snout, smile, and smirk). Phonaesthemes are traditionally identified by their statistical overrepresentation in a language's lexicon and by their participation in the perception and production of neologisms (Abelin 1999, Magnus 2000). Their cognitive status, however, has not yet been explored. We report here the results of an experiment which tested the cognitive reality of phonaesthemes by evaluating their role in language processing. The experiment used a priming methodology in which the influence of shared phonological, semantic, and phonaesthetic content on lexical processing was tested through reaction time to lexical stimuli. Subjects' behavior overwhelmingly indicated the presence of phonaesthetic priming which could not be accounted for by the combination of semantic and phonological priming alone. In addition, pseudophonaesthemes, pairs of words sharing form and meaning but not constituting a statistically significant subclass of the lexicon, gave rise to less priming than did phonaesthemes. This effect indicates that frequency of form-meaning pairings in the lexicon is crucial to their linguistic encoding.

Benjamin K. Bergen (University of California-Berkeley/International Computer Science Institute) (Session 4)
Nancy C. Chang (University of California-Berkeley/International Computer Science Institute)

Semantic agreement & construal

While various frameworks provide machinery for representing strictly syntactic agreement vs strictly semantic agreement, none treat cases in which surface agreement differences mirror semantic differences. In 1, for example, a difference in verbal number inflection cannot be described as a difference in whether agreement in syntactic or semantic but rather depends on whether the subject NP is understood as describing a single, complex event or an aggregate of events.

1. Running and jumping is/are what Carl Lewis gets the big bucks for.

(Did Lewis succeed in the long jump alone, or the 100-meter dash and long jump?)

Our solution to this problem of semantically contrastive agreement enlists the notion of construal. In our view, construal is a general cognitive process allowing the semantic elements of linguistic constructions to be understood in terms of others. In number agreement, finite verbs constrain their subject slot to be filled only by NPs of the appropriate number. The semantic pole of the NPs can undergo construal in one of two ways. First construal possibilities can be specified individually for given semantic schemas. Second, processes like metonymy, idiom, and metaphor can produce online construals.
This paper discusses the linguistic features of the Upper Peninsula (UP or 'Yooper') dialect of northern Michigan, and its representation in parodies both by locals (e.g. Da Yoopers, a UP singing/comedy group) and by outsiders (e.g. in the fall 2000 movie Escanaba in da Moonlight). I summarize the historical and linguistic features of the dialect, evaluate its cumulative distance from (more) 'standard' Midwestern U.S. varieties, and analyze the impact of parodies on local and outsider attitudes towards the dialect. Isolated by terrain and snow, the UP provides a unique site for the development and study of local dialect. The 19th century mining boom brought ethnic diversity (e.g. Cornish, Germans, Swedes, French-Canadians, Croations, Italians, Finns) that faded with the mining bust and exodus during the early decades of the 20th century. The Finnish farmers who remained formed a tightly knit community that was parodied by outsiders. Influenced by the Nordic dialect, remnants of the dialect can still be heard in UP residents. The dialect is evident in the common bumper sticker 'Say yah to da UP, eh!', reflecting Nordic influence in the [ja], Finnish and Italian phonetic gaps in the fricative-replacement of [d] for [t] and [th].

Jeffrey Betany (Northern Illinois University)
Jeffrey P. Kaplan (San Diego State University)
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

Previous work on English modals (e.g. Coates 1983, Perkins 1983, Palmer 1990, Hoye 1997) overlooks certain pragmatic constraints and implicatures associated with the use of epistemic would:

(1) a. Who's the British woman over there?
   b. That would be J. K. Rowling.
   Open Proposition: The British woman over there is X.

This use of would requires an appropriate previously evoked open proposition (2); instantiates the variable in the open proposition with a member of some well-defined salient set (3); and conventionally implicates that the proposition conveyed is currently empirically verifiable (4) and that selecting the instantiation required nontrivial effort (5):

(2) a. J. K. Rowling wrote the Harry Potter books.
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(3) a. What's the temperature in Omaha?
    b. #That would be cold. / That would be 10 degrees.

(4) a. How many games will the Padres (#win /play) in April?
    b. That would be 21.

(5) a. What's your name?
    b. #That would be Noam.

(Cf: a. What's your mother's birthday? b. That would be June third.)

Finally, the implicature of nontrivial effort may be exploited for purposes of politeness or sarcasm (as in, That would be my foot you're standing on).

Tonia Bleam (IRCS/University of Pennsylvania)

Interpretive differences in direct vs indirect object clitic doubling

Differences between DOs and IOs with regard to clitic doubling have long eluded a satisfactory explanation. In Romance languages that allow doubling, clitic-doubled DOs must be interpreted as specific whereas doubled IOs have no such interpretive restriction. Recent research converges on an analysis of these facts in which DOs and IOs each have corresponding functional projections (FPs); movement to the specifier of FP gives rise to clitic-doubling and can have interpretive effects, depending on the featural makeup of F. I show that such analyses break down when trying to account for languages where the morphological marking for datives does not differ from that of accusatives. In Leista dialects of Spanish where both DOs and IOs can be doubled by the clitic le, I argue that there is only a single FP headed by le to which both IOs and DOs can move. Specificity effects are determined by whether movement to spec, leP is overt, where this overt movement is analyzed as a form of information packaging (Vallduvi 1990). DOs must move overtly to this position if they are to move there at all, giving rise to the specificity effect. IOs, in contrast, can move to this position covertly.

Victoria L. Bergvall (Michigan Technological University)

Pride & parody: The Upper Peninsula (UP/ Yooper) dialect of Michigan

This paper discusses the linguistic features of the Upper Peninsula (UP or 'Yooper') dialect of northern Michigan, and its representation in parodies both by locals (e.g. Da Yoopers, a UP singing/comedy group) and by outsiders (e.g. in the fall 2000 movie Escanaba in da Moonlight). I summarize the historical and linguistic features of the dialect, evaluate its cumulative distance from (more) 'standard' Midwestern U.S. varieties, and analyze the impact of parodies on local and outsider attitudes towards the dialect. Isolated by terrain and snow, the UP provides a unique site for the development and study of local dialect. The 19th century mining boom brought ethnic diversity (e.g. Cornish, Germans, Swedes, French-Canadians, Croations, Italians, Finns) that faded with the mining bust and exodus during the early decades of the 20th century. The Finnish farmers who remained formed a tightly knit community that was parodied by outsiders. Influenced by the Nordic dialect, remnants of the dialect can still be heard in UP residents. The dialect is evident in the common bumper sticker 'Say yah to da UP, eh!', reflecting Nordic influence in the [ja], Finnish and Italian phonetic gaps in the fricative-replacement of [d] for [t] and [th].

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David Boe (University of Nevada-Reno)  
Lithuanian studies & 19th-century comparative philology  

The Lithuanian language is often referred to as the most 'archaic' of the living Indo-European languages, primarily because it appears to retain a number of inflectional features that apparently existed at an earlier stage in the evolution of this family of languages. Lithuanian, along with Latvian and Old Prussian, is part of the Baltic branch of languages deriving from Proto-Indo-European and is characterized by numerous unchanged word stems, a pitch accent phonology, and a highly inflected case system. This paper discusses the central role of Lithuanian scholarship in the growth and development of diachronic linguistics. During the 19th century, many prominent Indo-European scholars studied Lithuanian, largely for the purpose of getting a sense of how the various European languages looked during an earlier stage of linguistic evolution. The German linguist August Schleicher, who developed the family-tree model of language change, emphasized the importance of Lithuanian studies in his Lithuanian grammar (1856), and Ferdinand de Saussure, now well-known for his synchronic structuralism, carried out research on Lithuanian as part of his earlier diachronic work. By the end of the century Lithuanian had become an important object of linguist study internationally.

Freddy Boswell (Summer Institute of Linguistics)  
The genre of shouted speech in Cheke Holo  

Cheke Holo (CH) is an Austronesian language of Solomon Islands numbering 10,840 speakers. Written genres of CH (including letters, poems, and songs) have distinctly different grammatical and phonological characteristics than genres which are primarily oral (e.g., conversations, sermons, and community announcements). Within the latter category is found the genre of shouted speech, and recent research reveals several important linguistic features and also the overall function of this speech type. Shouted speech in CH is used primarily for two purposes: (1) hortatory and (2) announcing respect for honored guests, especially by cheke tagru 'talk back'. The presenter will supplement the written presentation with recordings of shouted speech from Nareabu village, Santa Isabel, Solomon Islands. This paper is the first written description of this genre and contributes substantively to the literature of hortatory discourse and to the analysis of various types of oral genre, enabling cross-linguistic comparisons.

Claire Bowern (Harvard University)  
Segment deletion in Bardi & root/affix faithfulness  

Bardi is spoken by about 25 people in North-Western Australia. It is a language with complex prefixation and suffixification and strict requirements for syllable structure. These two factors have resulted in some odd phenomena. For example, when vowels come into hiatus during affixation, the vowel closest to the stem is deleted. The same process occurs with certain consonant clusters. The phenomenon can be illustrated with the verb root -ga- 'take', which in the third person plural perfect is ingarrîj (ing-arr-ga-îj). Here the root has disappeared completely. A phenomenon such as this obviously poses problems for linear, rule-based models; vowel elision should not occur both rightwards and leftwards in the same language, let alone in the same word. Syllabification algorithms generally assume uniform (although language-specific) parsing directionality. There is an elegant solution within optimality theory. The constraint faith (root) is often used in analyses of languages where root material is preserved at the expense of affix material. If faith (affix) outranks faith (root) in Bardi, the desired vowel is deleted. This apparently neat solution, however, contradicts a number of claims made about the nature of roots and affixes. These data show that claims about undominated root faithfulness constraints, in their strongest forms, are simply incorrect.

Travis Bradley (Pennsylvania State University)  
Phonetics, phonology & obstruent voicing in external sandhi  

In Sanskrit, Dutch, and the Spanish of central highland Ecuador, voicing is neutralized in word-final obstruents, but their phonetic realization varies with the syntactic context (Allen 1962, Booij 1995, Robinson 1979, respectively). Specifically, word-final obstruents surface as voiceless before pause and voiceless consonants, whereas they surface as voiced before vowels and voiced consonants. Both Dutch and Ecuadorian Spanish exhibit gradience and variability in obstruent voicing (Ernestus 2000, Lipski 1989). Following Steriade (1997), I analyze this external sandhi pattern within the constraint-based framework of optimality theory (Prince & Smolensky 1993). Specifically, cue-based positional markedness constraints induce neutralization of obstruent [voice] contrast in contexts of impoverished perceptibility. Neutralization removes the glottal target from an obstruent's articulatory representation, yielding phonetic underspecification in the spirit of Keating 1988. Paradigm uniformity constraints generalize the effects of utterance-final neutralization to all word-final positions, regardless of the syntactic context or syllabic affiliation of the final obstruent. Phonetic (i.e. gradient and variable) voicing occurs before voiced segments via interpolation of adjacent glottal activity. More broadly, this analysis provides further cross-linguistic support for licensing by cue (vs licensing by prosody) and for the role of phonetic implementation in phonological patterning.
Thomas Broden (Purdue University)

A. J. Greimas’s *La mode en 1830* (1948) & the development of modern French lexicology

In February the Presses Universitaires de France (PUF) published a volume of juvenalia by A. J. Greimas (1917-1992), the French-language linguist and semiotician, which challenges the established account of his career. Rather than illustrating traditional philology, the first projects already reject existing practice in lexicology and strive to elaborate new approaches to the social history of French vocabulary. Conversely, a 1956 manifesto often cited as an encomium to structuralism actually disavows the approach's panrhythm and its perceived ahistoricism and argues for maintaining a vigorous historical perspective. Greimas's Sorbonne dissertation, *La mode en 1830* (1948) turns its back on the established blueprint for a vocabulary thesis focusing on the innovations wrought by literary authors and aligns itself instead with attempts to expand lexicological data and to develop modern methods of analysis. Signaling fundamental social transformations, 'witness words' cluster about and lead to 'key words', the crucial concepts underlying a culture. The contrasts between witness words and key words point to tensions between the philological and the semantic bases of the approach envisioned, between its atomism and its nascent structuralism, between its positivistic pursuit of exhaustive data and its Annales-inspired quest for explanation and synthesis.

Benjamin Bruening (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Configurational dependencies in a polysynthetic language

One influential approach to nonconfigurational effects in languages of the polysynthetic type is some version of the pronominal argument hypothesis. According to this theory, noun phrases (NPs) are not arguments but are freely adjoined, modifier-like, at the clausal level! This state of affairs is claimed to be forced by morphosyntactic licensing principles specific to polysynthetic languages. This paper examines several constraints on syntactic dependencies in a polysynthetic Amerindian language, Passamaquoddy (Algonquian, Maine), and argues that some NPs, at least, must be in argument positions in a clause! For example, Passamaquoddy is like other polysynthetic languages in permitting discontinuous NPs! Strikingly, however (particularly given the fact that discontinuous NPs are a hallmark of nonconfigurality), when this configuration obtains, nonconfigurational effects disappear. The possibility of coreference between a subject pronoun and an NP embedded in the object is no longer available, and weak crossover, normally absent, suddenly appears. Configurational effects emerge in contexts other than discontinuous NPs as well. The conclusion must be that, if NPs can appear as freely adjoined modifiers, this behavior is not forced by a language-wide licensing requirement or global parameter! Rather, it is simply one syntactic option among many, differentially available by syntactic context.

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)

Polish o-raising & phonological explanation

Modern Polish shows raising of /o/ to [u] before a voiced word-final consonant, except nasals: *pora ~ pur* 'time', *loti ~ lot* 'flight'. This alternation began (Stieber 1973) when final *yer* deletion triggered compensatory lengthening (*por-i > por*), prevented before a voiceless consonant (*lot-i > lot*). Vowel merger (o > u) yielded an unnatural (phonetically unmotivated) raising rule. Later came word-final devoicing: Raising occurs before underlying */d/ in *lodí ~ lut* 'ice', but not before */t/ in *lot*. The standard analysis orders raising of */o/* before final devoicing (Kenstowicz 1994). But this relationship is not solid. Some underlying */o/*'s before voiceless consonants don't raise (tor 'rail'), and some before voiceless consonants do (stopa 'stop' 'foot'). Borrowed words vary. Such exceptionality is exactly what we should expect if raising is a property of vowels rather than of the grammar as a whole (embodied in rules). I argue that once devoicing had obscured the context for the application of raising, the alternation became an arbitrary property of certain vowels. Speakers can represent them by selective use of underspecification: stable [u] and [o] have underlying [high] values; alternating [u-o] is unspecified, and the value is provided by rule/constraint.

Michael Cahill (Summer Institute of Linguistics)

The unusual tone system of Awad Bing

Suprasegmental systems of Papua New Guinea languages exhibit wide diversity, including stress-based, pitch-accent, and tonal systems. Some languages, however, combine characteristics of tone and pitch-accent. This paper reports on one such language: Awad Bing (Austronesian). Awad Bing contrasts high and falling tones, but this contrast is localized on only one syllable, which we may term the 'stressed' syllable. Pitch on nonstressed syllables is predictable. Articulatory pitch targets are limited to high on a high stressed syllable, high-low on a falling stressed syllable, and high on an initial */i/-containing syllable. Other syllables are phonetically underspecified. Thus */i/* in initial syllables is high and high-toned, while other word-initial nonstressed vowels are low. The tone between two high tones is also high. Pitch following a falling tone is low and level while pitch following a high tone declines gradually from the high to a word-final low pitch. A few other PNG languages, as well as Pame of Mexico, also report similar systems, though differing in details. The Awad Bing pattern, combining features of pitch-accent and 'normal' tone languages, deserves recognition as a distinct type of tone system among the world's languages.
Labial-velar stops [kp] and [gb] are often described as having simultaneous articulations, but actually the velar gesture slightly but consistently precedes the labial one, as shown by spectrographic evidence and by electromagnetic articolography. This presentation explores three possible explanations for this gestural pattern: perceptual salience, articulatory effort, and diachronic development. Some experimental evidence indicates that perceptual salience is not a likely factor. Another possibility is that the articulatory effort needed is greater for [pk] than [kp]. This type of explanation is notoriously suspect, but at least three lines of argumentation are worth consideration: First, the articulatory mechanism of the jaw as a hinge; second, the cross-linguistically predominant pattern of consonant-consonant metathesis results in the more posterior consonant preceding the more anterior one; and third, the partially implosive air mechanism of many labial-velar stops requires that a labial release follow the velar one. Finally, for labial-velars which are reflexes of *K⁰, the synchronic gestural order may reflect the order of the proto-segment's closure and release. Thus the asynchrony of labial and velar gestures in [kp] can be attributed to a confluence of several factors, all targeting the same direction of asymmetry.

Rachel Channon (University of Maryland-College Park)

The protracted inceptive verb inflection & phonological representations in ASL

The protracted inceptive inflection lengthens the verb's beginning hand posture and means the beginning of an event is lengthened. Brentari 1998 claims: (1) The uninflected verb has two timing units. (2) Protracted inceptive gemanitizes the first one. (3) A single timing unit representation fails because it cannot represent distinctly the inflected and uninflected verbs. The protracted inceptive is temporally iconic (Taub 1997): The lengthened event is mirrored by the lengthened symbol. Iconicity means that an indeterminately large number of protractions are possible, such as protracted middle and protracted-middle-of-the-beginning. Additional inflections mean additional timing units, so the number of timing units is indeterminately large. But timing units should be numerable. Therefore, a multiple timing unit representation for these inflections fails. Brentari has shown that a single timing unit must fail. Since any phonological representation must have either a single or multiple timing unit, there is no possible phonological representation for these iconic inflections. This result is examined with respect to a proposal for a class of predictably iconic elements in sign languages without phonological representations.

Hyuntahk Chay (Ball State University)

Central approximant variant of /l/ in American English

(* For convenience, [L] is used to represent central approximant variant of /l/.)
Conventionally it is claimed that English /l/ has four allophones shown in 1 depending on the environments in which they occur:

1. a. light [l]: e.g. lip, lake, lap
b. velaric [l]: e.g. hill, help, wolf!
c. vocalized as u/ð/: e.g. film, kiln,! realm!
d. deleted: e.g. salmon, folk, balk!

This well-known variation of /l/, however, does not provide an appropriate explanation for the central approximant variant of /l/ phoneme in some dialects, including eastern Indiana dialect, attested in /IC/ clusters after mid-vowels (µ, L, ð, o) as in 2:

2. a. help [h µL(p)], realm [r µLm]!
b. pulse [pLLs], bulge [bLLj]
c. cold [kouLd], solve [souLv]
d. palatalize [pÉrLaiz], penalize [p µLaiz] (in fast speech)

An experiment based on the words and phrases with /IC/ clusters recorded by 44 English native speakers (30 from eastern Indiana and 14 from eastern and southern parts of America) shows that syllable-final /l/ tends to be pronounced as an approximant after mid-vowels, especially mid-central vowels ð, L/. The experiment also reveals that the degrees of vocalization/approximantization are closely related to the properties of the consonant following /l/ in /IC/ clusters. The paper concludes with the claim that vowel height as well as backness of the vowels should be considered in order to explain properly the variation of /l/ in some dialects of American English. ! !

Adriann Cheek (University of Texas, Austin)

ASL handshape variation: Production & perception point to coarticulation

The literature on American Sign Language (ASL) handshapes presents cases in which handshape varies as a function of the neighboring handshape (e.g. Wilbur 1987, Liddell & Johnson 1989, Sandler 1993). Through a series of production and perception experiments, I show that the synchronic handshape variation found in ASL is characteristic of phonetic coarticulation, not phonological assimilation. The experiments discussed in this paper also support an instrumental, laboratory phonology approach to sign language research.
In Selayarese, an Indonesian language, mid vowels are lax only at the end of a prosodic word (1) or preceding a [-ATR] vowel (2). (Square brackets indicate prosodic-word edge and capital letters indicate [-ATR] value.)

(1) a. tin'ro] 'sleep'  
   b. tin'ro]# kan 'We (excl.) sleep'
(2) a. pOE] 'spear'  
   b. poke' +ku] 'my spear'

The above robust generalization, however, is challenged by the data in 3. Note that the forms in 3a are one of the two alternatives for realizing the 3rd person singular verbs, which may also be pronounced with an overt absolutive suffix i (3b). Such an alternation, however, is allowed only when the stem contains a final mid vowel, as shown by the ungrammatical forms in 4. Moreover, although i in 3b is a stress-neutral suffix, mid vowels in the stem surface as [+ATR].

(3) a. tin'ro] * tin'ro] 'she/he/it sleeps'
   b. tin'ro]# i * tin'ro]# i 'she/he/it sleeps'
(4) a. so'ro]# i * so'ro]# i 'she/he/it pushes'
   b. ba'llu]# i * ba'llu] 'She/he cooks'

Three approaches will be compared: serial, O-O correspondence, and paradigmatic antifaithfulness. Additional data argue that antifaithfulness is the best account for the seeming exceptions in 3.

Christine Sungeun Cho (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Prenominal/postnominal quantifiers in Korean*

In Korean, postnominal quantifiers and their associated nominal are marked with the same case.

(1) a. haksayng-tul-i motwu-ka wus-ess-ta  
   b. Mary-ka haksayng-tul-ul twul-ul pwul-ess-ta
   student-PL-NOM all-NOM laugh-PAST-DECL Mary-NOM students-PL-ACC two-ACC call-PAST-DECL
   'All the students laughed.'
   'Mary called two students.'

In 1a, the quantifier, motwu 'all', is marked with nominative case, like subjects. In 1b, the quantifier, twul 'two', is marked with accusative case, like objects. However, when these quantifiers occur in nominative positions, they are morphologically different. More importantly, they do not show case agreement.

(2) a. motun-*ka haksayng-tul-i wus-ess-ta  
   b. Mary-ka twu-*>lu] haksayng-tul-ul pwul-ess-ta
   all-NOM student-PL-NOM laugh-PAST-DECL Mary-NOM two-ACC student-PL-ACC call-PAST-DECL
   'All the students laughed.'
   'Mary called two students.'

I argue that DPs with prenominal and postnominal quantifiers have very different structures. Specifically, a Korean DP with a postnominal quantifier is a form of small clause construction in which the quantifier serves as a primary (not a secondary) predicate (3a). By contrast, a Korean DP with a prenominal quantifier is a structure of modification, with quantifier serving as an attributive adjunct (3b).

(3) a. [DP... [SC haksayng-tul-i motwu-ka]]  
   b. [DP motun [DP haksayng-tul-i]]

Sook Whan Cho (Harvard University/Sogang University)  
*Obligatory optional subjects & subject-modal agreement in child Korean*

This paper investigates how the null and overt subjects in Korean children's early speech relate to the grammatical system emerging as children begin to produce a modal suffix appropriately in agreement in person with its co-occurring subject. For this purpose, longitudinal data from three Korean monolingual children between ages 10 months and 36 months are analyzed. It would be of main interest in this study to investigate whether and how change in topic recoverability and verb modality relates to subject use in Korean children. Preliminary findings indicate that subject use in Korean children is different qualitatively from that in children acquiring other languages like English. First, Korean children did not have an optional subject stage before 19 months of age; subjects were missing almost completely in the earliest speech. Second, overt subjects did not increase in a gradual manner; rather, subjects were overtly used redundantly and inadequately initially and elided gradually and appropriately later. In this paper, the simultaneous emergence of modals and a gradual decrease of pragmatically redundant subjects is taken as evidence demonstrating that the onset of subjects in Korean children is a function of an interaction between language-universal topic recoverability and Korean-particular subject-modal agreement.

Taehong Cho (University of California-Los Angeles)  
*Prosodically conditioned vowel-to-vowel coarticulatory resistance in English*

The phonetic realization of segments is known to vary with prosodic structure. However, coarticulatory effects under high-level prosodic conditions--e.g. sentential stress and prosodic phrasal boundary--have not been systematically examined. The current study
focuses on effects of these high-level prosodic conditions on vowel-to-vowel (V-to-V) coarticulation. We hypothesize that vowels in prosodically stronger positions resist coarticulation (resistance) and at the same time have more influence on neighbors (aggression). To test this, we analyzed electromagnetic articulography data from six American English speakers. Several major points emerge. First, the degree of V-to-V coarticulation varies with intervening prosodic boundaries—vowels resist coarticulation across higher prosodic boundaries. Second, vowels resist coarticulation when they are accented, but in an asymmetric way—there is no effect of V1 (preboundary) accent on coarticulatory patterns while coarticulatory resistance is greater when V2 (postboundary) is accented than when it is unaccented. Third, in some cases vowels tend to be coarticulated more with accented neighboring vowels than with unaccented ones, but the opposite is true in other cases, showing the complexity of coarticulatory aggression effect due to interactions between stress and prosodic boundary. Finally, coarticulatory resistance is not strongly correlated with duration, showing its independence of temporal distance.

Barbara Citko (State University of New York-Stony Brook)

Against a vehicle change account of reconstruction asymmetries in relative clauses

Munn 1994 shows that relatives do not show Principle C effects:
1) Collectors buy the portraits of Picasso; that he painted in the Blue period.
2) ...he painted the portraits of Picasso

Safir 1999 attributes the grammaticality of 1 to a vehicle change mechanism which replaces the reconstructed name with a pronoun, thus voiding a Principle C effect.

This talk points out three problems with the vehicle change account of the lack of Principle C effects in relative clauses. First, vehicle change does not explain the contrast between relative clauses and wh-questions with respect to Principle C reconstruction. Second, it does not explain why Principle C effects re-emerge when reconstruction is forced, for example, by idiom interpretation. Third, it wrongly predicts the emergence of Principle B effects in relative clauses.

J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University)

L2 interlanguage formation & pidginization

This paper describes a case of naturally learned Spanish under highly restricted input. The structure of this fairly stable interlanguage is accounted for by appealing to the interplay between mutual linguistic accommodation, typological distance between the native and the target languages, and universal linguistic tendencies (Thomason & Kaufman 1988). In terms of linguistic structure, the speaker's speech is pidgin-like. The reasons for and against considering it a pidgin will be examined. The argument that individual solutions to language genesis cannot be pidgins is discussed in light of the individual solutions (as opposed to community solutions) found in Hawai’ian pidgin English (cf. Bickerton 1983). It will be proposed that the difference between individual interlanguage formation and pidginization is one of degree, not of category.

Abigail C. Cohn (Cornell University)

Phonological patterns & phonetic manifestations of moraic structure in English

Based on phonological patterns in English, I review the arguments leading us to conclude unequivocally that the mora is indeed phonologically motivated and that moraic structure is phonetically manifested in a systematic fashion. A central observation is that the tense-lax vowel distinction of English can be insightfully captured in moraic terms, with the tense vowels and diphthongs analyzed as trimoraic and the lax vowels as monomoraic. Phonetic evidence provides further support for the conclusion that moraic structure, and not segmenthood or timing units, best captures these patterns. The mapping of moras to phonetic duration is systematic, despite the fact that factors contributing to duration can yield a nontransparent relationship. In a limited set of monosyllabic words, English allows superheavy syllables. A range of phonological evidence supports the conclusion that monosyllables consisting of a non-low tense vowel or diphthong followed by a liquid are trimoraic (e.g. file or fire in contrast to fine). Noteworthy is the fact that the number of moras is not predictable from the number of segments. Results of an acoustic study provide additional evidence for this representation of these liquid rimes, supporting the hypothesis that trimoraic rimes will show longer overall duration than similar bimoraic ones.

Sonia Colina (Arizona State University)

No word-final epenthesis in the synchronic phonology of Spanish

The final vowel of Spanish forms like parte 'part' has been traditionally analyzed as the result of word-final epenthesis (FE) (Harris 1986, Eddington 1995, Harris 1999). In this paper, however, we argue against FE; we propose that, synchronically, word final -e is a terminal element (TE) and that there is no active process of FE (no FE). The main argument in favor of the FE proposal is that, whereas TE -a, and -o can be preceded by any consonant/consonant cluster (e.g. himno 'hymn', columna 'column'; polno 'pole', colna 'tail'), -e follows consonants and clusters not permitted in word final position (e.g. solemn-e 'solemn'), but it is not common after consonants which are allowed in word-final position (e.g. prole 'progeny') (Harris 1986:113). We argue that the distributional argu-
ment is a weak one since gaps in the lexicon do not always result from rule application. The alternative analysis (no FE), however, has desirable consequences for accounts of other controversial aspects of the phonology, such as plural formation (Foley 1967; Saltarelli 1970; Contreras 1977; Harris 1970, 1987, 1991), the exceptionality of plural epenthesis vs exceptionless initial epenthesis, and diminutivization.

**Jeff Connor-Linton** (Georgetown University)  
**Stephanie J. Stauffer** (Georgetown University/Center for Applied Linguistics)  
**SLA data online: An invitation & discussion of potentials & challenges**

Linguists have long recognized the value of large collections of language data, stored electronically for easy search, retrieval, and analysis. Recently, applied linguists have begun to make systematic collections of language learner data in order to trace patterns of development in children and adults, to pinpoint systematic errors in the usage of instructed language learners, and to create pedagogical materials tailored to the needs of specific groups of students. The presenters are developing an online database of SLA data to provide global access to an easily accessible, ever-expanding repository and promote sharing of data, data coding heuristics, and research methods. Users of the data will be encouraged to post results of their analyses, as well as marked-up versions of the data they have analyzed. Researchers may link their own data to the site, encouraging replication studies and meta-analyses. Demonstration analyses and pedagogical uses of language learner datasets will be developed and presented over the Internet. This poster will highlight the potential of such an online database to the SLA community, outline the issues involved (such as the development of data mark-up standards), discuss possible solutions, and invite ideas and participation from interested researchers.

**Ellen Contini-Morava** (University of Virginia)  
**The difference between zero & nothing: Swahili noun class prefixes 5 & 9/10**

Swahili nominal prefixes indicating gender class and number are usually overt, e.g. *ki-kapu/vi-kapu* 'basket/baskets'. However, for Classes 5 and 9/10 (traditional Bantu numbering) the most frequent alternant is said to be zero. I will argue that only the Cl. 5 prefix should be analyzed as zero, i.e. a meaningful absence (Jakobson 1939); Cl. 9/10 nouns simply lack a prefix. Evidence: (1) Cl. 5 nouns are differentiated for singular and plural, whereas Cl. 9/10 nouns are not. (2) Cl. 9/10 initial nasal is more assimilated to the following stem than other nasal prefixes. (3) Cl. 9/10 initial nasal is sometimes retained in derived forms, suggesting analysis as part of the stem. (4) The Cl. 5 zero prefix is used productively to derive augmentative nouns from nouns of other classes, but the initial nasal–zero of Cl. 9/10 is not used for any productive derivations. The availability of the prefixless Cl. 9/10, outside the normal noun class and number systems of Swahili, helps preserve the coherence of the noun class system as a whole and makes possible the use of zero to convey meaning in the case of Cl. 5.

**Katherine Crosswhite** (University of Rochester)  
**Syllabicity & moraacity in Dihovo Macedonian**

In most dialects of Macedonian, including the standard literary language, stress placement is not quantity-sensitive: Default stress is either on the antepenultimate syllable (standard Macedonian) or on the penult (some dialects). In this talk, I will examine a Macedonian dialect that has developed quantity sensitivity: Default stress placement is on the third mora from the end of the word. Furthermore, in this dialect (spoken in the village of Dihovo) sonority restrictions placed on the set of segments may occupy the second mora position of any syllable: Basically, only vowels or glides may occupy this position. This provides an interesting case for investigating the relationship between syllabicity and moraacity since the meraic elements of Dihovo Macedonian form a proper subset of the syllabic segments. That is, the segment /t/ can be syllabic in this dialect, but does not contribute weight when found in the coda. Based on this evidence, I argue that sonority restrictions on syllabicity and moraacity must be formally distinct.

**Patricia Cukor-Avila** (University of North Texas)  
**‘She say’, ‘she go’, ‘she be like’: Verbs of quotation over time in African American Vernacular English**

Over the past 30 years the use of *say/said* as the main verbs of quotation (VQ) in English has rapidly diminished, first giving way to *go/went* and more recently to *be like*, the latter form having become the first choice of younger speakers to introduce direct speech. This rapid expansion of *be like* has been well documented for white teenagers (cf. Butters 1980, 1982; Blythe et al. 1990; Romaine & Lange 1991; Tagliamonte & Hudson 1999). Recent apparent time research on the use of *be like* in a Philadelphia African American speech community (Sanchez & Charity 1999) suggests a similar generational preference for *be like* over other quotatives such as *say* or *go*, and that this change is being led by males. Their study further suggests that the use of zero and other verbs of quotation (i.e. *scream, holler, wonder*) are more common in the speech of older generations. The present study extends the research initiated by Sanchez and Charity 1999, investigating quotatives in real time data from rural African Americans in Texas. Specifically, this study documents the distribution of the VQ forms by gender and age, focusing on the types of quotatives used by different generations in the community and within the same family. Additional data presented focus on change over time in VQ use by two teenagers, suggesting that like other grammatical changes in their speech, the increase in the use of *be like* correlates to a change in their social orientation and identity from rural to urban.
M. Eleanor Culley (University of Virginia)  
Western Apache language ideologies: Local perspectives on language loss & maintenance  
(Session 18)

This paper describes a web-based Western Apache language education program, which the author participated in, and its critics in the local speech community. I argue that controversies surrounding this and similar programs are motivated by conflicting language ideologies centered in the school system and in Apache homes, respectively. Programs in local schools become controversial because their approach to language maintenance does not address the meaning of language loss as it is understood from the perspective of Apache families and homes. For the latter, ‘language’ is an expression of human relationship, in particular that between family members. ‘Language loss’ is envisioned not as the loss of the language itself but of the relationships from which it springs, and it indexes the weakening of relations in the family and the disruption of family-centered pedagogy. The schools in some quarters are seen as contributing to this; consequently, efforts to teach Apache in the schools potentially exacerbates what is perceived to be the core problem of language loss in the family. I conclude by arguing that local meanings should factor importantly in how linguists, educators, and other scholars concerned with minority language communities understand problems of language endangerment as well as in the formulation of solutions.

Suzanne Curtin (University of Southern California)  
Liquid co-occurrence restrictions in Javanese  
(Session 2)

The OCP (Leben 1973, McCarthy 1986, Mester 1986) often bans all co-occurrences of like elements within some domain. However, Javanese displays a weaker effect. Tautomorphemic (near-) identical liquids are banned from co-occurring in certain configurations (*lVCV, *rVCV, *rVVC) but are permitted in others (IVVC, rVrC, lVrC). I develop an optimality-theoretic account of Javanese liquids where the OCP is violated only when compelled by conflict with positional prominence constraints. A ban across all liquid pairs is expressed by the generalized OCP (Suzuki 1998). Identities (liquid) (Beckman 1998, Lombardi 1999) outranks the GOCP permitting complete identity in onset positions. Partially identical liquids occur only when /l/ precedes /r/ resulting from a structural complexity distinction: Laterals have complex major place structure in contrast to simple place for rhotics (Walsh-Dickey 1997). Cases of partial identity arise from concatenating the GOCP with a requirement that marked structure be in a prosodically strong position (Zoll 1996). Javanese displays relativized positional markedness: Complex segments must occur in prosodically stronger positions than simple ones. Central to this account is the notion of a violable OCP conflicting with positional faithfulness. Partial identity is explained by the structural complexity of liquids, and the concatenation of relativized positional markedness with the GOCP.

Regna Darnell (University of Western Ontario)  
Americanist linguistics as handmaiden to ethnology  
(Session 33)

This paper will contextualize the Boasian/Americanist tradition in terms of dictionary, grammar, and texts by ethnologists with minimal training in linguistics, collaborations with native speakers, the role of fieldwork in defining the place of linguistics in four-field anthropology, and the separation of linguistics from anthropology with professionalization of the former. I argue that this Americanist linguistics continues to have a specific and unique role in the North American discipline of linguistics.

Catherine Evans Davies (University of Alabama)  
To what extent can we change our accents and/or dialects?  
(Session 24)

 Whereas bidialectalism, in particular 'additive bidialectalism' (Sato 1989), has been promoted as a goal for students in the public schools who are non-mainstream-English speakers, recent work by Lippi-Green (1997) takes the position that true bidialectalism is in fact a rarity if not an impossibility, and that even changing one's accent may be problematic. Speakers of stigmatized varieties might be assumed to have a strong motivation to change their accents/dialects; even if covert prestige is operative, instrumental motivation could lead a speaker to try to achieve modification for certain purposes in certain contexts. Southern vernacular speakers, especially Alabamians, are clearly stigmatized (cf. American tongues, Preston 1989). This paper begins an inquiry, within a qualitative sociolinguistic framework (Johnstone 2000), into the nature of bidialectalism by presenting data on Alabamians who define themselves as bidialectal. The basic data are taperecorded ethnographic interviews, which include (1) a personal history focused on sociolinguistic contexts; (2) a discussion of role models for speech; (3) assessments of the effects of mass media; (4) the origins and development of the motivation to change accent and/or dialect; (5) the techniques used to make changes; (6) specific conscious linguistic modifications (in terms of phonology, morphology, lexicon, grammar, and/or pragmatics); and (7) samples of speech from different contexts. It may be that these case studies represent highly unusual individuals whose linguistic abilities provided the means for success within the educational system and access to higher education and also the ability to retain the home accent/dialect as part of their identity.
This paper sheds new light on conditions governing extraction from NPs. It will show, contrary to general wisdom, that extraction out of NP objects is generally disallowed (even when definiteness effects are accounted for). Rather, extraction from object NPs is found to be limited to NPs which project argument structures (Grimmshaw 1990, Pustejovsky 1991). We will show that: (1) NPs lacking argument structure do not permit wh-extraction at all, and (2) NPs having agentive structure permit extraction even when they are definite. The contrast in 1 illustrates the former claim, and the data in 2 support the latter.


The extraction in 1a is licensed because the extracted element is an argument of the noun picture, which is not the case in 1b. In 2, verbs such as write or finish activate the noun's agentive structure (Pustejovsky 1991, 1995; Jackendoff 1997), and wh-extraction becomes possible even out of the definite NP that book about.

Daniel Davis (University of Michigan-Dearborn)
Zeuss & the redefinition of Celtic linguistics 1850-1900

The period 1850-1900 saw the academic foundation of the modern subject of Celtic linguistics. Johann Kaspar Zeuss's Grammatica Celtica, published in 1853, was the first text to make use of the advances in comparative philology in the early 19th century, applying this method to an extensive corpus of manuscript materials in the Celtic languages to formulate a detailed and comprehensive comparative grammar. This mainstream of Celtic philology is elaborated by John Rhys in Lectures on Welsh philology (1877), Marie Henri d'Arbois de Jubainville in Études grammaticales sur les langues celtiques (1881), and Whiteley Stokes in Celtic declension (1885). Zeuss's impact was not only on purely linguistic studies but also inspired literary and ethnological research. Matthew Arnold used Zeuss as the basis for his linguistic discussion of Celtic in the context of literary studies. Arnold develops a theory of Celtic literature based on an ethnolinguistic definition of the Celtic peoples which includes the English and their literature in his work On the study of Celtic literature (1867). An ethnological and philological approach is given a popular treatment by Thomas de Courcy Atkins in The Kelt or Gael: His ethnography, geography, and philology (1892). Despite these fundamental changes in the subject, earlier traditions of the historical study of the Celts with emphasis on language are continued in John Jones Thomas's Britannia Antiquissima, or, a key to the philology of history (sacred and profane) (1860), notable for its publication in Australia. Neo-druidic themes receive attention in John Williams's Gomer; or, a brief analysis of the language and knowledge of the ancient Cymry (1854). These texts indicate that understanding and acceptance of Zeuss's work did not occur instantaneously but took place gradually as the new methods and approaches displaced these earlier modes of study.

Elizabeth Dayton (University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez)
The use of AAVE be2-ing to convey stereotypes

This paper examines African American Vernacular English (AAVE) be2-ing as in example 1. It develops the argument that be2-ing with bare plural human subject NPs forms generic sentences which are used to present human behavior as fixed or unvarying and to convey stereotypes involving conceptions of norms or typical behavior. The argument builds on the observation that be2-ing is favored by unbounded subject NPs and on the view that while stativity is an element of the semantic core of be2, be2-ing, apectually, signals unboundedness with habituality as an aspectual use. The argument is based on an examination of 75 tokens of be2-ing with subject NPs with common noun head-nouns and a subset of 30 tokens with bare NPs. These tokens are examined within a wider context of 647 tokens of be2-ing collected during four and half years of participant-observation research in Philadelphia's African American community. They are supplemented by tokens such as example 2 collected from hip-hop comedies and action films.

(1) That's how it be on the subway. Guys be lookin' down somebody's throat. (M 20s--Philadelphia)
(2) Women be trippin', man.

The paper contributes research to AAVE be2-ing and calls attention to cross-dialectal variation in the uses to which generics are put.

Michel DeGraff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Against creole genesis as 'abnormal transmission'

It is often claimed (e.g., in classic treatises and popular textbooks) that creole languages emerge 'nongenetically' through some abnormal 'break in transmission' whereas noncreole languages evolve 'genetically' via 'normal' transmission. The litmus test is primarily structural: abnormal/broken/nongenetic 'transmission' implicates 'significant discrepancy between the degree of lexical correspondence and the degree of grammatical correspondence' (Thomason & Kaufman 1998:206). The classic creole genesis scenarios also postulate sui-generis ('abnormal') developmental processes, e.g. a pidginization process that eschews (virtually) all morphology (Jespersen 1922, Hjelmslev 1938, Bickerton 1988, Seuren & Wekker 1986, McWhorter 1998, Seuren 1998, etc.). I question the textbook orthodoxy, using Haitian Creole (HC) data. Sociohistorically, HC is a prototypical creole. Abstracting away
from substratum-cum-language-shift effects (which are documented beyond creole genesis), a preliminary comparison of HC and French morphosyntax provides no STRUCTURAL basis for the aforementioned dualism. Certain 'discrepancies' in French and English diachrony seem as 'significant' as in HC diachrony. Furthermore, HC morphology argues against a pan-creole morphological 'break in transmission' (qua affixless-pidgin stage); see http://web.mit.edu/linguistics/www/degraff/festschrift.pdf. UG itself offers no conceptual room for any fundamental (diachronic) opposition between creoles and noncreoles. Assuming parameter-setting, acquisition is not 'transmission' but UG-guided (re-)creation with contingent, limited, and heterogeneous PLD. 'Language creation' happens everywhere and always.

Daniel A. Dinsen (Indiana University)  
Kathleen M. O’Connor (Indiana University)  
An optimality theoretic solution to the puzzle-puddle-pickle problem

The classic puzzle-puddle-pickle problem in acquisition is reconsidered for its implications for optimality theory. The problem has centered on the debate over the substance of children's underlying representations and the characterization of interacting error patterns which, when lost, result in new overgeneralization. While several aspects of this problem would appear to challenge basic tenets of optimality theory, it is argued that a unified account is in fact available, consistent with the facts and assumptions of acquisition. The solution is shown to require no restrictions on underlying representations and to provide for the loss of error patterns and the introduction of new overgeneralization errors by one and the same mechanism, namely the minimal demotion of markedness constraints, with the reranking motivated on the basis of positive evidence alone. It is further argued that optimality theory offers new insight into when overgeneralization is and is not expected to occur in acquisition. [Supported by NIH DC01694.]

Lise Dobrin (University of Virginia)  
The morphological status of Arapesh plurals

Arapesh noun classification canonically pairs a singular noun ending in a particular phonological segment with a plural form ending in a different segment or sequence, e.g. $p \sim s$ as in *cups ~ *cuss 'leaf'; $r \sim guW$ as in *aur ~ aguW 'mosquito' (sing. ~ pl.). But such one-to-one formal correspondences are only idealizations. Many classes exhibit a strikingly wide latitude in what counts as a 'formally appropriate' plural, and, in the most dramatic cases, the number of plural patterns approaches the number of nouns in the class. Moreover, morphosyntactically inert echoes of these noun-final patterns are frequently found noun internally, e.g. *bapur ~ basuguW 'species of bird', where they exhibit much of the same kinds of formal variation found noun-finally. So how can we express the unity of the Arapesh plurals, which are crucially referenced in noun class assignment, while at the same time acknowledging their formal variability and the fact that they span both rules and listed elements? The Arapesh plurals must be understood as radial categories, schematic knowledge structures organized around a prototypical form. Peripheral forms are then motivated as category members by sharing features within a network of family resemblances.

Bethany K. Dumas (University of Tennessee)  
Network English: Fact or fantasy?

The term 'network English' is generally presumed to denote a highly uniform variety of spoken English used canonically by network newscasters, a 'variety of English relatively free of marked regional characteristics; the ideal norm aimed for by national radio and television network announcers' (Wolfram & Schilling-Estes 1998:358) or a 'centrally defined and regulated speech style heard from the mouths of news readers and announcers from coast to coast' (Willmorth 1988:1). Its existence has been questioned by commentators who have pointed out that it cannot seriously be suggested that Dan Rather, Tom Brokaw, and Peter Jennings share phonological and grammatical characteristics (Preston 1993). By such a measure, there is no 'network English' as defined above. But there are other possible criteria. Perhaps network newscasters whose spoken English displays some clear regional features also exhibit features atypical of their home patterns. Or perhaps they deviate from regional patterns in similar ways, perhaps by aiming at shared target features of grammar or pronunciation or by avoiding other features. Such criteria were explored in an attempt to discover whether network newscasters share enough features to warrant use of the term 'network English'. The author reports the results of a survey of information gathered from on-air recordings and records of early training of network broadcasters and expects to be able to identify some similarities among network newscasters sufficient to account for the popular perception that '[t]here is a significant commonality among the sorts of US accents one hears on TV'.

Jason D. Duncan (Pennsylvania State University)  
Constituency & phrase structure in Spanish wh- relative clauses

Research on the syntax of relative clause (RC) constructions has been centered around the debate between two competing approaches: wh-dependency analyses, i.e. RCs are adjunction structures and head raising analyses, i.e. RCs are syntactic complements of an external determiner. This paper argues that a wh-dependency approach allows for a more straightforward and elegant account of RC structure in light of constituency and phrase structure facts in Spanish. Consider 1-3:
(1) Esos libros, los cuales compré ayer, están en mi oficina.
    'Those books, which I bought yesterday, are in my office.'

(2) [CP [DP esos [CP [DP₃ [NP₃ libros]]] los cuales t₃] [IP compré t₃ ayer]][VP...]

(3) [CP [DP esos [NP₃ libros]][CP [DP₃ [NP₃ cuales]]] [IP compré t₃ ayer]][VP...]

A head raising analysis of 1, shown in 2, does not conform to traditional definitions of syntactic constituency nor to native speaker intuitions about constituency. Example 2 also leaves the status of the definite article los unresolved. However, a wh-dependency analysis of 1, shown in 3, eliminates both problems. That is, 3 yields the expected constituency facts and accounts for the definite article without positing the presence of any additional projections.

Nancy C. Elliott (Southern Oregon University)  
(Session 22)  
Variation & change in the pronunciation of syllable-coda /r/ in 20th century American film speech

Much has changed in the performed speech of Hollywood film stars since talking pictures began. In the five decades between the early 1930s and the late 1970s, rhotic pronunciation of syllable-coda /r/ in American film speech went from expected and normal to rare and specialized. A steady decline in rhoticity is seen in the averaged behavior of groups from each decade and also in the behavior of individuals across time. Speakers from rhotic and nonrhotic backgrounds differ in their ability to imitate the expected norm, but both groups follow the pattern of change. In addition to temporal variation there is sociolinguistic variation correlated with gender, accommodation, and portrayals of status, moral qualities, and in a few cases, regional origin. The shape of the change differs by gender, with actresses far more nonrhotic than actors in films of the 1930s and 1950s, and romantic pairings in the early decades of film generally consisting of a more r-less female with a more r-full male. In subconscious demonstrations of actor solidarity, romantic leads and supporting players from Clark Gable and John Wayne to Bill Cosby and Carrie Fisher adjust their speech to the rhoticity levels of their co-stars in face-to-face interactions. Moreover, speakers shift rhoticity as their screen characters gain or lose status. Finally, villains remain relatively more r-less than 'good guys' throughout the five-decade period, and most portrayals of regional origin are not reflected in the rhoticity levels of the actors portraying those regional characters.

Alice Eriks-Brophy (University of Ottawa)  
Helen Goodluck (University of Ottawa)  
(Session 5)  
Advanced syntactic abilities in high-functioning individuals with Down Syndrome

We report on the receptive and expressive language abilities of two persons with Down Syndrome (DS): L, a 32-year-old woman, and M, a 30-year-old man. In different ways, both show syntactic abilities that exceed the 3-year-old level commonly reported for persons with DS. L did moderately well on an act-out comprehension battery (including passive, controlled PRO constructions and object gap constructions). In elicited storytelling she produced a coherent narrative thread, using some complex constructions. M did very poorly on the comprehension tests, but in the storytelling was loquacious. Although his narrative lacked cohesion, he used an array of correctly formed complex sentence types, including passive (which he failed in comprehension), relative clauses, tensed and untensed complements to verbs, and abundant adverbial clauses. These data are part of a study that aims to test the relation between reading ability in persons with DS and language development.

Thomas Ernst (Indiana University)  
(Session 4)  
Event structure, aspectual operators, & aspectual focus

Tenny 1992, Rapoport 1999, and others make a case for the syntactic representation of event structure, with aspectual type determined by arguments or functional heads. This paper shows that aspectual type may also be changed by an adjunct, unmediated by syntactic structure. Chinese postverbal manner phrases like de hen wenhe in Lao Li shuo de hen wenhe 'Lao Li speaks gently' have two special properties: (1) focus on the manner of the action, and (2) conversion of the sentence's aspectual type to state. The second property is shown, among other things, by DE's ungrammaticality in the progressive, just as for stative verbs: Compare Lao Li (*zai) hen lei 'Lao Li is (*is being) tired' and Lao Li (*zai) shuo de hen wenhe 'Lao Li speaks (*is speaking) gently'. Both 1 and 2 can be explained, respectively, if DE attracts the sentence's aspectual focus (Rapoport 1999) and makes the manner phrase into an aspectual operator, like duration modifiers (Swart 1998). Since such an aspectual effect is unusual for manner modification (unlike result phrases, for example), it is best taken as lexically based in DE and not structurally encoded (or on the verb, as DE is not a verbal suffix [Ernst 1996]).

Hiroyuki Eto (Nagano University/Georgetown University)  
(Session 32)  
George J. Adler's (1821-1868) treatise on Wilhelm von Humboldt's linguistic achievements

In Aspects of the theory of syntax (1965), Noam Chomsky claims that Wilhelm von Humboldt's 'Introduction' (1836) is 'famous but rarely studied'. Despite Chomsky's precise and comprehensive knowledge of Humboldt's linguistic views, this conclusion is not a perfectly appropriate judgment. In fact, the Introduction as well as other linguistic works of Humboldt were scrutinized and evaluated with high precision by George J. Adler some 100 years before the publication of Aspects. Adler was not primarily a Humboldt
specialist but a talented teacher of German who was famous in America for his widely used German textbooks and dictionaries. In his *Wilhelm von Humboldt’s linguistic studies* (1866), apparently the first study in America of Humboldt’s linguistic achievements, Adler deals with Humboldt’s linguistic theory, mostly in the ‘Introduction’, whose interpretation and explanation are still worth being the subject of close examination today. The present study examines this treatise by Adler, focusing on a comparative analysis of Adler’s remarks and Humboldt’s original statements, in order to evaluate Adler’s work of Humboldt’s linguistic theory, to confirm the existence of a high scholarly level Humboldt studies in 19th-century America, and further, to establish a new chapter in the history of the Humboldt reception in American linguistics.

**Betsy Evans** (Michigan State University)

*Attitudes of Montreal students towards varieties of French*

Sociolinguistic studies in the 1960s and 1970s revealed that Francophones in Québec suffered from linguistic insecurity with regard to the variety of French spoken in France. Research in the 1980s and early 1990s points to an emerging Québécois standard. By using perceptual dialectology methods established by Preston (1986), this study aims to gain insight into the current popular status of Québécois French among Montrealers with regard to other varieties of French and includes an examination of the perceptual dialect boundaries of Québec. In addition to information on the status of Québécois French, this study provides perceptual dialect maps of Québec, as currently, none exist. The respondents, Francophone students of English at a Montreal CEGEP, were asked to answer questionnaires and to indicate on blank maps of Quebec the places where people speak French differently. The mean scores of the respondents' ratings were subjected to a K-means cluster analysis and a Multi-Dimensional Scaling analysis. A composite map indicating the most salient regions for these respondents was created from the hand-drawn maps. The results indicate that these respondents are, in fact, not experiencing the linguistic insecurity found in earlier studies. They consider their variety of French as more pleasant than and as correct as Continental French and more pleasant and more correct than all other varieties of French surveyed. The hand-drawn maps described in this study provide information that has not been collected before about the cognitive dialect boundaries that exist for these respondents.

**Nigel Fabb** (University of Strathclyde)

*The relation between tense & aspect in Central Sudanic*

Central Sudanic languages (e.g. Ma'di) distinguish two kinds of root sentence syntax, differing in pronominal paradigms, verbal morphology, object-verb order, and negation particle. The standard claim (Longacre 1990, Tucker & Bryan 1966, Heine & Nurse 2000) is that this distinction encodes an aspectual distinction with tense derivative. I show that this is not true for Ma'di, where the syntactic distinction encodes a difference between nonpast and past tense. (I suggest that the evidence for the primacy of aspect is weak also in other languages in the group.) I show that aspectual meanings are secondary, though related, to the tense distinction: The present is always imperfective; the future and past are basically perfective (though there are ways of making them imperfective). This relates to the particle ra (optional in past and future, not in present), a 'generic completive' particle with assertive force but also giving a perfective meaning. Other sentence-final material can also force a future interpretation for nonpast through incompatibility with an imperfective meaning. I conclude by showing that ra is compatible with the present only if reduplicated, giving an iterative meaning. The 'imperfective' sentence with reduplicated ra expresses an ongoing sequence of actions which are individually complete.

**Nigel Fabb** (University of Strathclyde)

**Morris Halle** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*The delimitation of feet in metrical verse*

This paper presents a new theory of metrical structure in verse, developed from the account of stress and accent in Idsardi 1992. Metrical elements (syllables and morae) are grouped into feet by the insertion of right or left parentheses. A foot is constituted by the metrical elements to the right of a left parenthesis or to the left of a right parenthesis. A foot is thus defined by a single parenthesis, not by a matched pair of parentheses as in other metrical theories. Parentheses are inserted into the verse line by special rules belonging to a small, narrowly restricted set. The most important rules insert parentheses iteratively from one end of the line, skipping over two or three elements at a time. Different footings, i.e. different meters, result from different choices of parenthesis insertion rules, supplemented by a small number of well-formedness conditions. The central insight of the theory is that meters are based on rudimentary counting algorithms rather than on template matching. The theory is illustrated and defended by showing that it accounts correctly for metrical verse of all kinds, exemplified by English iambic pentameter, French alexandrin, classical hexameter, as well as Welsh and Irish syllable counting verse.

**Zsuzsanna Fagyal** (University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign)

*Articulatory phonetics for speaking machines: A brief history of teaching human sounds to automata from the Middle Ages to this day*

Despite their importance in ancient mythologies, speaking machines are relatively recent inventions. In the 17th century, Athanasius Kircher was the first to declare that it is theoretically possible to build a figure endowed with the power of moving its lips and tongues while emitting intelligible human sounds. In his work, elements of articulatory phonetics were presented for the first time as theor-
general background for the construction of such a device. Charles Sorel Sieur de Souvigny published the first description, in French, of such a multilingual speech synthesis system in 1667. Sorel envisioned a combination of consonants and vowels into syllables, words, and sentences, and raised the problem of coarticulation by calculating the number of speech units to store by a rudimentary "dictionary"--a rotating cylinder. Wolfgang von Kempelen (1791) is considered the first scientist to have actually built a speaking machine. His wooden box, whose construction necessitated outstanding knowledge of acoustic phonetics, pronounced vowels and consonants in isolation as well as a few words in German and French. The paper will relate these achievements to general phonetic knowledge published in grammar books and manuals.

**Paul D. Fallon** (Howard University)  
_Ejective phonology & factorial typology_  
(Session 17)

This paper proposes a constraint, *EJCODA, which prohibits ejectives from appearing in the coda. The interaction and ranking of this, along with markedness and faithfulness constraints, describes the five basic types of phonological phenomena found in a cross-linguistic survey of over 180 language varieties. The most common constraint resolution is deglottalization, in which ejectives lose their feature [constricted glottis], becoming a voiceless stop. In Klamath, for example, place preservation is more highly ranked than preservation of the laryngeal feature. Thus *EJCODA, IDENT-IO (Place) >> IDENT-IO (C.G.). Other languages, however, choose the opposite tactic by ranking laryngeal above place faithfulness, resulting in debuccalization. In Kashaya *EJCODA, IDENT-IO (c.g.) >> IDENT-IO (PLACE). This paper also provides support for Lamontagne and Rice's (1995) *MULTIPLE-CORRESPONDENCE (*MC) as applied to fission. In sum, the resolution of *EJCODA via deglottalization, debuccalization, fission, deletion, and preservation of ejectives may be accounted for by reranking of various constraints. The significance of this study lies in its application of factorial typology to explain the various cross-linguistic resolutions of constraints against ejectives in coda position. The predictions of OT constraint interaction are confirmed through careful empirical study of cross-linguistic variation.

**Fred Field** (California State University-Northridge)  
_Inflectional categories & category values in creoles & other contact languages_  
(Session 38)

Recent work in language contact is providing insight into mental processes associated with creolization and the emergence of bilingual language varieties. In both situations, two or more languages exist within a community, at times simultaneously switched 'on' in the heads of individuals. A tension is expected between underlying native languages (via transfer) and the acquisition of subsequent varieties. While original language morphosyntax typically survives in bilingual mixtures, substrate inflections are conspicuous by their absence in creolization. Apparently, learnability is a factor. It cannot be said, however, that inflectional categories are not learnable in second language acquisition, assumed to be at the base of creolization in current theories. Hence, the nature of inflectional categories comes into focus. This paper, therefore, discusses two issues: (1) To what extent can original/substrate systems influence emerging varieties? (2) How deeply can the lexifier/superstrate grammar be learned under social circumstances linked to various mixtures? It looks at a creole and bilingual mixture sharing the same lexical donor: Palenquero, a Spanish-lexicon creole spoken on the Caribbean coast of Colombia, and a variety of Nahual, spoken in the Malintzin region of central Mexico, which has borrowed extensively from Spanish, including subclasses of function words and some affixes.

**Colleen M. Fitzgerald** (State University of New York-Buffalo)  
_Vowel co-occurrence patterns in Buchan Scots English_  
(Session 8)

Buchan Scots English is spoken in the northern part of Scotland (Aberdeenshire). The vowel inventory exhibits unusual phonological behavior when compared to other English dialects. Vowels do not freely co-occur with each other; rather, they occur in limited distribution according to their features, especially with regard to back and round. The dialect exhibits vowel harmony, with the stressed vowel acting to control the vowel quality rightward in the phonological word. The phonological novelty of these phenomena makes them noteworthy both for phonologists and English dialectologists. One possible analysis might be to treat the co-occurrence restrictions as vowel reduction; full vowels would reduce in unstressed syllables. However, determining the quality of the reduced vowel is problematic. An additional problem is the harmonizing suffixes and function words. While vowel reduction is a process common in English dialects, this analysis rejects such an approach for Buchan Scots English. Instead, this paper argues that the best treatment is to treat Buchan Scots English as displaying vowel harmony, with the stressed vowel as the locus of harmony.

**Elaine J. Francis** (University of Hong Kong)  
**Stephen Matthews** (University of Hong Kong)  
_A multidimensional approach to the category verb in Cantonese_  
(Session 3)

Several studies highlight the significance of grammatical variation among members of the same lexical category (Croft 1991, Hopper & Thompson 1984, Francis 1999, Malouf 1998, McCawley 1982), calling into question the standard assumption that lexical categories are defined by a single set of syntactic features. In this paper, we present evidence showing a wide range of grammatical variation among members of the category 'verb' in Cantonese. We explain this variation using the multidimensional theory of lexical categories developed in Francis 1999 within the framework of autolexical grammar (Sadock 1991). For each lexical item, the theory allows inde-
Jingqi Fu (St. Mary's College of Maryland)
The headedness in compounds: A cross-linguistic distribution of the RHR & the reanalysis

Williams's (1981) claim that words are right-headed (the right hand rule [RHR]) has some obvious exceptions (French and Vietnamese compounds [Spencer 1991]). In this paper, based on the examination of a dozen languages of different types (Romance, Arabic, Turkish, Chinese, Vietnamese, and several Loloish languages of the Sino-Tibetan stock), we examine the sources of the left-headed compounds. It turns out that the left-headed compounds all have an equivalent phrase in a language. In these situations, phrases serve as input to words, via reanalysis. Rather than invalidating the RHR, we show that this kind of reanalysis is in complementary distribution with the RHR. The cross-linguistic distribution of the RHR and reanalysis is argued to depend on the richness of morphology and the headedness of phrases in a language. While the reanalysis is a default rule, the RHR is only found in morphologically rich languages with a head-initial pattern. The reanalysis is blocked due to a conflict between the headedness of words and headedness of phrases. Morphologically poor languages or head final languages create no such conflict. The morphology is then open to both the RHR, a strictly lexical rule, and the mechanism of taking phrases as input.

Andrew Garrett (University of California-Berkeley)
An alleged Old English vowel merger: New evidence from Wuthering Heights

It is standardly assumed that the Old English diphthong spelled ea merged with the long low front monophthong before the Middle English period in all dialects. This paper presents new evidence from Emily Bronte's 1847 novel Wuthering Heights, and related sources of data, to show that the standard assumption is false. Based on such data, I present a new account of the evolution of the relevant parts of the English vowel system.

Paul B. Garrett (California State University-Long Beach)
'Say it like you see it': Creole on the airwaves in St. Lucia, West Indies

In St. Lucia, a French creole (Kwéyòl) co-exists with the official language, English. Since St. Lucia’s independence in 1979, Kwéyòl has become increasingly valorized as a central feature of St. Lucian culture and nationhood, and is now commonly used in domains and contexts in which English formerly prevailed. One such domain is radio broadcasting; all three of St. Lucia’s radio stations now offer various programs in Kwéyòl. This can present certain problems, however, since standard broadcasting formats and genres (newscasts, formal interviews, etc.) tend to contrast or conflict with more traditional (i.e. informal, vernacular) modes of Kwéyòl usage. The result is that broadcasts may seem less than ‘authentically’ St. Lucian even when the language used is exclusively Kwéyòl. Some St. Lucian broadcasters are responding by experimenting with distinctively creole formats. One example is the news program D’rey kon’w wè’y (‘Say it like you see it’, or ‘Tell it like it is’), in which the host presents the local and international news not just in Kwéyòl but in a creole discursive style as well (e.g. by bantering with an on-air sidekick and inserting personal observations and opinions); he thereby infuses the bare facts of the news with evaluations and moral judgments from a local ‘folk’ perspective. Through analysis of recorded examples from this and other sources, this paper examines how the use of Kwéyòl on the airwaves is affecting the language and its status as well as the domain itself (as locally constituted). Also considered is the potentially important role of radio and other mass media in the ongoing development of Kwéyòl and other creole languages and in the integration of these languages and their speakers into local, regional, and global political economies of language and information.

Elena Gavrusheva (University of Iowa)
John Grinstead (University of Northern Iowa)
Semantic overgeneralization: Expletive negation in child Russian & Spanish

There has been much research into the role of generalization in child language learning (Pinker & Prince 1988, 1992). Specifically, it has been shown that generalization plays a role in the acquisition of inflectional morphology, inducing children to produce forms like 'foots' and 'breaked'. However, there has been little research into whether overgeneralization might be possible in the domain of semantic interpretation. The central questions posed in this study are: (1) Does generalization play a role in the domain of semantic interpretation? (2) If so, what implications for language learning could generalization have? We experimented to see whether Spanish and Russian children might overgeneralize standard sentential negation to special or irregular cases of negation, called 'expletive negation', in which the negative element does not confer a negative interpretation on the predicate. The results suggest that younger children (ages 4:2-4:) seem to interpret expletive negation as ordinary negation, unlike older children who behaved like adults. The paper explores a number of possible interpretations of these results including the role of aspect, pragmatics, and sentence processing considerations, in an attempt to determine what role, if any, generalization may play in developmental semantics.
Halkomelem Salish is a polysynthetic language; many affixes referencing nominals appear in the verb complex including agreement markers, transitive suffixes, applicative suffixes, and lexical suffixes (the Salishan equivalent of noun incorporation). One applicative suffix, -as, is used to form around a dozen verbs with three-place argument structure. The animate goal is encoded as the grammatical object. I present phonological and morphological evidence that the applicative suffix originated as the lexical suffix for 'face'. The metaphorical extension of 'face' to represent the entire human is not uncommon in the world's languages. Furthermore, forms for 'face' have grammaticized into applicative markers in at least two other languages—Mixtec and Zapotec. In the cross-linguistic literature on applicatives, cases of a V (usually meaning 'give') or a P (meaning 'to' or 'on') grammaticizing into an applicative marker have been noted. The case of 'face' shows that the category N can also grammaticize into an applicative marker.

Louis Goldstein (Yale University/Haskins Laboratories)
Competing recoverability factors & intergestural phasing in Russian stop clusters

Recent studies of intergestural coordination (Byrd 1992, 1996; Surprenant & Goldstein 1998; Chitoran et al. 2000) show that the degree of gestural overlap in clusters (C1C2) may be influenced by perceptual recoverability factors. In sequences where C1 is more back than C2, the C1 gesture may fail to be recoverable when overlap is extreme enough to eliminate acoustic release. The current study investigates the recoverability hypothesis in an articulometer study of Russian clusters. The data from three subjects included C1#C2 sequences with plain and palatalized stops. The measurements of gestural overlap reveal a strong effect of order of place in most of the clusters (/tp/ vs /pt/, /tп/ vs /pɭ/, /pk/ and /kp/ vs /kp/). The exceptional front-to-back clusters /tk/ and /tɭ/ exhibit less overlap than /kt/, particularly when C1 is palatalized. This phasing allows for a release burst, which has been shown to be crucial to the contrast /t/ vs /ɭ/ within words. The study confirms acoustic findings (Kochetov 1999, Zsiga 2000) and supports the hypothesis that phasing of stop gestures in Russian is influenced by recoverability requirements for both the primary and secondary constriction gestures.

Shelome Gooden (Ohio State University)
The role of 'tone' in Jamaican Creole reduplication

As alluded to in Gooden 1999, 'tone' has a function in the Jamaican Creole (JC) reduplication process. The primary goal here is to utilize acoustic analyses to give an adequate account of the facts concerning that function with respect to the different semantic notions expressed by reduplicated words. For example, in a type of intensive reduplication, 'tone' appears to crucially important for signaling the semantic interpretation, intensive (cf. Sylvain 1936 on Haitian Creole). In JC the ḳaiajala 'very yellow' has an identical segmental shape to Ḣaiajala 'yellowish' but clearly has distinct semantic properties. The factor which crucially differentiates between these forms, is the higher pitch associated with the reduplicant in Ḣaiajala. It is necessary to clarify (1) exactly what the nature of the 'tone' is in instances like these and (2) the range of semantic categories associated with 'tone' in JC reduplication. It is clear that there is a difference in the phonetic realization of reduplicated words which corresponds to a difference in meaning. It will be shown that the relative higher pitch of the reduplicant is associated with the reduplication process and has a morphological as well as a semantic function.

Matthew Gordon (University of California-Santa Barbara)
Nuclear pitch accent placement in Chickasaw

This paper reports on the system of nuclear pitch accent placement in Chickasaw (Munro & Ulrich 1984, Munro & Willmond 1994). There is characteristically one syllable in a Chickasaw sentence which carries the greatest prominence and highest pitch: the 'nuclear pitch accent' (Pirehumbert 1980). Statements end in a pitch rise, and the nuclear pitch accent falls on the final syllable. In questions, several phonological and morphological factors determine the location of the nuclear pitch accent. Questions end in a final pitch fall, and the pitch accent is situated on a syllable near the right edge, depending on the weight of the final three syllables. The situation is complicated further by morphological factors. Prefixes resist carrying the nuclear pitch accent unless the accent would otherwise fall on a short voweled final syllable. Accent placement is further complicated by the existence of morphologically specified pitch accents, 'grades' (Munro & Willmond 1994), which are also realized with high pitch. In cases where the nuclear pitch accent is predicted to fall on a syllable adjacent to a morpholexically specified pitch accent, the nuclear pitch accent is suppressed. If, however, at least one syllable separates the two accents, both occur.
Laurence Goury (Institute for Research and Development, Paris)  
Synchronical & diachronical aspects of tonology in Ndjuka

This paper will describe some aspects of tonology in Ndjuka in a synchronical and diachronical perspective. Whereas Saramaccan is well-known as a tonal language, very few things are said about this problem in the Ndjuka bibliography (see Huttar 1984, Migge 1998). The first part will show different features which allow the conclusion that Ndjuka actually is a tonal language: It shows isotonal words and tonological minimal pairs for example. The second part of the discussion will try to show how current tonological features can be explained historically by the mechanism of change in the syllable structure or by copying the European language's pitch system (in the case of Ndjuka, English and Portuguese). This is especially clear with the tone contour minimal pairs or the tonal pattern of Portuguese verbs.

Ana C. Gouvea (University of Maryland-College Park)  
David Poeppel (University of Maryland-College Park)  
Working memory metrics & the processing of relative & conjoined clauses

Experiments show that conjoined clauses (e.g. 1) are easier to process than relative clauses (2-5) and that subject-gap relatives (2, 3) are easier to process than object-gap relatives (4, 5). Several working memory explanations have been proposed for these differences. We tested conjoined clauses and object/subject relative clauses in center-embedded and right branching contexts in Brazilian Portuguese (BP) and English. We examined the processing differences caused by type of embedding (right x center) and type of extraction (subject/object) as well as the effect of conjoined clauses.

(1) The child is talking to the man and _ is pinching the woman.
(2) The child is talking to the man that _ is pinching the woman.
(3) The man that _ is pinching the woman is talking to the child.
(4) The child is talking to the man that the woman is pinching _.
(5) The man that the woman is pinching _ is talking to the child.

Using rapid serial visual presentation (200ms/word) we observed a cross-linguistic difference such that right-branching relatives were easier than center-embedded in English but not in BP. Both languages showed the object/subject contrast. Follow-up online experiments examine the same constructions.

Stéphane Goyette (University of Ottawa)  
Creoles of Arabia

What qualitative difference, if any, exists between creolization and language change (cf. Adone & Plag 1994) is a debate long hampered by the absence of a systematic exploration as to whether or not creolization might not have played a role in the genesis of languages or language families not normally considered creoles. As a consequence, it is possible that instances of creole-like development may indeed be cases of hitherto-undetected creolization rather than genuine similarities between the two processes. Versteegh (1984) aims to demonstrate that the expansion of Arabic caused the birth of various creolized forms of Arabic, whose subsequent interaction with the standard yielded the various varieties of Arabic spoken today. As the only book-length treatment purporting to show that creolization played a role in the evolution of a language not normally considered a creole, the lack of attention it has received on the part of creolists is astonishing. This presentation seeks, in part, to remedy this state of affairs. It is held that, as it stands, the thesis must be rejected. The chief typological changes undergone by Classical Arabic as it turned into the modern dialects are broadly identical to those which took place in the history of other Semitic languages, whose external histories preclude their ever having been creolized; more specifically, the evolution of Arabic nominal morphology is far more compatible with language change tout court than with creolization effects.

Michelle L. Gregory (University of Colorado-Boulder)  
Wouter Jansen (University of Groningen)  
Jason Brenier (State University of New York-Stony Brook)  
The prosodic characteristics of quotations & the introduction of quotations

In this study, we investigate the prosodic cues of direct quotes vs indirect quotes. Clark and Gerrig 1990 argues that direct quotes are language demonstrations while indirect quotes are descriptions. In the light of observations by many researchers that prosody is an important cue in determining discourse function, we expect this functional distinction to be reflected in the prosodic characteristics of each. To test whether prosody mirrors the direct-indirect distinction, we collected and labeled 26 examples of direct quotes, 17 instances of indirect, and 44 narrative speech segments from the Switchboard corpus. Statistical analyses indicate that these three
categories differ significantly with regard to pitch range. Specifically, we find that indirect quotes and narratives have similarities in range that are significantly different from direct quotes. Logistic regression indicates that there is pitch reset following direct quotes, but not indirect. Finally, we find that quotatives which introduce direct quotes are less likely to be accented and more likely to be marked by a phrase tone than those introducing indirect quotes. These results indicate that the direct-indirect distinction is in fact marked by prosody.

William Earl Griffin (University of Texas-Austin)  
(Session 9)  
Verb movement & cross-linguistic variation in the root infinitive stage

Our findings show there are significant cross-linguistic differences in the duration of the root infinitive stage (RIS) not only between null-subject languages (NSLs) and overt-subject languages (OSLs) but also between OSLs like Swedish, French, and Dutch. We also show an inverse correlation between the duration of the RIS and the overt movement properties of nonfinite verbs in the adult target languages being acquired: Languages which allow greater overt movement of nonfinite verbs have a shorter RIS. We propose an account of the RIS based on Griffin's (2000a, 2000b) feature dependence principle and feature acquisition principle. We show that such an analysis will not only allow for a principled account of cross-linguistic differences in the duration of the RIS but also allow for a principled explanation of the inverse correlation between the duration of the RIS and the verb movement properties in the adult languages being acquired.

Steven Gross (University of South Carolina)  
(Session 18)  
Not all functional morphemes are created equal: Evidence from first language attrition

The binary distinction between lexical and functional heads has long been taken for granted in syntactic and morphological theory. This paper presents evidence that the category composed of functional morphemes is not a homogeneous group in terms of production accuracy in language attrition contexts. The data for this paper come from a study of German immigrants who have gradually become English-dominant over a 40- to 50-year period due to intense language contact with English speakers. The production of two types of functional morphemes are examined: (1) determiners in noun phrases headed by status nouns and (2) subject agreement markers. The data show that while German agreement morphology is being maintained in the speech of these immigrants, noun phrases headed by status nouns are showing advanced signs of convergence to English in terms of determiner election. These results support the distinction between 'early' system morphemes and 'late' system morphemes made by the 4-M model (Myers-Scotton & Jake 2000). The explanation for these results hinges on the constraints imposed on production by the architecture of the human language processor: Early system morphemes and late system morphemes are activated at different levels and in different ways in language production.

Andrea Gualmini (University of Maryland-College Park)  
Stephen Crain (University of Maryland-College Park)  
(Session 9)  
Downward entailment in child language

Downward entailing functions license the logical inference from \( f(A \text{ or } B) \) to \( f(A) \) and \( f(B) \). To evaluate if young children know this property of downward entailment (DE), we conducted a truth value judgment task with 13 children (3;11 - 5;10). Children were presented with sentences like None of the pirates found the necklace or the jewel in a context in which a pirate had found the necklace. If children know the properties of the DE, they should interpret the sentence as in 1a and reject it in the context under consideration. By contrast, if children do not know the properties of the DE, they should interpret the sentence as in 1b and accept it.

(1) a. None of the pirates found the necklace and none of the pirates found the jewel.
   b. None of the pirates found the necklace or none of the pirates found the jewel.

Children rejected the target sentence 40 times out of 52 (77%), showing that children know the logical properties of DE.

Susan G. Guion (University of Oregon)  
Changing vowel systems of Quichua-Spanish bilinguals  
(Session 1)

This paper investigates the possibility that phonetic vowel space is a dynamic environment that can adapt to changing conditions. It is proposed that first language (L1) vowel space is reorganized in response to the acquisition of second language (L2) vowels. Vowel production data from 20 Quichua-Spanish bilinguals (varying ages) of L2 (Spanish) acquisition will be presented. Quichua has three vowels, traditionally transcribed as [i,a,u], and Spanish has five vowels [i,e,a,o,u]. Data were collected in Ecuador in the Otavalo area. The Quichua-Spanish bilinguals were recorded producing both Spanish and Quichua vowels in similar phonetic environments. The
data were normalized across talkers using an average F3 ratio methodology. Many speakers, mostly those with early age of acquisition, had F1 and F2 values for Spanish vowels that differed significantly from Quichua vowels. Other speakers were found to not distinguish the Quichua and Spanish vowels. The production of Quichua (L1) vowels differed across the groups. Those talkers who had acquired new phonetic categories for Spanish vowels produced Quichua vowels with different F1 and/or F2 values than those talkers who had not acquired Spanish vowels.

Christine Gunlogson (University of California-Santa Cruz)  
**Declarative questions**

This paper analyzes the use of declarative sentences to elicit yes/no responses, treating both rising and falling declaratives and comparing them to (rising) syntactic interrogatives. Intuitively, declaratives are less natural as questions than their interrogative counterparts, and falling declaratives are less question-like than rising ones. The analysis gives substance to intuitions about relative naturalness by characterizing the contextual conditions on declarative questions, showing that any context supporting the interpretation of a declarative as a question also allows the corresponding syntactic interrogative (but not vice versa), and any context supporting a falling declarative as a question supports the rising declarative version (but not vice versa). Declaratives are felicitous as questions only in contexts where it can be mutually inferred from the context that the addressee believes the proposition expressed; they cannot be neutral, as interrogatives can be. The intonational difference accounts for the wider distribution of rising vs falling declarative questions: Falling declaratives commit the speaker to the proposition while rising declaratives attribute commitment to the addressee, leaving the speaker's attitude open. The well-known 'echo question' use of rising declaratives emerges under the analysis as a proper subset of rising declarative uses.

Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma)  
Keith Johnson (Ohio State University)  
Durbin Feeling (University of Oklahoma)  
**Tone pattern & metrical effects in Cherokee nouns**

Our lexical statistical and acoustic phonetic data about Cherokee nouns suggest that lexical tone, and metrical prosodic processes operate simultaneously. Among the commonest tone patterns of underived nouns of 2-4 syllables, there is a strong preference for a contour of L-H-L. High tone in these nouns appears only in ultimate or penultimate position, suggesting a position of metrical prominence. We find that this putative stressed H is realized as a falling contour when H falls on the ultimate. The falling contour spans two syllables when the penultimate syllable is H. Our preliminary acoustic study compared noun tone patterns in citation forms, simple declarative sentences, yes/no cliticized question forms, and forms with a focus marker. The question form shows retention of the declarative tone pattern shape, but with a raised pitch range, while the focused form redistributes the tonal shape of the citation form over syllables to include the clitic. Interaction of these metrical patterns with lexical tonal specifications found in derived nouns will be discussed.

Tjerk Hagemeijer (University of Lisbon)  
**Aspects of negation in the Gulf of Guinea Creole**

The four genetically related Gulf of Guinea creoles (GGCs) (Santome, Angolar, Fa d’AmbÛ, and Principense) have not yet been systematically compared with respect to their negation patterns. Except for Principense's exclusive clause/utterance final negation, the GGCs typically express negation by means of two distinct morphemes, one in preverbal (na) and one in clause/utterance final position (fa/wa). The distribution of the clause/utterance marker, however, is subject to a number of constraints which are either language-specific or common to the creoles. These markers are able to cross some types of (affirmative) embedded domains. Conditional and causal clauses, for example, contrast with completive, relative, and final clauses in not allowing fa/wa to occur in utterance final position. In addition, the utterance final marker is often optionally realized in negative purposive clauses. On the other hand, preverbal na rarely occurs in Principense and can be omitted in Angolar, but never in Santome and Principense. Furthermore, all of the GGCs exhibit (obligatory) negative concord. In this light, I will address several intimately related issues, namely: (1) a historically semantic shift of negation and its relation to (affirmative) exclamative markers and constituent negation; (2) a split into two types with regard to the head of NegP (na or fa/wa); (3) clause final morphemes as negative polarity items in at least two of the four creoles.

Peter Hallman (University of North Texas)  
**The logical form of existential there constructions**

NP objects of prepositional predicates of existential *there* (ET) constructions (henceforth 'objects') pattern like subjects. Example 1 is interpreted as a generic statement about creeks: Creeks are typically such that gold is in them. Example 2 on the other hand is interpreted as a generic statement about gold. The object of the ET construction behaves like the subject of the non-ET construction.
(1) There is gold in creeks.
(2) Gold is in creeks.
Similarly, 'modified numeral QPs' (e.g. more than three) have wide scope as subjects, as in 3, but not as objects, as in 4. But as objects of ET constructions they have wide scope, as in 5. So modified numeral QP objects of ET constructions behave like subjects.
(3) More than three students passed two classes.
(4) Two students passed more than three classes.
(5) There are specimens in more than three jars.
I propose that the explanation for this is that ET is a passive construction in which the object undergoes LF promotion to subject position. That is, the expletive 'there' is coindexed with the object (not the subject, as in the standard analysis):
(6) There; are specimens in [more than three jars];

Sharon Hargus (University of Washington)

Initial consonant cluster moraicity in Yakima Sahaptin

The Yakima dialect of Sahaptin (YS) provides evidence which bears on the moraic vs nonmoraic representation of initial geminate consonants and consonant clusters. In YS, there is evidence from minimality and stress that initial consonant clusters/geminates are moraic and extrasyllabic. The shortest forms of nominal and adjectival roots include CVCC, CVV, and CVC. CV is systematically avoided, with only one such root attested. This pattern suggests that nouns and adjectives are minimally bimoraic in YS. In contrast to the absence of CV, CCV is well attested, suggesting that the initial consonant of such clusters is moraic. Stress patterns suggest that moraic initial consonants are extrasyllabic. Although Sahaptin stress is generally described as lexically marked, there are certain statistical tendencies in stress placement. Most CVCC roots have initial stress and most CVCVC roots have final stress, suggesting that in the absence of lexical marking, stress is trochaic and quantity-sensitive. Stress patterns in CCVCVC roots are comparable to those in CCVCVC roots. If stress is a property of syllables, and the initial mora in CCVCVC roots is not part of the initial syllable, the initial mora is correctly predicted not to influence stress placement.

James D. Harnsberger (Indiana University)

David B. Pisoni (Indiana University)

Individual differences in cross-language speech perception

This study examined two sources of individual differences in cross-language speech perception, the capacity to phonologically encode speech and short-term memory span. Phonological coding can be defined as the ability to encode nonnative contrasts as distinct phonemes based on long-term memory representations. Short-term memory can be defined as a fixed capacity regulating the extent of encoded phonetic detail. To compare these two capacities, 30 native speakers of American English were administered four tests: a categorical AXB discrimination test, an identification test, a digit span test, and a nonword span test. The discrimination test results were correlated with measures of short-term memory (digit span), phonological coding (identification), and a memory span measure that is mediated by phonological coding (nonword span). The results showed that almost all measures were significantly correlated with one another (+0.62 > r > +0.41). The strongest predictor for the discrimination test results was nonword span (r = +0.62, p < 0.01). The results show that the identification and discrimination of these nonnative contrasts was a product of a short-term memory capacity that interacts and relies heavily on prior linguistic experience in long-term memory.

K. David Harrison (University of Pennsylvania)

Epenthesis & the emergence of 'reserve' constraints

Two primary mechanisms are thought to determine epenthetic vowel quality: default segmentism and copying. Some Altaic languages present a more complex picture, employing multiple epenthetic vowels and relying only minimally on these common strategies. Altaic epenthetic vowels can be determined by constraint families governing harmony, articulatory ease, and co-articulation, or by otherwise unattested interactions among these families. For monolingual speakers, epenthetic vowels in loanwords provide a novel context where constraints that play no observable role in ordinary word forms may be called into use. We shall refer to such dormant constraints as being in 'reserve'. Similarly, epenthesis may bring into conflict constraint families that never otherwise interact in the normal grammar. Speakers confronted with contexts requiring epenthesis may have no previous evidence for the role of the hypothesized 'reserve' constraints or their relative rankings needed to select the optimal epenthetic vowel. We propose that emergence of reserve constraints may constitute a special case of TETU effects. Under epenthesis, it is not only less-marked structures that surface in contexts free from faithfulness to input. Additionally, as we show, constraints of other types (e.g. alignment) may emerge from reserve, yielding novel phonological patterns.
Productive bidialectalism, the purported ability to produce more than one dialect, may be a cover term for style shifting between social dialects. In this hypothesis, when a speaker produces linguistic features which are diagnostic of a certain social group, then is able to not produce those features at other times, the person is then bidialectal. But how complete of a switch does it need to be?? Is there a certain percentage of feature switching that needs to be accomplished?? This line of investigation also raises the question of what constitutes a social dialect vs a regional dialect. Through the investigation of regional dialect features which are socially marked, this paper aims to explore the overlap and boundaries of regional and social dialects under the rubric of bidialectalism. If bidialectalism is possible for social dialects (and it is far from clear that is), is it possible for regional dialects?? What regional features are candidates for such extreme shifting as to be called bidialectalism?? Eleven speakers from Logan and Mingo Counties in the southern half of West Virginia are analyzed to give a phonological and syntactic dialect profile of the region. With this profile as a backdrop, members of the community with differing degrees of contact with other dialects are compared to assess impact from other dialect regions. Classic Appalachian features such as a-prefixing (She went a-hunting), Scots-Irish subject verb concord (The girls goes to the store), and /ay/-ungliding before voiceless obstruents (bike [ba:k]) will be under investigation.

Jennifer Hay (University of Canterbury, New Zealand)  
**Lexical frequency in morphological decomposition: The relative & the absolute**

Many researchers claim that high frequency morphologically complex forms do not tend to be decomposed. I argue that this emphasis on absolute frequency is misguided. The frequency information most relevant to decomposition is the relative frequency of the base and the derived form. Two types of evidence are presented. First, I present results involving pitch-accent placement. If a prefixed form is highly decomposable, then the prefix should easily attract a contrastive pitch accent. I show that derived forms which are more frequent than their base are significantly less likely to attract a contrastive pitch accent to the prefix than matched counterparts which are less frequent than the bases they contain. Second, I present calculations over words in an online dictionary. The presence of the base word in the definition of a derived form indicates semantic transparency. Derived forms which are more frequent than their base are significantly less likely to mention their base in the definition than derived forms which are less frequent than their base. Above-average frequency derived forms, however, are no less likely to mention their base word in the definition than below-average frequency forms. These results provide evidence that relative frequency, rather than absolute frequency, affects the decomposability of morphologically complex words.

Rachel Lee Hayes (University of Arizona)  
**Singleton-geminate stop contrasts & SLA: Native speakers of English learning Japanese**

When speakers of one language learn a second language with a different phoneme inventory, they must 'reset' their perceptual mechanism in order to accommodate the new sound contrasts. In this study of the perception of the singleton-geminate stop contrast in Japanese by native English-speaking learners of Japanese, we see that this process of resetting exhibits developmental stages. The results indicate that beginning learners of Japanese are less able to distinguish singleton and geminate stops than are intermediate learners, while a control group of native speakers of English without Japanese training performed very poorly overall. The results suggest that learners develop an ability to detect singleton-geminate contrasts over time. Perhaps the most interesting results are the differences between the perception of coronal (t-t/t) vs velar (k-k/k) and fricative (s-s/s/s) vs stop (t-t/t) singleton-geminate contrasts at all levels. I explore whether the differences between the perception of coronal, velar, fricative, and stop singleton-geminate contrasts can be explained by acoustic properties of the L2 sounds alone, and I conclude that the transfer of L1 English perceptual strategies provides a more satisfactory explanation of the data, providing information about the role of L1 transfer in the development of L2 sound systems.

Sean Q. Hendricks (University of Arizona)  
**Bare-consonant reduplication in Marshallese consonant doubling**

There is a process in Marshallese, an Austronesian language, known as initial-consonant doubling (Bender 1969, 1991; Abo, et al. 1976). This process is often used along with final-syllable reduplication to mark a semantic category called 'distributive'. This
reduplication surfaces differently in the two primary dialects of Marshallese, Ratak and Ralik (Abo, et al. 1976, Suh 1997). The following data illustrate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Ralik</th>
<th>Ratak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bibqen</td>
<td>yibbibqen</td>
<td>bibbiqen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>det</td>
<td>yeđdetdet</td>
<td>dedetdet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distributive form in these cases is marked at least by reduplication of the initial consonant. In the Ralik dialect, the initial consonant of the root is doubled, and the surface form contains an initial yV sequence. In the Ratak dialect, the initial CV is copied. In this presentation, I consider Ralik consonant-doubling to be an instance of bare-consonant (bare-C) reduplication. Bare-consonant reduplication refers to reduplication in which the surface shape of a reduplicant is a single consonant or string of two consonants (Sloan 1988, Hendricks 1999). A major implication of this analysis is that the dialectal variation in this phenomenon can be elegantly accounted for by the reranking of a single constraint--DEPIQ (McCarthy & Prince 1995).

Anita Herzfeld (University of Kansas)  
(Session 40)

The Limonese calypso as identity marker

Given the general connection that exists in the world between the development of nationalism and linguistic homogeneity, multilingualism and ethnic diversity, far from implying cultural richness, would seem to entail serious problems in many countries. Quite frequently, the speakers of other languages, instead of feeling that their existence is appreciated, see themselves threatened by educational campaigns that wish to homogenize society. It is possible that the musical tradition of a group may provide a platform for the renewal of the identity of its people. Here the hypothesis that the English-based creole of Limon, Costa Rica, still exists partly nourished by the lyrics with which its speakers can identify themselves is explored through the analysis of several calypso songs.

Laurence R. Horn (Yale University)  
(Session 28)

Double-exposing the spitten image

Among the stock examples of popular etymology regularly cited in the scholarly and popular press is the expression designating a child who closely resembles a parent. Most lexicographers and language mavens of both electronic and dead-tree varieties—from Safire's 'On Language' and Morris's 'Word Detective' to the OED—regard *spittin(g) image* as a folk-etymological reanalysis of an original *spit and image*. Some, on the other hand, insist that the true source is actually *spirit and image*, while a smaller minority opts for *splitting image*. If we grant, with the majority, the primacy of *spit an(d) image*, it remains to be explained (1) why it is typically the FATHER who is the source of the 'image' in question (a pattern persisting in current usage, as indicated by usenet postings), (2) what spittle has to do with filial resemblance, and (3) what motivates the apparently redundant conjunction if *spit = image*? Yet another variant—the *spitten image*, with the dialectal passive participle used as an attributive adjective—is occasionally acknowledged, only to be summarily dismissed (repr. corrupted pronunc. Spit and (image, picture)-OED, s.v. *spitten*).! In fact, a variety of dialectal, cross-linguistic, historical, and exegetical evidence unmistakably converges on *spitten image* as the reconstructed source of the expression and on the motivation of this figure—attested in French, Dutch, and Greek as well as English—by the metaphorical identification of sputum with another bodily fluid visually and texturally similar to it but inherently more relevant to the transmission of genetic material.!

Chris Hutton (University of Hong Kong)  
(Session 33)

Chinese & its dialects in western eyes: One language or many?

This paper looks at the debate within western 19th- and 20th-century linguistics about the status of Chinese and the Chinese dialects. When the tradition of vernacular nationalism out of which modern European linguistics emerged came to be applied to China by missionaries and colonial officials, a significant breach occurred in traditional Chinese understandings of language. Western missionaries, particularly in southern China, had a strong incentive to promote the study of regional language varieties as they were anxious to communicate directly with the ordinary uneducated people. They often rejected the high literary or official language variety as unsuited to the direct communication of simple truths. Various forms of linguistic reform offered themselves as means of circumventing the influence of the traditional Chinese literati, including the invention of transcription systems, vernacular Bible translations, reform of the written language, and the promotion of literacy in women. In the 20th century, with the rise of modern linguistics as an academic discipline, these debates have continued, conducted both by western linguists and Chinese intellectuals and linguists. This paper asks whether these two positions can be reconciled and considers what this debate might teach us about the impact of western linguistics on Asian societies.
Proponents of the 'mirror principle' (Baker 1985), which claims an identity between the order of syntactic and morphological operations, as reflected in the order of affixation, find support in cases of apparent compositionality in Bantu verb suffixation and proclaim the MP to be 'an exceptionless generalization' (Alsina 1999:6). In this paper I present several arguments that the order of Bantu verb suffixes is determined templatically: causative-applicative-reciprocal-passive (CARP). I propose that language-specific overrides are responsible for licensing atemplic suffix+suffix combinations, thereby creating 'asymmetric compositionality' where the templatic order can have the semantics of the nontemplatic order, but not vice-versa (e.g. Chichewa -mang-an-its- 'cause to tie each other' vs mang-its-an- 'cause each other to tie; cause to tie each other'). Both morphological and phonological evidence demonstrates that, although templatic, suffixal spell-out must be done in a cyclic (often prosodic) fashion in accordance with the morphosyntactic structure, the potential low ranking of MP as a predictor of affix ordering shows that it is not universal in the 'no exceptions' sense, but rather in the OT sense.

Previous research (Beddor & Kopkalli-Yavuz 1995) has shown more robust anticipatory than carryover vowel-to-vowel (V-to-V) coarticulation in Turkish. Beddor and Kopkalli-Yavuz speculatively attribute this discrepancy to the final stress pattern in Turkish, a plausible hypothesis given evidence from other languages (e.g. English; Majors 1999) that unstressed vowels are more susceptible than stressed ones to coarticulatory influence. This paper reports on an experiment which tested the relationship between stress and direction of coarticulation in real Turkish words, as pronounced by 12 native speakers. The stimuli (e.g. mäki 'shrubbery', sigga 'cigarette') included all possible combinations of /i/ and /a/ and exhibited stress in a variety of locations. To control consonantal influence on vowels, speakers substituted a fixed consonant (/k/ or /p/) for the consonants of the actual words. Results confirm the greater robustness of anticipatory coarticulation and also show that anticipatory coarticulation is of greater magnitude than carryover coarticulation. Importantly, these findings hold up regardless of the location of stress. Stressed and unstressed vowels alike are subject to greater anticipatory than carryover coarticulation effects. Clearly some factor(s) other than stress must be responsible for the greater magnitude of anticipatory coarticulation.

From its very beginnings, the study of Lingua Franca has been marked by the scarcity of linguistic evidence coupled with the lack of precise data on sociohistorical context. Consequently, there is substantial variation among researchers regarding the exact time span and geographical area of Lingua Franca. However, its classification as a stable pidgin is virtually unchallenged. This article presents a critical examination of the prevalent strategy involved in reconstruction of Lingua Franca, together with an outline of an alternative explanation.

Despite extensive investigation into sound change, much remains poorly understood--the range of conditioning factors at a change's beginning, whether the same factors hold throughout its 'lifespan', how long the change remains 'active', where purely phonetic ('neogrammarian') conditioning reigns, and, more generally, what the respective roles of phonetics, phonology, and sociolinguistics. These crucial issues motivate a 'Big Bang' theory of sound change:Purely phonetic conditions govern an innovation at its necessarily brief point of origin (partially determining its overall trajectory) but are rapidly supplanted via speakers' imposition of phonological and sociolinguistic conditions (thereby deflected its future course). We support this view by (re)examining two well-known changes--Romance prothesis in /#sC/-clusters and Swiss German /o/-lowering--and one neglected contemporary change--/s/-retraction in

Larry M. Hyman (University of California-Berkeley)

Mirror principle & templatic suffix ordering in Bantu

Sharon Inkelas (University of California-Berkeley)
Jonathan Barnes (University of California-Berkeley)
Jeffrey Good (University of California-Berkeley)
Darya Kavitskaya (University of California-Berkeley)
Orhan Orgun (University of California-Davis)
Ronald Sprouse (University of California-Berkeley)
Alan Yu (University of California-Berkeley)

Stress & vowel-to-vowel coarticulation in Turkish

Srecko Ivanisevic (University of Zagreb)

Lingua Franca revisited

From its very beginnings, the study of Lingua Franca has been marked by the scarcity of linguistic evidence coupled with the lack of precise data on sociohistorical context. Consequently, there is substantial variation among researchers regarding the exact time span and geographical area of Lingua Franca. However, its classification as a stable pidgin is virtually unchallenged. This article presents a critical examination of the prevalent strategy involved in reconstruction of Lingua Franca, together with an outline of an alternative explanation.

Richard D. Janda (Ohio State University)
Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University)

Sound change: Phonetics, phonology, sociology, or all of the above?

Despite extensive investigation into sound change, much remains poorly understood--the range of conditioning factors at a change's beginning, whether the same factors hold throughout its 'lifespan', how long the change remains 'active', where purely phonetic ('neogrammarian') conditioning reigns, and, more generally, what the respective roles of phonetics, phonology, and sociolinguistics. These crucial issues motivate a 'Big Bang' theory of sound change: Purely phonetic conditions govern an innovation at its necessarily brief point of origin (partially determining its overall trajectory) but are rapidly supplanted via speakers' imposition of phonological and sociolinguistic conditions (thereby deflected its future course). We support this view by (re)examining two well-known changes--Romance prothesis in /#sC/-clusters and Swiss German /o/-lowering--and one neglected contemporary change--/s/-retraction in

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English clusters like ...#strV.../...t#stV.... A 'Big Bang' perspective arguably begins to provide satisfying answers to the above questions. In its purely phonetic manifestations, sound change is ephemeral (though regular within narrow bounds), rapidly yielding to generalization along nonphonetic (phonological or morphological) and social lines that contribute further regularity via extension to broader contexts. The neogrammarians were generally right about sound change, then, but not exactly as they or Labov (1981, 1994) envisioned.

Huiling Jin (State University of New York-Stony Brook)  
*The structure of psych verbs: Evidence from Chinese*  
(Session 3)

Psychological verbs are known to differ thematically in a systematic way within languages; whereas some select a theme subject and an experiencer object, for others the opposite is true. The psych verbs in 1 from Chinese seem to illustrate this behavior:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Experiencer</th>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Theme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zhangsan</td>
<td>gandong-le</td>
<td>Lisi</td>
<td>Zhangsan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhangsan touch-ASP</td>
<td>Lisi</td>
<td>Zhangsan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Zhangsan touched'</td>
<td>Lisi.</td>
<td>Lisi fear</td>
<td>Zhangsan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'Lisi fears Zhangsan.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this paper I examine data from Mandarin Chinese and argue that there are two classes of psych verbs: a *gandong* class (as in 1a) and a *haipa* class (as in 1b). I propose that there is a fundamental difference in syntactic structure between the two classes. Psych verbs like *gandong* are underlyingly a form of causative verb, selecting an experiencer internal argument. In intransitive uses, this argument raises to subject position. In transitive cases, the theme remains VP-internal and a theme/causer subject is introduced. In contrast, I claim that psych verbs like *haipa* are a species of propositional attitude verb, taking a small clause complement, whose subject is the superficial object of *haipa*. In the structures like 1b, the small clause predicate has been suppressed; but a predicate can surface overtly. I show that this analysis accounts for important differences in the syntactic behavior of the two classes. In particular, whereas *gandong* class psych verbs undergo the *bei* passive and occur in the *ba* construction, *haipa* class psych verbs do not. Finally, I conclude the paper with a discussion of whether or not this analysis is extendable to the psych verbs in English.

Caroline Jones (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)  
*Final devoicing in African American English child speech*  
(Session 9)

Based on impressionistic studies, the phonology of African American English (AAE) is described as having variable final stop devoicing (Wolfram 1969, Stockman 1996). This is especially true of child AAE, from the earliest ages through the first years of school (Haynes & Moran 1989). But the actual phonetic character of final stops described as devoiced has been little studied. Past research, however, suggests that the devoicing in AAE final stops does not always result in a fully voiceless or otherwise ambiguous percept, particularly for native speakers of AAE (Baran & Seymour 1976) but also for more trained listeners who speak more standard varieties of American English (Moran 1993). This paper reports on research which compares the speech of five-year-old AAE-speaking children with peers who speak more standard American English, for some phonetic correlates (length and F1 of preceding vowel) of final stop voicing (here, the /t/ vs /d/ contrast). The results add to our knowledge about the ways in which these dialects differ at age 5 and have implications for a developmental study of trading relations that compares listeners from these two dialect groups.

Charles Jones (George Mason University)  
*VP projection of two complements*  
(Session 20)

Basilico (1998) assumes two different VP structures for a variety of two-complement verbs, in which the direct object originates either externally or internally to the inmost core VP. This structural difference offers a straightforward account of various facts about quantifier scope and adverbial interactions.

1. *bake*  
   [dough coreVPexternal] into cookies  
   [cookies coreVPinternal] from dough

2. *load*  
   [a truck coreVPexternal] with hay  
   [hay coreVPinternal] onto a truck

3. *give*  
   [John coreVPexternal] a book  
   [a book coreVPinternal] to John

The question to be addressed here is why the complements stack up the way they do. That is, why is the cookies argument of bake VP-internal, not the dough? The answer hypothesized is loosely associated with Tenny's (1994) work on aspect and argument structure: Much of argument structure is predictable given the status of one argument, the measuring out (MO) argument. Assuming that the MO property is a feature of the head V of VP, the difference between the two structures can be made to follow as a consequence of how the MO argument is originally assigned.
This paper analyzes the semantics and pragmatics of Finnish possessives. Possession in Finnish is marked by a possessive suffix which, in certain contexts, co-occurs with a possessive pronoun (e.g. Trosterud 1993, Toivonen in press). I argue that the presence vs absence of the pronoun is governed by a locality constraint active in two areas of the grammar—pragmatic anaphora resolution and semantic variable binding. In the latter case, I claim that the absence vs presence of the third person possessive pronoun visibly encodes the difference between binding and covaluation (Reinhart 1997, Heim 1993). These two semantic mechanisms can yield distinct interpretations. In the relevant Finnish examples, when the overt possessive pronoun is absent, only the binding interpretation is possible, but when the pronoun is overt, only covaluation is possible. However, the 'bound variable' approach cannot capture all the data, and I claim that we also need to consider pragmatic anaphora resolution mechanisms. I show that, when used referentially, the null possessive pronoun is coreferential with the local discourse topic, and the presence of the overt third person possessive pronoun suggests that the antecedent is not the closest topic (cf. null and overt pronouns in prodrop languages, e.g. Samek-Lodovici 1996). Thus, I claim that the Finnish null possessive pronoun is subject to locality constraints and the overt possessive pronoun to nonlocality constraints, which show up in the referential interpretation of these elements and in their use as bound variables.

Elsi Kaiser (University of Pennsylvania)  
Locality in anaphoric relations: A look at Finnish

In this paper, we present an analysis of ditransitive constructions in Japanese and Finnish. These languages exhibit word order flexibility and permit both DO-IO (direct object-indirect object) and IO-DO order. This raises several questions: Which order is base-generated or are both base-generated? If scrambling occurs, where does the scrambled constituent land? What motivates this movement? We argue that, contrary to the standard analyses, the base-generated order is DO-IO in both languages, and IO-DO order is generated by scrambling the IO over the DO to a VP-peripheral landing site. To support our claim, we discuss two types of evidence—syntactic and semantic/pragmatic. First, we show that, in Japanese, syntactic arguments are inconclusive since they can be explained equally well assuming base-generated DO-IO or IO-DO order. Finnish, on the other hand, provides evidence from reciprocal binding that DO-IO is the base-generated order. Second, we consider pragmatic/semantic arguments and show that in Japanese, the IO in IO-DO order must be linked to the previous discourse, although the IO in DO-IO and the DO in either order need not be. In Finnish, similarly, IO-DO order is preferred only if the IO is old and the DO is new information. We claim that this pattern results from semantically and pragmatically-driven scrambling of the IO over the DO to a VP-peripheral position.

Elsi Kaiser (University of Pennsylvania)  
Kimiko Nakanishi (University of Pennsylvania)  
Scrambling in Japanese & Finnish ditransitive constructions

In this paper, we present an analysis of ditransitive constructions in Japanese and Finnish. These languages exhibit word order flexibility and permit both DO-IO (direct object-indirect object) and IO-DO order. This raises several questions: Which order is base-generated or are both base-generated? If scrambling occurs, where does the scrambled constituent land? What motivates this movement? We argue that, contrary to the standard analyses, the base-generated order is DO-IO in both languages, and IO-DO order is generated by scrambling the IO over the DO to a VP-peripheral landing site. To support our claim, we discuss two types of evidence—syntactic and semantic/pragmatic. First, we show that, in Japanese, syntactic arguments are inconclusive since they can be explained equally well assuming base-generated DO-IO or IO-DO order. Finnish, on the other hand, provides evidence from reciprocal binding that DO-IO is the base-generated order. Second, we consider pragmatic/semantic arguments and show that in Japanese, the IO in IO-DO order must be linked to the previous discourse, although the IO in DO-IO and the DO in either order need not be. In Finnish, similarly, IO-DO order is preferred only if the IO is old and the DO is new information. We claim that this pattern results from semantically and pragmatically-driven scrambling of the IO over the DO to a VP-peripheral position.

Eungyeong Kang (Cornell University)  
The noun-verb symmetry in Korean inflectional morphology: A prosodic analysis

A notable fact about Korean is that nominal and verbal inflected forms behave differently with respect to a set of phonological processes. Laryngeal feature neutralization and consonant cluster simplification overapply at the nominal stem-suffix boundary, while i-deletion and vowel coalescence underapply to nominal forms. I propose that these phonological differences come from different prosodic structures associated with inflected forms. In particular, while verbal forms have the prosodic structure [Vstem-suffix]\PrWd, nominal forms have the nested prosodic structure [[Nstem]\PrWd-suffix]\PrWd. Both neutralization and consonant cluster simplification take effect at the right edge of a prosodic word, and nominal forms meet this condition due to the recursive prosodic structure. On the other hand, i-deletion and vowel coalescence take effect only within a PrWd, due to the markedness constraints penalizing PrWd internal offensive vowel sequences. This structure is met only by verbal inflected forms, resulting in the underapplication of the processes to nominal forms. The proposed analysis argues that constraints on the prosodic constituency may make reference to specific syntactic categories. In particular, the category specific constraint, Nstemer, through the interaction with NonRecPrWd and StemR, is argued to bring about the crucial prosodic difference between nominal and verbal inflected forms.

Andreas Kathol (University of California-Berkeley)  
Kenneth VanBik (University of California-Berkeley)  
The syntax of verbal alternations in Haka-Chin/Lai

Most verbs in Haka-Chin (Lai) exhibit a binary alternation in form which is subject to a number of interacting lexical and syntactic constraints. The alternation is illustrated in (1). Here, the verb occurs as 'i' (form I) in a negated sentence (1a), whereas it occurs as 'i' (form II) in an adverbial subordinate clause (1b).

(1) a. Maŋkio a i tsa- a,...
Mangkio 3SG sleep-I NEG
'Mangkio didn't sleep.'  
b. Mangkio a i tsə- a,...
Mangkio 3SG sleep-II because
'because Mangkio slept,...'
Other environments triggering form I include yes/no questions and subject relative clauses. Environments requiring form II include nonsubject questions and nonsubject relative clauses. We propose to analyze the choice of morphological form in terms of lexical defaults interacting with construction-specific overrides. Specifically, whether a constraint outranks another is argued to be a consequence of whether the constructional scope of the first constraint is more inclusive than that of the second. Lexical defaults consist of a correlation between form and additivity of the verb: intransitive verbs exhibit form I morphology while transitive verbs require form II. These forms emerge only as the unmarked choices whenever no competing constructional constraints override them, for instance in affirmative main clauses.

**Darya Kavitskaya** (University of California-Berkeley)  
*(Session 14)*  
*Are glottal stops really stops? The evidence from compensatory lengthening*

Deletion of postvocalic glottal stops is known to cause compensatory lengthening (CL) of preceding vowels as, for example, in Tehrani Farsi, Wanka Quechua, Klamath, Kett, or Bella Coola. It is puzzling that deletion of glottal stops can be correlated with CL. Firstly, glottal stops are the only members of the stop class whose loss regularly causes CL. Secondly, glottal stops do not share phonetic characteristics with segments which trigger vowel lengthening, such as glides, liquids, or fricatives (Kavitskaya 2000). Since glottal stops have a shortening effect on the preceding vowel, it is unclear why their loss should result in vowel lengthening. This paper argues that the deletion of glottal stops which are phonetically stops does not cause CL. There are two possible phonological analyses of vowel+glottal stop sequences: as a vowel+consonant sequence or as a laryngealized vowel. Only the second type of analysis triggers CL. This analysis is supported by phonetic facts and predicts that only the deletion of certain kinds of glottal segments will result in CL. These segments are predicted to have distributional restrictions in the cases when they are analyzed as laryngealized vowels as opposed to discrete vowel+stop sequences.

**Steve Hartman Keiser** (Ohio State University)  
*(Session 19)*  
*Demystifying drift: Explaining linguistic change across speech islands*

Given that speech islands are by definition geographically and socially isolated from each other (Mattheier 1994) and thus lack regular 'intimate interaction of the kind which encourages dialect diffusion' (Rickford 1999), it is not obvious how we might account for linguistic changes shared across two or more islands. Some linguists appeal to language 'drift' to explain similar phenomena, e.g. Sapir 1921 (on the loss of morphological case in many Indo-European languages) and Trudgill et al. 2000 (on phonetic change in Southern Hemisphere English). I suggest that a critical re-examination of the often vague notion of 'drift' redirects us to an account grounded both in contact between real speakers and in linguistic universals/naturalness (as in Joseph 1992). I apply this approach in a case study of a sound change--the monophthongization of /ai/ in Deitsch (a.k.a. Pennsylvania German--in Amish settlements in the midwestern US. This study underlines the crucial role of real speakers (vs abstract systems) in language change and reasserts that linguistic change is rarely a simple matter: Explanation is most often found in the interaction of independent internal change, linguistic universals/naturalness, and a particular social context of language and/or dialect contact.

**Steve Hartman Keiser** (Ohio State University)  
*(Session 29)*  
*Who's the most dutchified of them all? The perception & evaluation of dialectal differences in plain Pennsylvania German communities*

This paper explores the salience and significance of regional and social variation in Deitsch (Pennsylvania German) to Deitsch speakers in Pennsylvania and the Midwest. Speakers in five plain communities--two in Pennsylvania and three in the Midwest--completed a translation task and were asked to identify people whose Deitsch is 'different'. Preliminary results support previous findings in perceptual dialectology: Speakers do not make precise distinctions between distant varieties (Preston 1989). Thus, Midwestern speakers identify only a simple Midwest vs Pennsylvania opposition, while in Lancaster County there is a salient local opposition between Amish and Mennonite speakers. Evaluatory comments of Deitsch varieties center on the polysemous notion of 'dutchiness' (and its polar opposite 'Englishness'). A dutchified Deitsch dialect may be one that faithfully or futilely resists English borrowing, one that borrows freely from English but regularly incorporates the borrowings into Deitsch phonology, one that is perceived as more correct, one that reflects a 'backward' rural or religious outlook, one whose speakers are more 'down to earth', or some combination of these meanings. The notion of dutchiness can thus be variously employed by speakers to construct a unique oppositional social identity within the mosaic of plain Deitsch communities across North America.
Analyses of telicity most often focus on the variable telicity of creation/destruction verbs (e.g. *write*, *eat*), though such variability is also exhibited by directed motion verbs (e.g. *ascend, drop*) and 'degree achievements' (e.g. *lengthen, straighten*). All three verb types describe events in which one participant undergoes a gradual change in the degree to which it possesses some gradable property, with the particular property depending on the verb's semantic type. Building on Hay, Kennedy, and Levin's (1999) analysis of degree achievements, we provide a uniform scalar semantics for all gradual change verbs. We then show how telicity is determined by the underlying scalar representation of the degree of change since the degree of change maps onto the temporal progress of the event. Our approach is more general than others (Dowty 1991, Krifka 1992, Ramchand 1997), where telicity is also determined by homomorphic relations, but each gradual change verb type requires a distinct relation. Our research supports previous claims that the notions 'telicity' and 'incremental theme' are independent and, more generally, underscores the importance of scalar representations in natural language semantics.

**Nadia Kerecuk**  
*Language & consciousness in Potebnia*

This paper offers a summary of the arguments about language and consciousness in Oleksander Potebnia's (1835-1891) theory of language. In it, every speech act is simultaneously an act of understanding, of objectivization, of consciousness, of interpretation of thought, of cognition (cf. 1861, 1874, 1882). Many forms of thought exist and develop without language. However, some mental activities require language. Potebnia argues that 'language is necessary for mental activity so that the mental activity can become conscious' (1862:37). Firstly, both language as 'passage from unconsciousness to consciousness' (Ibid.) and language autonomy in relation to the mind ('higher order cognizing activity') are discussed. The role language in perception and apperception is discussed next with his critique of Steinthal, Herbart, Lotze, and Lazarus. The conscious (trans)formation of representations follows along with the arguments that speakers have the capacity to objectivize thought by means of language, create objects of thought, and cognize the world. This includes child language acquisition along with the development of consciousness and cognition. The paper concludes with the role of language and consciousness as pathways to the human thought development.

**Valeri Khabirov**  
*The enrichment of the creolized Lingala*

At a later stage after creolization when Lingala (Congo) begins to develop, becoming multifunctional, its vocabulary grows. The enrichment of the Lingala vocabulary in the sphere of terminology gives us to understand that the new terms in Lingala are mainly neologisms. The terminological enrichment of Lingala as our questionnaires and some other sources show, goes two ways: (1) borrowing from the local and European languages and (2) coining words using internal resources. Lingala terms may be classified as (1) primordial, (2) neologisms coined by widening the meaning of the primordial word, (3) borrowings which underwent phonological and morphologic assimilation, (4) neologisms coined by derivation or composition from primordial stems in accordance with the existing models, (5) borrowings from local African and other languages which did not undergo any adaptation, and (6) periphrastic terminological expressions. New terms can be built in accordance with the traditional derivational model Pr+R+Sf or with those of composition like N+N, N+ya+a+N or N+N+N: *limeli* 'aperitif'; *elakisi* 'model'; *fomazi* (<Fr. fromage) 'cheese'; *nezi* <ezal e* 'ecology'; *molandi-tata-mokonzi* (lit. supporter-father-chief) 'vice-president'; *falasa* (<Swahili) 'horse'; *wikendi* (<English) 'weekend'; *moto oyo azwi motuya* (lit. the man who has taken something valuable) 'laureate'.

**Hyunsoon Kim**  
*Korean palatalization as a coarticulatory effect*

This study provides articulatory and acoustic evidence against the two-rule approach to Korean palatalization: lexical and postlexical palatalization (e.g. Ahn 1985, Kiparsky 1993, Iverson 1993) and proposes a new analysis of Korean palatalization in the grammar. The results of the phonetic experiments have revealed that the Korean plain underlying or derived affricate /cf/ is not postalveolar but alveolar like the consonant /t/, and that in the context /a_ï/, F2 transition throughout the underlying consonants /t, c/ and the lexically-derived affricate is gradual and interpolatory without morphological restriction. Based on the experimental data, we propose that Korean palatalization occurs as a universal coarticulatory effect of the following vowel /ï/, not in phonology with the division of lexical and postlexical palatalization, and that it is represented as gradient and interpolatory F2 transition in the target-interpolation model or as partial frontness of the tongue body in terms of articulatory gestures, rather than in terms of features. We also propose that Korean has affrication, not lexical palatalization, in phonology. Given the proposals, we further claim that Korean palatalization and affrication can be better incorporated in the grammar where phonetics and phonology are distinct components than in the unified model of phonology and phonetics.
Cecilia Kirk (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) (Session 7)

The effect of stress on the segmentation of continuous speech

Results of two wordspotting experiments are presented which suggest that when segmenting continuous speech, English listeners structure the acoustic input into syllables even in the absence of obvious cues to syllabification. When allophonic and phonotactic cues are unavailable, listeners show a preference for syllabifying a single intervocalic consonant with the adjacent syllable bearing the greatest degree of stress. Once syllable boundaries are identified, listeners use these boundaries to initiate lexical access. Listeners were much more accurate at detecting a vowel-initial target preceded by a primary-stressed syllable than the same target preceded by a reduced vowel. For example, ‘east’ was easier to detect in /gwést/ than in /gw@íst/. A second wordspotting experiment ensured this result was not due to differences arising at the juncture between the vowel-initial target and preceding consonant. The same token of each target together with its preceding consonant was spliced onto two different prefixes—one with primary stress and one with a reduced vowel. The results of the second experiment confirmed that when allophonic cues are absent, stress determines syllabification. This proposal differs from current models of spoken word recognition such as Shortlist which claim that listeners only syllabify the input when syllable boundaries are clearly marked.

Tom Klingler (Tulane University) (Session 39)

Louisiana creole & the continuum model

It has become increasingly common in recent years for linguists to describe language variation within francophone Louisiana in terms of a continuum. Yet to date no large-scale study has been conducted to test whether the continuum model can, in fact, account for this variation better than a model that only recognizes discrete varieties. In this paper I will lay some of the theoretical groundwork for such a study by exploring the ways in which the Louisiana context differs from ‘classic’ creole continua. Specifically, the Louisiana situation is characterized by the following particularities: (1) The dominant language, English, is not closely related to the creole or its lexifier. (2) The variety of French that appears to have exerted the greatest influence on creole speakers is not the standard but rather Cajun, a type of regional French that has itself traditionally been stigmatized in relation to both Standard French and English. (3) The presence of Standard French is expanding due to growing numbers of Francophone tourists and to increased efforts to teach it in schools. (4) Creole and Cajun are both undergoing considerable pressure from English, which has resulted in rapidly dwindling numbers of speakers and a growing influence of English on both varieties, especially among younger speakers whose competence in them is only partial. If claims of continuous variation in Louisiana creole are borne out, the specific configuration of linguistic relations in the Louisiana context promises to provide new challenges to the continuum model and new insight into its workings.

Masato Kobayashi (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) (Session 13)

Bartholomae’s Law & root-suffix asymmetry in Sanskrit

In this paper, I will present two apparently contradicting phenomena related to Bartholomae’s Law. I will show that they are both explained by taking the root morpheme as a featural domain and that the deviation from the Indo-European pattern of laryngeal assimilation is due to treating [sg] as a marked feature. While Indo-European languages parasitically license the laryngeal node of a coda obstruct by that of a following onset obstruct, Bartholomae’s Law in Indo-Iranian spreads voicing and aspiration of a root-final stop to a following suffix-initial dental obstruct, e.g. /labh + -twá/ > labh-twá ‘having taken’. The principle behind this rule is that the aspiration of a root phoneme surfaces by priority over the laryngeal specifications of a suffix obstruct. Another problem is the unexpected application of aspiration throwback before a suffix beginning with a voiced aspirate, e.g. /tugh-dwam/ > tugh-dwam ‘milk!’, where the root morpheme forms a featural domain. Unlike the suffixes undergoing Bartholomae’s Law, these suffixes have [sg] inherently. The aspiration of the root, blocked from linking to the root-final obstruct by OCP, links to the next available segment within the root domain. Sporadic throwback of retroflexion also supports featural correspondence.

Alexei Kochetov (University of Toronto) (Session 5)

Testing licensing by cue: An experimental study of Russian palatalization

According to licensing by cue (Steriade 1997), phonological contrasts are neutralized in environments that are poor in terms of phonetic cues and are licensed in positions that are high on a scale of perceptibility. This paper tests the hypothesis experimentally by applying it to the distribution of Russian plain-palatalized contrast in coronal stops in two environments. The hypothesis predicts that the maintenance of the contrast /t/ vs /t/ in a given context (V_C, V_#) should correspond to more acoustic information and better identification by listeners. At the same time, the neutralization of the distinction should be accompanied by fewer cues and lower recognition of the segments. The results of acoustic and perceptual experiments presented in the paper support the hypothesis explaining the neutralization pattern before consonants. The contrast is more acoustically and perceptually robust before hetero-
organize (due to the audible release) than before homorganic consonants. At the same time, the lack of neutralization does not follow from the experiments that show the effect of the preceding vowel both in terms of acoustics and perception. An alternative approach is proposed to account for the results, treating neutralization as a product of acoustic and perceptual factors modified by phonological structural constraints.

E. F. Konrad Koerner (University of Ottawa)

The origins of morphophonemics

As recently as 1997, Noam Chomsky reiterated his position that when working out his ideas of rule ordering for his Master's thesis on morphophonemics of Modern Hebrew in 1951, he had not had access to Bloomfield's Menomini morphophonemics' paper of 1939, suggesting that a generative model of linguistic analysis he developed at the time was entirely original with him. The present paper demonstrates that even if he did not have access to a copy of the Travaux du Cercle Linguistique de Prague, vol. 8, prior to the completion of his MA thesis, he had undoubtedly absorbed the essentials of Bloomfield's ideas about rule ordering through reading the proofs of his supervisor's main theoretical work, Zellig S. Harris's Methods in structural linguistics, in early 1947, in which the author discusses the salient points of Bloomfield's 1939 argument in a section entitled 'Morphophonemics'. Furthermore, Harris's Methods contains the essentials of the generative approach to language which is by now almost exclusively associated with Noam Chomsky's name. The present paper suggests that there has been much more continuity and cumulative advance in American linguistics than we have been made to believe.

Jaklin Kornfilt (Syracuse University)

Non-specific partitives & the unreliability of specificity markings

Recent work on specificity (e.g. Enç 1991) has claimed that semantic formalization of specificity involves partitivity between a specific DP and a previously established referent. A specific expression is analyzed as the subset in a covert or overt partitive relation. Conversely, the subset of a partitive relation is said to be specific. Some languages (e.g. Turkish) are claimed to have overt specificity markers. For Turkish, overt accusative has been used to argue that subset expressions in partitive constructions are specific, as overt accusative seems obligatory for partitives as transitive objects. I show here that, counter to previous claims: (1) Subset expressions of partitive constructions can be non-specific (and lack accusative marking), even with specific supersets. (2) Furthermore, accusative marking, while in general expressing specificity, may conceal a non-specific expression, especially when the overt accusative is needed for formal reasons (e.g. overt agreement usually requires overt accusative). I conclude that specificity is not identical to partitivity. The distribution of specific and non-specific DPs is determined by discourse presupposition, formalizable semantically. Furthermore, morphological marking of specificity doesn't express this notion reliably when the marking is needed for other syntactic purposes.

Seth Kulick (University of Pennsylvania)

Locality domains & reduced constructions

We examine some aspects of Romance reduced constructions--clitic climbing, long reflexive passive (LRP)--from the perspective of tree adjoining grammar (TAG). TAG forces syntactic movement to be stated over small domains of phrase structure called 'elementary trees', with interclausal movement resulting from the adjoining operation. The definition of TAG, therefore, prohibits the common approach to reduced constructions, in which they are analyzed as two or more clauses joined together with the movement taking place after the joining of the clauses. We present two possible TAG analyses of the LRP. One analysis forces the higher verb to be a syntactic raising verb and so predicts that there will be some verbs which allow clitic climbing but not the LRP, which is the case for some object-control verbs in Spanish (Moore 1996). Under the second analysis, the clitic se appears in the elementary trees for both the higher and lower clauses. This no longer requires the higher verb to be a raising verb, but as a consequence the LRP is analyzed as containing two instances of se, which appear on the surface as one, similar to other cases of morphological merger (e.g. the ase causative suffix in Japanese).

William Labov (University of Pennsylvania)

Phonological vs phonetic explanations of a near-universal sound change in North American English

Although the major regional dialects of North American English are developing in radically different directions, one linguistic change in progress affects almost all dialects: the fronting of /uw/! Martinet, Haudricourt, & Juillard accounted for /uw/ fronting as the response to overcrowding in the back series, but in North America such a phonological explanation does not hold since fronting is extreme in dialects with a merger of the low back vowels. A phonetic explanation for /uw/ fronting can be drawn from coarticulatory constraints: Vowels after coronal onsets are fronted far more than vowels after noncoronal onsets. This would follow from the relative positions of the locus for coronal onsets and F2 of high back vowels but does not explain the relatively weak effect of coronal
onset on the fronting of /ow/. An alternate phonological explanation appears in the relation between /uw/ and the high front rounded vowel /i:/ in *dew, suit, tune*, etc. where /i:/ is lost after coronals. The *Atlas of North American English* shows that the nuclei of /iw/ and /uw/ have now merged almost completely. The fact that this happens only after coronals motivates the sudden fronting of postcoronal /uw/ and the eventual generalization to other allophones.

**Larry LaFond** (University of South Carolina)  
*Understanding diachronic changes from null to overt pronouns in French*  
(Session 13)

Old French permitted null, topic-connected subjects; however, by the end of the medieval period, null subjects had retreated to the level now present in Modern French. Traditional accounts of this change claim the gradual disintegration of the French inflectional system created ambiguity that was resolved by increased use of subject pronouns. But such accounts fail to consider important elements of competition between discourse and syntax, seen most vividly in the decline of verb-second and in the increasing importance of grammatical requirements to fully parse inputs and overtly realize subjects. Proceeding from an optimality-theoretic perspective, this paper argues that diachronic changes in the distribution of null pronouns in French are not simply the result of inflectional losses, changes in parametric settings, or from Old French having a projection that Middle and Modern French does not. Rather, it argues that these changes are best characterized as a two-stage reranking of constraints—a first stage involving the demotion of a V2 family of constraints below DropTopic, and a second stage, where this family of discoursal constraints were demoted below a family of syntactic constraints. A basic insight is that generational reranking of constraints matched frequencies of null subjects found in the linguistic community.

**Lisa Ann Lane** (Texas A&M University)  
*Where LAGS lagged in Texas: A field report on phonological inventories from the Fishing for Life project*  
(Session 28)

In the collection of dialect data for the LAGS project, as with all linguistic projects, numerous communities were not sampled. In Texas, none of the limited industry maritime communities were sampled, the very communities that are now endangered linguistically and socioeconomically. A new project, Fishing for Life, has been funded, and the initial phonological inventories of some of the oldest generation of fisherfolk have been comprised and will be presented. These inventories represent an initial stage of the compilation of the dialect descriptions. This field report will also contextualize the linguistic data with the emerging ethnographic data to piece together some of the social and economic history of two of the traditionally most important shrimping and crabbing communities along the Texas Gulf coast. These communities are still limited industry maritime communities, but there is an outstanding outmigration of and nonlocal orientation among the younger generations, leading to the depopulation of these communities as a result of macro-level regulations drastically limiting the fisheries industry in Texas. The rapid changes affecting the maritime communities have diverse sources politically and economically but similar effects: The aging populations and shifting local identities forewarn the dissolution of these culturally and linguistically rich communities.

**Sonja Lanehart** (University of Georgia)  
*Attitudes & language identity among African Americans*  
(Session 25)

In order to explore attitudes and beliefs about AAE, I collected data from five South African American women across three generations in one family. I collected formal and informal speech data to assess their language of identity; I used a questionnaire to determine their language ideologies; and I collected narratives which included information about language and education. Each woman has a different relationship with their language of identity—AAE. What is interesting about their attitudes toward AAE is the relationship between their attitudes and their level of education which also seems to be related to their language ideologies. Analysis of the intersection of their language of identity and their language ideologies within the context of their sociocultural and educational experiences shows that African Americans are often convincingly told that who they are is not who they should want to be. Hence, the conflict for African Americans between their language of identity and school and society. My goal is to analyze and discuss attitudes toward AAE by African Americans and the conflict between their language of identity and language ideologies espoused by school and society.

**André Lapierre** (University of Ottawa)  
*Grapheme- & phoneme-based shifts as agents of onomastic change*  
(Session 30)

Several scholars (Harder, *Illustrated dictionary of place names: United States and Canada*, 1976; Coulet du Gard, *Dictionary of French place names in the U.S.A.* 1986; Hamilton, *Place names of Atlantic Canada*, 1996) have used to the expressions 'corruption' or 'deformation' in reference to changes occurring in proper names (PNs) as a result of language contact. In this paper, I examine a model of onomastic change based on grapheme- or phoneme-based shifts to account for such changes. Derived from written and/or
oral modes of transmission of PNs, these shifts actually represent various stages of linguistic change and involve the interaction between different writing and sound systems. The underlying principle governing these shifts states that if the name orthography from the donor language remains invariable, one can expect phonetic change in the recipient language, e.g. Le Détroit (F) > Detroit (E). Conversely, if the name pronunciation from the donor language remains relatively stable, then one can expect orthographic adjustment in the recipient language, e.g. Courtes Oreilles (F) > Couderay (E). The architecture of this process is examined through the adstratum of English and French as French PNs evolved to English in Anglo-dominant North America. Spanish, Polish, and German PNs in the same environment will be examined as well.

Richard K. Larson (State University of New York-Stony Brook) (Session 3)
Hiroko Yamakido (State University of New York-Stony Brook)

Time & location ellipsis in Japanese nominals

Japanese exhibits apparent N'/NP deletion with spatio-temporal adjectives affixed by the morpheme -ku. Example 1a shows an overt nominal modified by a spatial adjective that bears the 'attributive marker' -i (ATR). In 1b the nominal is absent; A appears inflected with -ku.

(1) a. Taroo-wa too-i basho-e itta
   Taroo-TOP far-ATR place-to went
   'Taroo went to a distant place.'

With one exception (which we discuss), this form of ellipsis is possible only with spatial/temporal adjectives; furthermore the morpheme -ku is necessary. We argue that the elliptical 1b involves an empty nominal pro referring to time or place; hence 1b is underlingly Taroo-wa too-ku pro-e itta. We propose that pro's licensing follows the principles in Rizzi 1986, where its position is identified by the element -ku, and its content is supplied by the spatial/temporal adjective. We argue that the special status of spatial/temporal elements should be seen as reflecting their basic referential character (following Aoun 1986) and not their status as arguments.

Edwin D. Lawson (State University of New York-Fredonia) (Session 30)

Jacob & his sons: Their impact on Hebraic & Jewish onomastics

This investigation evaluates some of the given names and surnames associated with Jacob and his sons in use in Israel. The sources of data for this investigation were official records and names in Israeli telephone directories during the 1970s. The impact of the biblical Jacob/Israel and his sons (Reuben, Simon, Levi, Yehuda, Naftali, Dan, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulon, Joseph, and Benjamin) on names and naming has been very great for both Jews and non-Jews. These fourteen names compose 13.41% of all given names in the sample. If kinnui names (link-names) Arye, Dov, Gur, Zeev and Zvi are added, the total is 15%. Surnames, along with the kinnui names Herskowitz and Berkowitz, derived from Jacob/Israel comprise 2.3% of the data. The names of Jacob's sons appear in many forms as family names--over 200 different forms in the sample collected for this study. These forms include cognates, kinnuim, translations, short names, affectionate names, and patronyms. If all variations are combined, the total percentage of surnames associated with Jacob and his sons would probably be at least 5% to 10% of the population. Thus, the conclusion is that the names of Jacob and his sons have had and continue to have an enormous impact on Jewish naming patterns.

Ju-Eun Lee (Harvard University) (Session 3)

Scrambling & scope interaction in Korean negation constructions

There are two types of negation constructions in Korean: short negation and long negation. While both are monoclausal, they show different scopal behavior when a quantified object undergoes clause-internal scrambling over a quantified subject: The scrambled object is interpreted in either scrambled or base-generated position in short negation. However, it is interpreted only in-situ in long negation. I argue that the possibility of V-to-T movement is responsible for the nature of scrambling: Overt V-to-T movement in short negation makes subject and object equidistant from T, yielding two derivations: (1) A-scrambling derivation triggered by EPP-feature on T when object moves to SPEC,TP to check the EPP-feature; (2) A'-scrambling derivation when subject satisfies the EPP in SPEC,TP and object scrambles over it into a nonargument position. In long negation, only the (closest) subject can satisfy the EPP because there is no V-to-T movement as evidenced by 'ha-support, i.e. 'do support'. Therefore, the object scrambling in long negation is only A'-scrambling. Under the assumption that A'-chains but not A-chains reconstruct (Chomsky 1995) these different scope interactions are explained. The analysis supports recent theory of scrambling where A and A'-scrambling are instances of feature-driven obligatory process (Miyagawa (1999)).
Marshall Lewis (Indiana University)
Assimilatory forces in the breakdown of the Igo noun class system

This paper analyzes the noun-classes of Igo, an endangered 'Togo-Rennant' (TR) language of Togo, most closely related to Bowiri and Akposo. Scholars have long focused on the Bantu-like TR class morphology; these languages run the gamut from full-blown systems with classes and concord, like Bowiri, to languages with neither, like Akposo. Igo's noun-class morphology falls between these two extremes, offering potentially valuable perspectives on processes of noun-class decay. Previous descriptions, however, present misleading pictures of the Igo noun-class system. They posit exaggerated class inventories (13-22), due to dubious methodology whereby each phonetically distinct pair of singular/plural prefixes defines a separate class. Thus, exceptional forms may comprise tiny classes collateral in status with open classes. Moreover, vowel-harmony-based allomorphy has been systematically overlooked. Treating these factors appropriately yields the following much more streamlined analysis, which accounts for the vast majority of Igo nouns. Igo nouns fall into two macro-groups—'anthrotropic' (humans, anthropoids, domestic animals) and 'default'—distinguished by different pluralization strategies. These macro-groups are morphologically subdivided by their respective singular prefixes: two distinct forms for anthrotropic nouns and three for default nouns. Exceptional forms nevertheless suggest an earlier more elaborate system, which has been broken down mainly through the pervasive effects of vowel harmony and other assimilations.

Charles Xingzhong Li (Central Washington University)
Standardizing the pinyin representation of Chinese proper nouns: On the basis of idiogetic representation or on the basis of linguistic structure?

The idea for this paper arose as I noticed the variety of ways in which Chinese names are written in pinyin representations in encyclopedia articles written in English. For example, the name of the earliest Chinese dictionary has been cited as Shuowen Jiezi, Shuowenjiezi, Shuo Wen Jie Zi, and Shuo Wen in various English texts and even in different articles within the same English encyclopedia. Multiple spellings tend to obscure the uniqueness of reference in a proper noun and can be frustrating to readers. This paper discusses a sample of proper names with varying pinyin representations and then examines the grammatical structures, prosodic features, and word junctures in the sample as a prelude to making some recommendations regarding how pinyin spelling in English texts may be standardised. At the heart of the discussion is the question of whether Chinese grammar should be treated as an isolating, monosyllabic system or whether it is more practical to use morphology and prosody in working out the most efficient way of representing Chinese words and structures in pinyin letters.

Jeff Litz (Northwestern University)
Julien Musolino (University of Pennsylvania)
When children are more logical than adults

In this paper we present a study designed to tease apart the role of semantic and pragmatic knowledge in children's comprehension of the universal quantifier. That semantic and pragmatic knowledge is at play in the interpretation of sentences containing the universal quantifier can be seen in 1.

(1) John didn't read every book.

The most natural interpretation is one in which John read only some of the books. Another situation which satisfies the truth conditions of 1 is one in which John read none of the books. However, this interpretation is highly dispreferred because a pragmatically more felicitous statement in this situation would be that John didn't read any books. Thus the availability of the 'none' reading for 1 is masked by pragmatic factors. In an experiment using the truth value judgment task (Crain & Thornton 1998), we found that adults and 5-year-olds differed in that only the former appeared to be sensitive to the pragmatic factors alluded to above. That is, adults massively rejected sentences like 1 when they were used to describe a situation where John had read none of the books while 5-year-olds overwhelmingly accepted these sentences.

Vivian Lin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
The coordinate structure constraint & A-movement

Johnson (1996) suggests that A-movement is not subject to the coordinate structure constraint (CSC), based on an analysis of gapping which involves independent A-movement of subjects out of first VP-conjuncts:

(1) [TP Desmond] played [VP1 t1 bass], and [VP2 Molly t2 guitar].

This paper argues on the basis of scope interactions that, while A-movement itself is not subject to the CSC, the CSC does have an effect on the interpretation of structures like 1. Specifically, the CSC, formulated as a constraint on representations, forces independ-
ent A-movement to be undone by quantifier lowering (QL). Sentences incorporating scopal elements show that QL is indeed required in gapping/conjoined VP structures: a single student can only be interpreted as a negative polarity item in 2.

(2) ?TP A single student_1 did not [[VP_1: ride the elevator], or [VP_2: a single professor climb the stairs]].

Example 2 is particularly striking because QL of the subject, a student, is not permitted below negation in other structural contexts. In 3, for example, a single student can only be interpreted as a specific indefinite.

(3) A single student did not ride the elevator.

Hence, QL is unexpected in conjoined structures like 1 and 2. I conclude that QL must be forced in 2 by the CSC, understood as a constraint on representations.

**Stephanie Lindemann** (University of Michigan)  
*Un-American speech: Representations of nonnative speakers of US English*

Preston (1999) has related speakers' evaluations of varieties of US English to these speakers' mental representations of social groups and ultimately style-shifting and language change. The current study addresses US English speakers' mental representations of groups who do not speak US English natively. Native speakers of US English living in Michigan completed a number of tasks to assess how they evaluate and classify nonnative US English speakers. A modified matched-guise and speaker-identification task assessing attitudes towards Korean-accented English showed that: (1) 'Native speaker' proved to be a salient dimension for these listeners. (2) Almost all guesses for Korean speakers were of some stigmatized group, whether or not the phonological patterns of the groups are similar to those of native Korean speakers. (3) Native Korean speakers were generally evaluated more negatively than were native English speakers. This suggests an internally undifferentiated but salient and negatively evaluated category for stigmatized nonnative speakers, paralleling Preston's (1993, 1999) findings for negative evaluations of a largely undifferentiated 'Southern' US dialect. These results are compared to characterizations by Michiganders of different kinds of English spoken around the world, based on their labeling of a world map (following similar procedures as Preston for US varieties of English) and their ratings of the English spoken by people from each of a list of countries. An understanding of the roles played by nonnative speakers in the social worlds constructed by native speakers may suggest expected behavior in interaction with various nonnative speakers (e.g. Lindemann 2000).

**John M. Lipski** (Pennsylvania State University)  
*On the source of the infinitive in Romance-derived pidgins & creoles*

At least since the medieval Mediterranean Lingua Franca, the infinitive has instantiated invariant verb stems in Romance-derived pidgins and creoles as well as foreigner talk, (adult-produced) child language, and imitations of foreigners and 'Tarzan talk'. This choice of invariant verb form is at first glance unexpected since the infinitive is less frequent than finite forms and is used in fewer contexts; indeed the third person singular is the preferred attractor in spontaneous pidgins and learners' speech. The present study explores the origins and motivation for the bare infinitive in Romance foreigner talk and pidgins. Sources of the infinitive include medieval French foreigner talk as well as developmental language disorders known as Specific Language Impairment (SLI), characterized by the prolongation into late childhood and even adulthood of morphological and syntactic mismatches characteristic of early child language. The presence or absence of the bare infinitive in Romance-derived pidgins and creoles allows for a partial typology of formation based on attitudes, power and influence, and urgency of communication.

**Anna Lubowicz** (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)  
*Contrast preservation in Finnish*

A number of phonological processes, for example chain shifts, preserve underlying contrasts on the surface in a different way than in the underlying form. Underlying contrasts are expressed by a different property and/or dislocated in the string of segments. Such processes are not admitted to classic optimality theory (P&S 1993). I develop a modification of optimality theory in which contrast preservation is not just a phenomenon but a property of the grammar. The core of the proposal is a family of antineutralization preserve-contrast constraints, by which pairs of underlying words distinct in a given property must remain distinct on the surface (not necessarily in the same property). Such constraints interact with each other and with conflicting markedness constraints, thereby resulting in the loss or preservation of particular contrasts. To evaluate constraints demanding preservation of contrasts, I will assume that phonological mappings are part of a system (cf. Flemming 1995, Padgett 1997). The proposal will be illustrated with the analysis of Finnish chain shift mappings (Anttila 1995, Lehtinen 1967). The key observation is that in chain shifts preservation of one contrast takes precedence over preservation of another contrast--a distinction that I will obtain from constraint ranking.
Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet University)  
(Session 27) 
Alyssa Wulf (University of California-Berkeley) 
Lexical variation in African American & White ASL

This paper will present an analysis of the lexical differences between the ASL used by African American signers and by White signers. The analysis is based on the signed responses to 34 stimuli (pictures and fingerspelling) by 139 African American and White signers in three age groups and at two socioeconomic levels, a subset of the population (n=207) of an on-going study of sociolinguistic variation in ASL. Interviews were videotaped with the signers in seven locations around the US. The analysis shows that for 28 of the 34 stimuli, African American signers use signs that the White signers do not. Furthermore, White signers use fingerspelled variants for four signs which the African American signers do not use. The presentation will focus on eight signs: Relatively new forms of AFRICA and JAPAN co-exist with older versions; COMPUTER represents a new technology sign; RABBIT, DEER, TOMATO and SNOW are all possible candidates for change in progress; ARREST is a verb for which many variants were produced by all signers in the sample. The analysis for these eight signs reflects the bigger picture: For seven of the eight signs, African American signers displayed unique variants. But contrary to the claim by Woodward and Erting 1975 that African American signers tend to use older forms of signs, we see old and new forms used by both African American and White signers in all regions and age groups. Finally, AFRICA and JAPAN illustrate the difference between lexical innovation and phonological change.

Michael Lukashchuk (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)  
Yaroslav Redka (Chernivtsi University, Ukraine) 
Ukrainian onomastics: Retrospection & perspectives

Ukrainian onomastics has experienced steady development since the 1950s when the Fourth and Fifth International Congresses of Slavists (Moscow 1958, Sofia 1963), the First Republican Council on Onomastics (Kyiv 1959), and a Conference on Onomastics (Budapest 1958) took place. Among the important problems under study were issues of classification of toponymy, specifically, toponymic morphology. Research in Ukrainian onomastics followed models used by Polish, Serbian, Russian, Bulgarian, Baltic, Turkic, Ancient Greek, and Iranian scholars. A considerable number of works covered issues of toponymic classification, and these studies were conducted among adjacent sciences--history, historical geography, ethnonymy. The research was conducted in four main directions--(1) lexical: establishing linguistic laws accounting for shifts of appellatives into place names and hydronyms, interdependence between hydronyms, oikonyms and other toponyms; (2) morphological: establishing types and models of toponyms and anthroponyms; (3) etymological: establishing ethnic language contacts, i.e. etymology of toponyms; and (4) superstratal: establishing later linguistic strata. Problems facing modern Ukrainian onomastics include modernizing the theory and finding ways of establishing consensus through research on disputed issues.

Suzanne M. Lyon (University of California-Santa Cruz)  
Lexically-selected vs discourse-controlled subjunctivity in Haitian Creole

This paper provides an analysis of the expression of the subjunctive mood in Haitian Creole (HC), distinguishing two types of subjunctive. The first, referred to as the lexically-selected subjunctive (LSS), is marked by the use of the subjunctive complementizer pou. The second, referred to as the discourse-controlled subjunctive (DCS), is marked by the use of the preverbal marker va. Following analyses of mood choice in subordinate clauses by Farkas 1992 and Giorgi and Pianesi 1997, HC is placed typologically for where it makes the split between the selection of the indicative and subjunctive complementizers ke and pou. This paper also develops a semantic analysis of the co-occurrence restriction between the preverbal markers pou and ap noted by Koopman and Lefebvre (1981:207). K&L argue that this restriction justifies analyzing these two preverbal markers as occurring in the same position. It is shown, however, that this restriction extends to situations in which pou is used as a complementizer. In these cases, the syntactic explanation provided by K&L is not available. As discussed by Spears 1990, the choice between the preverbal markers ap and va in subordinate clauses is pragmatic in nature. What the present paper notes is that this pragmatic choice between ap and va is only available when the matrix predicate does not select the subjunctive complementizer pou. When pou is selected, the subordinate verb may not be marked with the preverbal marker ap. When the indicative complementizer ke is selected, then the speaker may choose either ap or va.

Michael Mackert (German-English Language Services)  
Horatio Hale's grammar of The poetic dialect of English

In the history of North American linguistics, Horatio Hale (1817-1896) is well-known for his achievements during the Wilkes Expedition (Hale 1846; cf. Mackert 1994, 1999) and his supervision of Franz Boas's (1858-1942) early fieldwork in British Columbia (Hale 1890, 1891; cf. Gruber 1967; Mackert 1995). By contrast, his work on the grammar and lexicon of English poetry, which only
exists in manuscript form (Hale n.d., ca 1882-1889), has received no attention at all. However, Hale's manuscript is of importance because it documents Hale's only full-fledged attempt to apply the tools of linguistic analysis available to him to poetry. The section on grammar is of particular interest for the following reasons: (1) Hale offered criteria for differentiating between languages, dialects, and slang. (2) Based on these criteria, he suggested that the corpus of English poetical texts temporarily delimited by the work of John Milton (1608-1674) and Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892) be considered a dialect of English. (3) His grammatical analysis of this posited dialect exhibits an understanding of etymology that differs from Hale's (1846) earliest conception of that subdomain of grammar. (4) Guided by his view of poetic language as a dialect, Hale critiqued William Wordsworth's (1770-1850) rejection of poetic diction in favor of the 'language of men' (Wordsworth 1849-40). This paper will provide an overview of Hale's project and grammar and discuss in detail these four aspects of his study.

Ian Maddieson (University of California-Berkeley)  
**Managing phonetic complexity: Double articulations & nasality in Yehi Dnye**

The sound system of Yehi Dnye (Yeletnye), the language of Rossel Island, Papua New Guinea, is strikingly unusual. It includes three doubly-articulated place combinations (labial-alveolar, labial-postalveolar, and labial-velar) and a series of nasally-released stops. Moreover it has prenasalized stops and a contrast between oral and nasalized vowels including, for long vowels, after nasals and nasally-released stops. The vowel inventory (10 oral, 8 nasalized vowels, plus length) is elaborate for a Papuan language. This paper examines aspects of how this phonetic complexity is instantiated in articulatory timing patterns, such as the overlap of the two articulations in the doubly-articulated stops and nasals and the relative timing of velum lowering and raising and oral activity in the multiple contrasts involving nasality. We consider how resulting acoustic patterns might serve to enhance segment identifiability and certain phonotactic constraints might follow from the patterns observed. The absence of the short oral/nasalized vowel contrast after nasals and nasally-released stops may be motivated by insufficient duration. The virtual absence of complex consonants in C2 position in CVCV words may be due to the difficulty of extracting sufficient cues to consonant identity from a short vowel.

Julianne Maher (Wheeling Jesuit University, W VA)  
**The de-cline of grammaticalization: St. Barth Patois & the actuation riddle**

Current work on grammaticalization asserts that the process is unidirectional; independent forms become less autonomous over time. However, many historical changes move in the opposite direction; synthetic forms are replaced by periphrastic/analytic ones. Loss of inflection, for example, is common in language contact situations. How can we account for this contradiction? Which factors favor grammaticalization and which foster analytic changes? Can societal factors account for the actuation of syntactic change? This paper looks at a French variety, St. Barth Patois (SBP), spoken on the island of St. Barthélemy in the northeast Caribbean. A descendant of the 17th century French spoken by the original settlers, SBP has undergone significant changes from its parent language, including loss of inflectional endings, loss of categoriality, reduced allomorphy, and the replacement of synthetic constructions by periphrastic ones. The robust progressive reveals a fundamental change in the verb system with a greater focus on aspect than on tense. This study demonstrates that de-grammaticalization occurs commonly in situations of societal disequilibrium. Implications of this finding for creole languages and for broader theories of language change are considered.

Charles C. Mann (University of Surrey, UK)  
**The sociocommunicational need hypothesis: An elaboration**

In reviewing the notion of ethnolinguistic vitality, as proposed by Giles, Bourhis, and Taylor 1977, and trialled/improved upon by Bourhis, Giles, and Rosenthal 1981; Johnson, Giles, and Bourhis 1983; Pujiner et al. 1984; Giles, Rosenthal, and Young 1985; and Allard and Landry 1992 1994, to name a few, Mann 2000 suggests that, while this notion may account for language vitality in most contexts, it fails to account for the situation of several pidgins and creoles which, while not enjoying high status, high demographic representation, and high institutional support, still evince relatively high and progressive vitality. Using Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin (Nigerian Pidgin English) and English as specific illustrations from Nigeria, he also underlines the observation that, while ex-colonial languages that have been retained as official languages in Africa (e.g. English) should show, following Giles et al.'s (1977) criteria, buoyant vitality, they fail to demonstrate high or increasing vitality at the level of daily sociocommunication--defined as 'casual, everyday communication between members of a speech community, even within formal domains, but which, in principle, has no formal/official purpose'. To complement the notion of ethnolinguistic vitality, in its current understanding, therefore, Mann 2000 posits the sociocommunicational need hypothesis which states: A language will show good and/or progressive vitality in contexts where there is a sociocommunicational need for it, even if it has low status, low demography, and low institutional support. This paper attempts to provide an elaboration of this hypothesis, using illustrations from other speech communities worldwide, and explores how that it could also serve as a component of an overall and integrated social theory of human verbal behavior.
Alec Marantz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Martin Hackl (University of Maryland-College Park/Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Liina Pykkänen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

**MEG studies of lexical access: Separating lexical access from decision**

Much insight into lexical access has been gained through reaction time (RT) studies using, e.g. lexical decision tasks. However, RTs become difficult to interpret when different stimulus factors interact in complex ways. MEG provides additional data that allow direct study of these interacting variables. An evoked response component directly reflecting lexical access should: (1) vary in latency with stimulus properties that affect lexical access, (2) be the earliest component affected by these properties, (3) vary independently from RT in tasks where lexical access contrasts with a decision, (4) be the earliest evoked component shared by auditory and visual words, and (5) be affected both by semantic and phonological factors. We report three MEG experiments showing that the M350 response meets (1-3). In the context of our results, other MEG and ERP experiments argue that the M350 meets (4-5). The experiments all use a lexical decision task. Among the MEG response components to visually presented words in the left hemisphere, the earliest component whose latency co-varies with reaction time peaks at about 350ms poststimulus onset. We will describe how the M350 can serve as a tool to investigate the interaction of derivational and inflectional morphology with lexical access.

**Danilo Marcondes** (Pontifical University, Rio de Janeiro)  
**Language & knowledge in early modern philosophy: Between the 'abuse of words' & the 'veil of ideas'**

The epistemic problem of errors and how to avoid them has always been a major concern of philosophers since antiquity as philosophy was considered the knowledge of truth. In the beginning of the modern age this problem became especially relevant due to the breakdown of many traditional scientific theories. How to avoid the errors and false beliefs of tradition became a central problem. The doctrine that language is one of the main sources of mistakes and false beliefs was a common place at that time. We shall analyze this view, distinguishing three different senses: (1) The doctrine of the abuse of words maintaining that linguistic variation and the conventionality of meaning make language an unreliable tool for the acquisition of knowledge. (2) The skeptical attack on traditional scientific theories arguing that they offer only definitions depending on words, and not essential definitions, revealing knowledge of reality. (3) The rejection of the discourse of tradition based on the view that language is a vehicle of false beliefs of the past.

**Frank Martinus** (Kolegio Erasmo, Curacao)  
**Two parameterized models of universal language**

Connections between creole languages and Chinese were first suggested by Morris Goodman in an article in *The Behavioral and Brain Sciences* (7: 193-4, 1984). This was reinforced in *Pidgins and creoles: An introduction* (ed. by Jacques Arends, Pieter Muysken, & Norval Smith, Cambridge University Press, 1995). An extensive comparison between the two, more specifically on topicalization, is offered by Genevieve Escure in *Standard acquisition processes in Belize and China (PRC)* (Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 1997). The author's own observations categorize these similarities as follows: (1) no distinction of gender; (2) no differentiation in subject and object forms of pronouns; (3) topicalization; (4) no formal plural in nouns (following a plural indicator); (5) no expression of person in verbs; (6) serialization in several word categories; (7) no inflection in verbs but particles to denote aspect, tense, mood; (8) zero copula (predicating adjectives). The paper then tries to find an explanation for this linguistic reality. Is Chinese a 5000-year-old creole language generated through a deficiency hypothesis like the language bioprogram? Or are Chinese and creole languages on the one side and modern languages on the other side both parameterized versions of universal language?

**Hiromuki Masuda** (University of Hawai‘i-Hilo)  
**Microsyntax & macrodiscourse in Hawaiian Creole**

This paper argues that syntax and discourse in the language faculty go through separate processes in the genesis of Hawaiian Creole. The study first claims that the bioprogram theory, contra substrate, best explains the creolization of syntax. The studies completed by Bickerton, Wilson, and Roberts suggest that Hawaiian Creole cannot be considered a continued form of English-lexified Pacific pidgin but a newborn language invented by locally-born children at the beginning of the 20th century. Secondly, there is no explicit syntactic similarity between Hawaiian Creole and Japanese, the most demographically influential substrata language. These two facts show that neither the oceanic substrate nor local substrate is able to account for the origin of Hawaiian Creole. Conversely, the creolization of discourse does not appear to be fully explained by the innate theory. It is found that the construction of discourse grammar involves both innate universal principles and substratal transfer. Such rules as Quint-patterning, Trinary-branching, and X-numbering most likely derive from the universals while the selection of a certain preferred number in discourse structure seems to be the result of Japanese substrate. The linguistic module for syntax and discourse could constitute distinct grammatical systems, micro and macro respectively, in the internalized capacity of creole language.
Dana McDaniel (University of Southern Maine)  (Session  5)  

Late acquisition of the /ai/ distinction: A problem for connectionism

One type of empirical argument against connectionism involves demonstrating early knowledge of complex rules. The flip side, late acquisition of simple rules, complements the first type. This study explores children's acquisition of one of the simplest rules of morphology, the /ai/ distinction in the indefinite article of natural Standard American English. The exceptionless pattern is simply that /an/ only occurs before words beginning with a vowel sound and /a/ occurs only before words beginning with a consonant sound. The primary method of data collection was elicited production with known words. The subjects were 84 3- to 8-year-old children attending costly private schools. The results indicate that many children don't master the /ai/ rule until after age 7. The percentages of correct responses for each of three age groups were as follows: youngest (13%), middle (51%), older (79%). Connectionist models would predict early mastery of such a simple pattern, especially with a morpheme of such high frequency. Frameworks that include the notion of universal grammar could account for its late acquisition if the rule can be argued to represent a marked option or one not easily accommodated by universal grammar.

Laura Wilbur McGarrity (Indiana University)  (Session  17)  

On the interaction of stress & epenthesis in Yimas

A point of theoretical interest in metrical phonology is the interaction of stress and epenthesis. In some languages, epenthetic vowels behave as though they are invisible to stress in certain contexts, but visible in others. In Yimas (Papuan), primary stress regularly falls on the initial syllable. However, in words with an epenthetic vowel in the initial syllable, primary stress is shifted to the second syllable, creating an apparent exception to the canonical pattern. If a word contains epenthetic vowels in the first two syllables, the regular initial stress pattern results. This dual behavior of epenthetic vowels can be captured within optimality theory by appealing to generalized alignment and to a family of head-dependence constraints (Alderete 1995, 1999), which demands that only segments with input correspondents may occur in metrically prominent categories. By ranking a HEAD-DEP constraint that operates at the syllable level above another that operates at the level of the foot, it is possible to account for the shifting location of primary stress as well as an apparently exceptional pattern exhibited by longer words where secondary stress also undergoes a rightward shift. [NIH DC00012]

Fiona McLaughlin (University of Kansas)  (Session  21)  

Voiceless implosives in Seereer-Siin

Much of the recent work on the relationship between phonetics and phonology has focused on the groundedness or phonetic naturalness of phonology (Archangeli & Pulleyblank 1994, Myers 1997). By contrast, this study examines a case in which the phonological patterns of consonant mutation in a language have given rise to a set of segments that are highly marked and of dubious phonetic status, namely the so-called voiceless implosives in Seereer-Siin, an Atlantic (Niger-Congo) language closely related to Fula. The study consists of two parts. First, I examine the voiceless implosives within the historical context of consonant mutation. By comparing Seereer to its sister languages Fula and Wolof, I show that voiceless implosives are an innovation in Seereer, motivated by analogy to the devoicing of plain stops: Within the patterns of consonant mutation [ ] is to [ ] as [b] is to [p]. The second part of the analysis considers the phonetics of the voiceless implosive series. Based on spectrographic analysis of field recordings I provide preliminary phonetic profiles of the segments with regard to voicing and aspiration.

Rocky Meade (University of Amsterdam/University of the West Indies-Mona)  (Session  36)  

OT & the acquisition of Jamaican syllable

This paper looks at the acquisition of syllable structure by Jamaican children and shows that independently motivated OT constraints can account for the child structures and the development towards the adult structures. The paper covers preliminary findings of a project looking at the phonological development of Jamaican children acquiring their first language. Twenty-four children from two socioeconomic groups were recorded longitudinally over two years, starting from the ages of 1:0 and 2:6. The Jamaican speech community is highly diverse, ranging from speakers of the basic creole to speakers of standard Jamaican English. The two groups were selected with this in mind. The ages of acquisition for the individual children vary, sometimes widely; however the orders of acquisition of the various syllable structure components are significantly similar. The OT constraints which are used to account for the development path include onset (syllables must have onsets), coda (syllables must not have codas), *complex (syllables must not have complex components), and faith (the input should correspond to the output). It is shown that a particular ranking of the constraints accounts for the syllable structures used by the children, and these constraints are not changed but simply reranked to account for the development towards the adult syllable structures.

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Across Northern Athapaskan languages the verbal prefix associated with the third person direct object is zero. In some cases a non-zero direct object prefix, yV-, surfaces. yV- has been analyzed as a third person verbal morpheme used to disambiguate third person reference (Rice 1989). However, this description does not adequately account for the distribution of this morpheme in Kaska, a little-documented Northern Athapaskan language spoken in Canada's Yukon Territory. This paper argues that the ye- prefix in Kaska is more than just an object prefix; it is, in fact, a transitive marker. Consider the following:

(1) etsén s/he is eating
(2) etsén s/he is eating meat
(3) yetsets s/he is eating it  (*yetsets yetsets)

Example 1 is intransitive and thus has no direct object. Example 2 shows that with a 3rd person subject and an overt NP object, the verb lacks marking for the direct object. Example 3 shows that with a 3rd person subject and no overt NP object, the object prefix is ye-. Thus, in 3, the only indication that the verb form is transitive is the ye- prefix. We will also consider ditransitive verbs and unaccusative-transitive verb pairs.

**Karine Megerdoomian (University of Southern California)**

*The structure of Armenian causatives*

In Eastern Armenian, causatives can be formed either periphrastically or through the affixation of a bound morpheme to the verbal root. In this paper, I investigate the distinct properties of the lexical causatives (LC) and analytic causatives (AC) in Armenian in order to determine the constraints on the formation of the lexical causative. Based on the binding possibilities of subject-oriented anaphors, the availability of idiomatic readings, and the interpretation of the two causative constructions, I suggest that the LC can be formed only if the initial predicate lacks an external argument. I provide an analysis based on a syntactic decomposition of the verbal construction whereby the causative predicate is formed from the combination of the underlying predicate with a functional element v, representing the cause event and selecting an external argument. I argue that the LC can only be formed when the underlying predicate does not carry a fully projected vP. This analysis correctly predicts the causative formed on various verbal roots. Thus, I propose that the distinction between the lexical and analytic causatives does not require two distinct domains of formation but can be obtained from the syntactic structures in which they appear.

**Luisa Meroni (University of Maryland-College Park)**

**Stephen Crain (University of Maryland-College Park)**

**Andrea Gualmini (University of Maryland-College Park)**

*Conversational implicatures & computational complexity in child language*

In an experimental investigation of children's knowledge of conversational implicatures (CIs), children were asked to judge the acceptability of the inclusive-or reading of disjunction. There were two linguistic contexts, one downward entailing (DE), and the other one non-DE. The experimental hypothesis was that children would accept violations of CIs more often in the DE context. Experiment 1 used a truth value judgment task with sentences like *Every dwarf who chose an apple or a banana received a jewel* and *Every dwarf chose an apple or a banana*. The result was a higher acceptance of the inclusive-or reading in the DE context (95%) vs the non-DE context (50%). Experiment 2 further investigated children's interpretation of disjunction in the non-DE context. This experiment employed the felicity judgment task, which presents two sentences at a time; both are logically true, but they differ in appropriateness. When presented with alternative sentences, children preferred the description which adhered to CIs (93%), revealing a sensitivity to CIs that did not surface in the non-DE context in Experiment 1. This result supports a recent proposal by Reinhart 1999 according to which children experience problems in dealing with linguistic phenomena involving alternative representations of a sentence.

**Carol Lynn Moder (Oklahoma State University)**

*The distinction between noun & verb metaphors*

Recent research on metaphors has been dominated by Lakoff and Johnson's theory of conceptual metaphors (Lakoff & Johnson 1980, 1999; Lakoff 1993). From a discourse-functional perspective, a major flaw in this approach is that the linguistic form of the metaphorical expressions is largely ignored. This paper investigates the link between the form of metaphors and the kinds of correspondences between domains which they map. To make the analysis more empirically sound and more relevant to discourse usage, we examine the forms and the mappings produced by speakers in a set of tapes and transcripts of 52 hours of the radio news
programs 'All Things Considered' and 'Morning Edition'. We focus on metaphors in two forms--noun-based metaphors in full predicate nominatives (The spy wars are sideshows. The presidency is not an academic exercise.) and verb-based metaphors (I think we're chugging along. You can shoehorn more commercials in.). The findings indicate that the form in which the metaphor is expressed is closely related to the extent and kind of correspondences between the domains that speakers are mapping. They also suggest that differences in the discourse functions of noun and verb metaphors may be indicative of significant cognitive differences, as well.

**Michaël Montgomery** (University of South Carolina)  
**Deaver Traywick** (University of South Carolina)  
**WITHDRAWN**

*The linguistics of Southern nationalism*

Among the many orphans of war are school children and their education. With the commencement of hostilities and the Union navy's blockade of the Confederacy in the spring of 1861, it was no longer possible to obtain school books from Northern publishers. Southern educators and publishers stepped into the void and produced their own readers, spellers, grammars, and other volumes. Most of these, to be sure, were indistinguishable in content and approach from their Northern-produced counterparts, but in the rancorous sectionalism that built up to the conflict, some Southerners had become restive about how Northern textbook authors portrayed the South. It was therefore no surprise that Southerners sometimes introduced Southern-oriented material to the school books they produced. Among this new material was commentary, direct and indirect, on Southern English. This paper will explore that commentary, the language attitudes it conveyed, and its implications. Some Southern educators argued that separation from the United States would help free Southern speech from corrupting influences and render it the purest variety of English. At the same time features of pronunciation and grammar, many of them associated with the South, were singled out for correction, being labeled 'vulgarisms' and in some cases 'Africanisms'. Through this commentary it becomes clear that Southerners in the mid-19th century perceived social and ethnic differences in the region's speech.

**John Moore** (University of California-San Diego)  
**David M. Perlmutter** (University of California-San Diego)

*Evidence for silent expletives in Russian*

In this paper we provide two Russian-internal arguments against the claim that Russian impersonal constructions are subjectless (Babey 1989).  
1. Predicates such as nachat 'begin' obligatorily trigger raising:  
   (1)
   
   a. Boris nachal rabotat' na tom zavode.  
   Boris/NOM began/MASC.SG work/INF at that factory  
   'Boris began to work at that factory.'  
   b. * Nacha Borisu rabotat' na tom zavode.  
      began/NEUT.SG Boris/DAT work/INF at that factory  
      'It began for Boris to work at that factory.'  

   If the embedded clause is impersonal, the result is grammatical, despite the lack of an overt raised subject:  
   (2)
   Nachinaet smerkat'sja.  
   begin/SG get-dark/INF  
   'It's beginning to get dark.'

   The grammaticality of 2 is accounted for if a silent expletive has raised, satisfying the requirement imposed by nachat'.  
2. Russian impersonal constructions cannot be infinitival:  
   (3)
   * Chtoby smerkat'sja, ...  
      in-order get-dark/INF  
      'In order for it to get dark, ...'

   Perlmutter and Moore 1999 argues that 3 is ungrammatical because of two independent facts of Russian: (1) Subjects of infinitives are (usually) dative. (2) Silent pronouns (including expletives) may not be dative. This principled account is not possible if impersonals are subjectless. These are language-internal arguments that silent expletives exist, regardless of the ultimate fate of principles such as the Final-1 Law or the EPP.

**Marcyliena Morgan** (Stanford University)

*Reading dialect & grammatical shout-outs in hip hop*

This paper analyzes reading dialect in regional hip hop oral delivery and writing. Reading dialect involves dialect opposition--highlighting and exploiting standard general English (GE) and African American Vernacular English (AAVE) linguistic and stylistic...
forms that are considered to be representative and different from each other (Morgan 1994). When speakers employ dialect reading in interactions, they immediately signal to members that some form of opposition or identity is in play. Since many features of GE and AAVE are shared or structurally similar, it isn't always clear to members of the hip hop and African American community that a distinction is being made. Reading dialect transforms the status of a lexical, prosodic, discourse, or syntactic structure that could be either AAVE or GE into a framework that exploits the congruities and incongruities of each system and how they impact each other. This is achieved through the use of features or rules of AVE that are generally known and culturally marked. This analysis explores the use of the AAVE system of features and the type of innovation found in hip hop by analyzing the works and discourse of eight artists. In particular, it identifies syntactic constructions in relation to East Coast, Southern, Midwest, and West Coast variation as well as grammaticalization in general.

**Kristin Mulrooney** (Georgetown University)  
*American Sign Language: Gender variation in fingerspelling*

Correlation between a speaker's gender and certain types of linguistic variation is well-documented in the spoken language literature (Trudgill 1972, Coates 1978, Lakoff 1989). Spoken language literature also documents how a word's phonological environment can contribute to variation in word production. This study investigates what factors may be contributing to variation in fingerspelled signs in American Sign Language (ASL) by performing a Varbrul analysis on the data. Eight videotaped interviews of Deaf ASL users were analyzed for fingerspelled sign production. Each fingerspelled sign was coded for the following factor groups: grammatical function (noun, verb, proper noun), phonological environment (location of the preceding sign and location of following sign), whether the fingerspelled sign was in a lexicalized word, and finally the gender of the signer. The goal of the study was to see which factor group favored the production of noncitation form fingerspelled signs. The result of the Varbrul analysis suggests that the grammatical function of the fingerspelled word that the fingerspelled sign occurs in has the most influence on whether a fingerspelled sign is produced in citation or noncitation form. The phonological environment also has an influence, specifically on whether the sign is produced in the traditional fingerspelling area or not. The final factor that appears to have an influence on production is the gender of the signer. Male signers favored the production of citation form fingerspelled signs while women favored the production of citation form fingerspelled signs.

**Alicia Muñoz-Sánchez** (University of California-San Diego)  
*Compensatory & functional strategies: How to cope with /s/ elision in Western Andalusian Spanish*

In Andalusian Spanish, /s/ is often elided at the end of syllables. So, the word *estrella* 'star' may be pronounced [e.tre.lla]. Since /s/ is both a plural marker and a verbal marker for person, its omission implies loss of information. This paper demonstrates that such loss of information is crucial in determining both the range and rate of /s/ elision in conversation and also that compensation occurs for the loss of /s/. This finding is based on a systematic acoustic investigation of samples from two types of speech, namely, list reading and conversation. In addition, measures were taken to evaluate the use of three compensatory processes reported previously: vowel lengthening, e.g. [e:tre.lla] (Hammond 1986, Núñez-Cedeño 1988); gemination, e.g. [ettella] (Alarcos Llorach 1958, Gerfen & Piñar 1999); and vowel lowering, e.g. [etella] (Zubizarreta 1979). Statistical analysis of the instances of elision shows that speakers of Western Andalusian Spanish compensate for the absence of /s/ by lengthening the previous vowel, but only in the list reading task. In conversation, elision is determined by functional factors such as word type and redundancy. Only in the absence of context do speakers rely on vowel lengthening to compensate for the loss of information.

**Johanna Nichols** (University of California-Berkeley)  
*Rapid drastic type shift from dependent marking to head marking*

A rapid transition from dependent marking to head marking or vice versa is said to be unlikely (Nichols 1986), apparently because loss of several separate morphological formattives, and innovation of several others, is unlikely to occur rapidly and concurrently. However, the reconstructible history of Chechen and Ingush (Nakh-Daghestanian) over the last 400 years suggests a mechanism for rapid drastic type change: compounding, incorporation, and change of nonobjects to objects reduce the autonomy of dependents and decrease the variety of dependent-marked phrases, putting a dependent-marking language at the brink of head marking. Proto-Chechen-Ingush was consistently dependent-marking with elaborate case inflection and no person marking. Under Kabardian (head-marking) substratal influence, Ingush has innovated head-marking-like patterns: Declension simplifies; many nouns become undeclined parts of phrasal verbs; verbal valence is high, so most clause members are arguments and few are obliques; PPs and NPs are formed by compounding or incorporation; incorporated preverbs index the person of an object; and, in discourse, dependents but not heads are easily omitted. Thus dependent-marking morphology, though still present, is redundant or frozen and only heads can be autonomous words. When postverbal pronouns, now incipiently cliticized, develop clitic doubling, Ingush will be a head-marking language.
This paper examines the syllable properties and the syllabification patterns of consonant sequences in French-based creoles. In particular, the structure of word-initial consonant clusters in forms such as flo 'flower', tri 'sad', or pren 'prince', and that of word-internal sequences in forms such as tramble 'to shake', kozri 'talk', sovajri 'savagery', and cavalri 'cavalry' are examined. There is a striking asymmetry in the distribution of consonant sequences: While most obstruent-initial (OL) clusters are attested both word-initially (flo) and word-internally (tramble), some of them appear only word internally (sovajri). More precisely, consonant sequences such as those in brasri, cavalri, and sovajri are banned from the beginning of words. The question one may therefore ask is why are these OL sequences restricted to intervocalic position? A possible and typical answer to this prohibition is that such sequences ([sr], [zr], [jr], etc.) are not permissible initial clusters. Since closed syllables are independently attested in the syllable inventory of French creoles, the default case would be to assign a coda-onset sequence to such sequences as in Cadely 1988, 1994 and Anestin 1987. There are three problems with such a syllabification: (1) It fails to account for the lack of co-occurrence restrictions within word-internal OL sequences. (2) It violates the sonority sequencing principle (Selkirk 1982). (3) It fails to account for the fact that in French creoles, mid closed vowels [e] and [o] turn automatically into the corresponding open vowels [E] and [O] in closed syllables: [kozri] should have been realized *[kozri]. I contend that some of the consonants are separated by an empty nucleus. Positing an intervening empty nucleus accounts for the absence of co-occurrence restrictions within the sequences. As for why the mid closed vowel in kozri does turn into an open [O]: The first consonant of the sequence ([z]) does not close the first syllable.

Kenneth S. Olson (University of Chicago/Summer Institute of Linguistics)

Can [sonorant] spread?

It is generally thought that the features [cons] and [sonorant] never participate in single-feature or partial assimilation but rather that these features only participate in processes of total assimilation. Feature geometric models (Clements & Hume 1995, Halle 1995) thus assume that they are located at the root node. However, Kaise 1992 offers empirical evidence for the independent spreading of [cons]. Data from Bilala (Nilo-Saharan, Chadic) argue for the independent spreading of [sonorant] as well. Consider the suffix -n 3sg. Following obstruents, n becomes an obstruent. In addition, it assimilates in terms of [voice] and [cont] with the preceding segment while place features remain unchanged. After sonorants, the suffix does not alternate:

(1) a. d'ok-t 'his/her wife'       b. t e-n 'his/her mother'
    bob-d 'his/her father'       nan-n 'his/her children'
    gurus- 'his/her money'       b□ r-n 'his/her slave'
    kuz- 'his/her hut'           kuhul-n 'his/her hip'

By considering [sonorant] to be a direct descendent of the root node, we can model the change of n to an obstruent as a simple spread of the feature [-sonorant] accompanied by the enforcement of an implicational constraint (Cho & Inkelas 1993) which changes the value of [nasal].

Francisco Ordóñez (University of Illinois-Urbana/Champaign)

Clitic combinations in the syntax: Evidence from Judeo-Spanish, Dominican Spanish, & Baix Ebre Catalan

Clitic ordering has been considered a morphological idiosyncrasy of languages with the result that language-specific strategies (e.g. templates) have been proposed to account for it. This paper claims that certain aspects of clitic ordering are sensitive to syntactic environment. One such case is the combination dative 1p, 2p clitics (me, te) with inherent se in Judeo-Spanish, Dominican Spanish, and Baix Ebre Catalan. While the two clitics can combine in either order in proclisis, only one order is allowed in enclisis. To understand this gap in the paradigm, I use proposals by Kayne 1994 about the different possible adjunction alternatives for clitic combinations. In one combination, clitics adjoin one to another, thus forming a cluster; while in the other, the clitics each adjoin to different functional heads and so form 'concealed split clitic combinations' with no phonological material intervening. This perspective, taken in conjunction with the idea that enclisis is due to movement to a higher projection, explains the gap. Clusters are not affected by verb movement in any case; however, split clitics can reverse their order when verb movement takes one of the clitics while leaving the other behind.

Orhan Orgun (University of California-Davis)

Boston English r deletion & schwa insertion: An enriched input analysis

Halle and Idsardi 1997 claims that optimality theory cannot handle the opaque interaction between r deletion and schwa insertion. They show that McCarthy's (1993) OT analysis of r insertion and deletion runs into problems. This paper addresses Halle and Idsardi's challenge by formulating an analysis of the opaque interaction in Sprouse's (1998) enriched input framework.
Olanike Ola Orie (Tulane University) (Session 8)

Two harmony theories & high vowels in comparative Yoruba

Most recent work on Yoruba harmony has focused on the harmonic patterns of Standard Yoruba (SY) (Pulleyblank 1996, Bakovic 2000). This paper extends this work to consider additional dialects. Three properties of high vowels are considered. First, final oral high vowels are advanced across dialects:

(1) SY \text{Ife & Ekiti}
   a. wù 'garment'
   b. ebi 'hunger'

Second, while both [+ATR] and [+ATR] mid vowels may precede advanced high vowels in SY, only [+ATR] mid vowels occur before final high vowels in Ife and Ekiti (1). Third, medial high vowels exhibit interesting differences: In SY, they are opaque, blocking the transmission of retraction from one mid vowel to another (orùk ‘name’); in Ife, they are transparent ( rùk ); in Ekiti, they undergo retraction ( r āk ). This paper discusses the implications of these data for two harmony theories. I show that while the properties of high vowels across Yoruba dialects receive a straightforward treatment in Pulleyblank’s framework, in which harmonic patterns are derived by the variable ranking of grounding, faithfulness, and alignment constraints, it is problematic for Bakovic’s model in which the root-final vowel determines the harmonic specification of other vowels.

Adrian Pablé (University of Ottawa) (Session 30)

Nathaniel Hawthorne’s ‘Young Goodman Brown’: A study in name translation

Proper names pose special problems for translators of fiction. Leaving names in their original form seems to be the easiest way to get round such difficulties, but readers who are not sufficiently familiar with the original language, onomastic denotation, and especially connotation may miss the reason why the author chose a particular name. Translating a name into another language, on the other hand, might turn out to be a delicate enterprise. Should the translator remain faithful to the etymological components in the original name or pay heed to nonlinguistic aspects of the choice of the name? This paper analyzes and compares German, Italian, French, and Spanish translations of Hawthorne’s classic tale ‘Young Goodman Brown’ and assesses the onomastic successes of each.

Miok Pak (Georgetown University) (Session 3)

Unspecification of lexical items: Empirical evidence from verbal nouns in Korean

Embarking on the issue of the lexical specification of vocabulary items, this paper provides empirical support for the unspecification view (Halle & Marantz 1993, Marantz 1997 among others) based upon characteristic examination of so-called verbal nouns (VNs) in temporal clauses (TCs) in Korean. Because the VNs show both nominal and verbal properties in TCs, the issue of the categorial status has continuously been raised in the literature. While previous proposals that the VNs are nouns (Park 1979, Grimshaw & Mester 1988) or verbs (Shibatani & Kageyama 1988, Lee 1990) fail to explain all the mixed characteristics exhibited by the VNs, this paper argues that different syntactic structures are involved when the VNs are nouns and when they are verbs, one involving certain verbal functional projections and the other lacking such projections, based upon the novel observation that when the VNs are verbs, they allow certain adverbs such as manner and aspectual while these adverbs are not allowed when the VNs are nouns. Given this structural difference, the VNs can be unspecified for their categorial features, and only after being inserted in a syntactic structure will they be determined as either nouns or verbs depending on the syntactic environment.

Hyeson Park (University of South Carolina) (Session 3)

Topics in subordinate clauses in Korean

In Korean, some restrictions on the distribution of a topic phrase have been observed: (1) A topic cannot occur in the complement of a factive verb. (2) A topic is not allowed in the antecedent clause of conditionals and in relative clauses. Previous explanations proposed for the restrictions are: (1) A topic is allowed only in propositions, and due to their nonpropositional status, the three constructions cannot have a topic (Kim 1994). (2) Functional identity of a topic, the relative clause, and the conditional prohibits a topic in the above constructions (Shin 1987). In this paper, I propose an alternative explanation based on Diesing’s (1992) mapping hypothesis. My main arguments are: (1) A topic, which is presuppositional, is mapped to the restrictive clause of the semantic tripartite structure as was also proposed by Partee et al. 1998. (2) The three constructions are also mapped to the restrictive clause at the syntax/semantics interface and compete with a topic for this position, thus the co-occurrence restriction. Some implications of my proposal will be discussed, including the contrast of factive and nonfactive verbs with regard to the licensing of negative polarity items and the factive island sensitivity of adjuncts.
JASON D. PATENT (University of California-Berkeley) (Session 4)
**A unified account of essentially contested concepts**

Since W. B. Gallie's landmark work on 'essentially contested concepts', linguists have been attempting to make Gallie's comments more precise and relevant to linguistic theory. In particular, many linguists have used prototype semantics to lend linguistic-theoretic rigor to Gallie's remarks. One attempt along these lines was Lakoff's division of essentially contested concepts (ECCs) into two types. Type 1 ECCs, such as feminism, have an 'underspecified central model' which is shared by all versions of the concept. Type 2 ECCs, such as art, involve an 'overspecified central model'. Lakoff argues that such concepts are so thoroughly contested that, unlike Type 1 concepts, nothing can be found that is shared by all versions of the concept. My primary aim in this presentation is to dissolve the Type 1/Type 2 distinction, for it stems from a confusion about the proper level of linguistic analysis. The ultimate reward of this analysis is increased rigor in the ways in which linguists apply notions such as 'prototype' and 'radial category'. I make my findings concrete with an in-depth analysis of the concepts race and racism, identifying the relevant submodels and discussing how individuals vary in their interpretations of these words' meanings.

JOE PATTER (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) (Session 17)
**Assimilation triggers metathesis in Balantak**

Total vowel assimilation often applies only across intervening laryngeals, with oral consonants blocking the process (Aoki 1968, Steriade 1987). An optimality theoretic account of this pattern is that a constraint against trans-oral spreading overrides one favoring assimilation (e.g. Gafos & Lombardi 1999). Factorial typology predicts languages that rank both of these markedness constraints over faithfulness constraints against metathesizing or deleting the oral consonant; this ranking removes the opaque consonant from between the vowels so that assimilation can apply. In Balantak, a language of central Sulawesi (Busenitz & Busenitz 1991), this prediction is fulfilled. The second person possessive suffix appears as 'Vm' (where V is a copy of the stem final vowel) with vowel-final (e.g. /tambu+Vm/ [tambuum] 'your green beans') and glottal-final (e.g. /ale+Vm/ [ale em]) stems. When the stem-final consonant is oral, it metathesizes with the vowel of the suffix, with concomitant deletion of the suffixal nasal (e.g. /saraat+Vm/ [saraat] 'your foot'). The availability of this analysis for Balantak raises the issue of why languages do not usually rearrange or remove segments in order to avoid spreading across an opaque segment; this forces a reassessment of the formulation of constraints that motivate various types of assimilation.

DAVID A. PETERSON (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig) (Session 12)
**Theme extraction in Bantu applicatives: Against an economy account**

Languages with applicative constructions differ in terms of whether they allow a theme argument to be extracted (e.g. in relativization) from such constructions. Nakamura 1997 proposes an account of where theme extraction does and does not occur which makes crucial use of the minimalist notion of 'economy'. If an applicative construction involves preposition incorporation and there is an alternative analytic construction in which the applicative object is obliquely instantiated, the chain link involved in extraction from the analytic construction is shorter than that of the chain link involved in extraction from the applicative construction, and hence is preferable by economy. This paper provides data from Bukusu (Bantu, Kenya) which is counterevidence to Nakamura's account and suggests an approach to capturing economy not in strictly structural terms but by adopting a version of Hawkins's notion of minimized filler-gap domains.

COLIN PHILLIPS (University of Maryland-College Park) (Session 7)
**Island constraints in parsing: How the parser solves a look-ahead problem**

A number of previous studies have investigated whether island constraints are immediately respected in on-line sentence comprehension. The results of these studies have been mixed. Some studies argue that island constraints are respected immediately; other studies argue that island constraints are violated in parsing. We argue that the variability observed in these previous studies can be explained once we take into account what the parser is forced to do in order to analyze parasitic gap constructions both incrementally and accurately. We report results from reading-time experiments which focus on the processing of parasitic gaps embedded inside subject NPs. These parasitic gap constructions present a special challenge for incremental parsing because the 'parasitic' gap, which occurs inside an island, appears before the gap which licenses it. Fully incremental analysis therefore requires that the parser take risks and posit gaps inside islands. However, the parser must also avoid recklessly positing gaps inside islands which do not support parasitic gaps. Our experimental results indicate that speakers do precisely what is required in order to parse parasitic gap constructions incrementally and grammatically. We also show how the mechanisms required to parse these constructions explain the varying results of other studies of island constraints in parsing.
Michael D. Picone (University of Alabama)  
Surviving French in Louisiana outside of Acadiana

Fieldwork was conducted in the summer of 2000 for an NEH-funded project to supplement available resources in the construction of a lexical database for Louisiana French. As a member of the research team, part of my field assignment was to explore areas where French was known or thought to be present but which lay outside of historic Acadiana. To this end, I located and conducted field interviews among French speakers in Livingston Parish and in the three parishes surrounding New Orleans: Jefferson, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard. I will report on the preliminary results from the interviews conducted and, in particular, on the heretofore unattested presence (in Louisiana) of the dorso-fricative [r], among French speakers in and around Grand Bayou (Plaquemines) and on Grand Isle (Jefferson). The presence of the dorso-fricative [r] at these sites provides additional evidence for the evolution of the French of the former European Creole society in tandem with the prestige standard of France. I will also report on migration patterns of both European Creole populations and Cajuns into Jefferson Parish and the resultant impact of this mix on the French spoken there and on corresponding notions of identity, namely, the modern dominance of the Cajun paradigm with regard to both.

Acrisio Pires (University of Maryland-College Park)  
(Session 18)  
Minimalism & learnability: Delimiting Degree-0 domains with phases

Ross 1973 presented the insight that embedded clause operations are a subset of matrix clause operations. However, principles of generative grammar no longer distinguish between both domains. Lightfoot (1989, 1994) tried to capture that insight in terms of the trigger for language acquisition, proposing a Degree-0 learnability theory by which parameters are set without access to unembedded domains. Nevertheless, certain facts require that children access the embedded positions in 1 to set parameters (e.g. *quelque* in French; lack of V-to-C in Dutch, and its occurrence with a fronted *wh*-element in Greek and in Spanish). Lightfoot argued that binding domains could capture this access to embedded clauses.

(1)  
\[ \text{[CP}...[\text{CP Spec C} ([\text{DP Inf}]])] \]

The properties of phases (Chomsky 1998, 1999) are consistent with the extension of the learnability domain above. As stated in the phase impenetrability condition (Chomsky 1999), only the head of the embedded clause (C above), its edge ([Spec, CP], and elements adjoined to the embedded CP) can be accessed for further operations within the matrix domain. If such a grammatical constraint has a language learnability/acquisition correlate, it explains why only the embedded elements in 1 may be triggers for parameter setting.

Madelaine C. Plauché (University of California-Berkeley)  
(Session 5)  
Predicting acoustic cues for stop place using machine learning techniques

Acoustic information relevant to the identification of stop place in CV contexts resides in (1) voice onset time (VOT), (2) energy and power of the burst and release, (3) spectrum at the burst, and (4) formant transitions into the following vowel. CART decision trees, a machine learning algorithm, were generated from 1500 CV tokens (7 American English speakers, V=[i,a,u]). The decision trees reveal interactions among the given acoustic features and their relative informativeness for the identification of place among [p,t,k]. Although a direct comparison between machine and human discrimination cannot be drawn, the threshold values of these features define regions of acoustic space that may correspond to human perceptual space. ’Noncanonical’ (those misclassified by the trees) and ’canonical’ tokens were manipulated using acoustic filtering and splicing along these features and presented to listeners for place identification to determine whether the noncanonical and manipulated tokens would induce higher rates of confusion than tokens that were ’ideal’ along feature values. The combined results of the decision trees and perception experiment support an opportunistic model of perception, where listeners are thought to use whatever cues are available to them at the time. They also demonstrate how statistical machine learning tools can guide classic phonetic research.

Charles Reiss (Concordia University)  
(Session 1)  
Quantification & identity references in phonological processes

This paper develops the ’formal account of identity references' that Odden 1988 demonstrates is necessary for phonological theory. As Odden points out, ’languages differ in what constitutes "identical" segments'. The paper demonstrates the necessity of both identity and nonidentity reference. The computation of nonidentity requires the equivalent of the existential quantifier, and of variables ranging over the set of features, since nonidentity can be based on any arbitrary feature: A segment A is nonidentical to a segment B if there is any feature F for which A and B have different values. Autosegmental representation, including feature geometry (FG) cannot model nonidentity. Identity conditions can be modeled using the universal quantifier, thus uniting the treatment of identity and nonidentity conditions. Furthermore, certain identity conditions cannot be modeled using FG. Such relatively simple cases are critical to understand the representational and computational apparatus of UG. The representational power of FG is insufficient, and since its power is subsumed by that of an algebraic approach with variables and indices, FG must be abandoned. Phonological UG needs at least enough computational power to express identity and nonidentity conditions; this can be achieved by the use of quantifiers.
Few studies exist of language change as a result of contact with more mainstream varieties of the same language (Schilling-Estes & Wolfram 1999). This is in part due to researchers' assumptions about language and dialect--death of a language is often thought to be more significant than the death of a dialect. The dialect of Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula has certain phonological, lexical, and syntactic features that are not found in more mainstream varieties of American English, and these features appear to be changing as a result of increased contact with mainstream varieties. However, dialect contact alone is not responsible for these changes: Conflicting attitudes about the dialect between speakers ('locals') and mainstream English speakers (mainly 'transplants') are a primary force. These conflicting attitudes about language are mirrored in discourse on insider/outsider control of land development. Informed by discourse microlinguistics (Macaulay 1991), the study is comprised of 42 one- to two-hour taped interviews, representing an age-graded, gender balanced, socially and ethnically stratified sample of speakers for the area. Gender, age, ethnicity, religion, education, occupation, and socioeconomic class are compared with linguistic features to determine their effects on the dialect's variation and change. In addition, speakers' attitudes about language and language use are examined to determine the relationship among language use, speakers' attitudes, and dialect preservation and change.

**Eduardo Rival Ribeiro** (University of Chicago)  
*Antipassive & noun incorporation in Karajá*

**WITHDRAWN**

**Jay I. Rifkin** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
*Tough-movement really is movement*

Nonmovement approaches to the English tough-construction (*John is easy to please*) attempt to dismiss backward-binding (e.g. Chomsky 1977 et seq., Wilder 1991, Kim 1995):

1. Books about himself are annoying for John to read.
   This paper argues for Postal's (1971) claim that the matrix subject moves from inside the infinitive, refuting claims that a backward-bound anaphor is really a logophor and presenting new, stronger arguments for movement. Anaphor binding remains possible when the logophoric center is not the binder:
2. Clones of himself seem to Mary to be easy for John to like.
   Scope and variable binding facts demonstrate that the subject may reconstruct into the infinitive:
3. Books about her heroes are easy to convince any/every girl to read.
   In 3, then, the subject reconstructs into the embedded vP, inside the infinitive and below the universal quantifier. Optional reconstruction in English allows elements of the subject to remain above if needed to act as binders. Given the A' steps in the movement proposed, the ban on improper movement must be recharacterized to allow movement from A' to subject positions. This paper treats tough-movement as an instance of inversion, like locative inversion.

**James A. Ritchie** (University of California-Berkeley)  
*Perception-based monophthongization*

OHG monophthongization can be represented by the following rules:

*ai > e / _ Gmc. *h, r, w
*au > o / _ Gmc. *h, r, dentals

Part of the environments are common to both monophthongizations, viz. Gmc. *h and r, while others are specific to the given diphthong, viz. dentals for au and w for ai. In this paper I present a novel solution to this problem and one which permits a general statement of the monophthongization. In essence I demonstrate that the monophthongization can be explained by referring to perceptual processes, i.e. perceptual ambiguities presented to listeners by specific combinations of original diphthongs in specific environments where monophthongization occurs. Several phonetic studies show that in rapid, colloquial, speech, it is diphthong nuclei which are most likely shortened rather than glide portions which suffer less degradation under similar conditions. Instead of parsing the glide as part of the vowel, the listener may parse it as part of the postvocalic consonantal on-glide. The results of my experiment show that in a statistically significant number of cases, original truncated diphthongs were misheard as monophthongs. This occurred in cases where the environment was similar to the putative environments of the OHG monophthongization.
Sentence- and phrase-level tonal phenomena in Papiamentu and Saramaccan provide evidence that a direct-syntax analysis (Odden 1987, Kaisse 1985) does not capture the complexity of tone shifting in these languages. In Saramaccan, high tone spreads within the DP to the noun’s toneless syllables if there are no nominal modifiers (Voorhoeve 1961, Rountree 1972): (1a) dl bUáa, ‘the blood.’ If the noun is preceded by an adjective, tone does not spread to the adjective, but it spreads if the noun and adjective form a compound word. This suggests some type of adjunction of nouns to the head determiner. However, this rule exhibits irregular application. There is tone spreading from determiners and prenominal adjectives to nouns; but tone does not spread to a noun if more than one adjective precedes it. There is no specific syntactic structure identified cross-linguistically as the context for tone shifting since in other creoles, such as Papiamentu, determiners never change the tonal specifications of the following noun (Römer 1991). Moreover, tone polarity applies irregularly in Papiamentu since it only affects some members of lexical categories, such as aspectual markers: (3a) e sákú 1Ó (fut.) skér; (3b) é sákú Á (past.) skér. This study provides evidence that the application of tone shifting in these languages depends on lexical specification and underspecification of tones and that tonal configurations within prosodic domains are sign-based and language-dependent. It provides evidence that phonological universals do not refer to categorial information.

Ian Robertson (University of the West Indies, St. Augustine)
Documents on Essequibo (Skepi) Dutch: The contributions of Rev. Thomas Youd

The former Dutch colony of Essequibo (Iskepie), in what is now Guyana, produced one of only two Dutch-lexicon creole languages known to have emerged in Dutch colonies. This presentation examines the main 18th-century sources of information on this language. The main focus is a set of historical documents prepared by the Rev. Thomas Youd, one of the earliest Christian missionaries to the colony. The documents provide considerable historical and sociolinguistic information on the creole and its geographic distribution. The journal also provides scattered samples of the language itself, including unconscious attempts to write it by young speakers who were learning to write English. This presentation examines the information provided by the historical sources in general and by Youd in particular. A comparison of the material found in Youd with the fragments of information given to this researcher during the period 1976-1984 indicates that Youd was a competent untrained sociolinguist.

Mary Rose (Stanford University)
How low can you go?: Gender, linguistic entitlement, & the 'location' variable in ASL

This paper examines the relationship between gender and the use of the 'location' variable in ASL. The location variable occurs in a class of ASL signs that are produced at the forehead or temple; these signs are variably produced lower on the face or head. Previous analysis of lowering has shown that lowering as a change in progress, and that men are more likely to lower their forehead signs than women (for men, VARBRUL probability=.543, for women p=.451) (Lucas et al. in press). This study uses a subset of the data from that study (n=1750) to show that this gender difference does not hold for all Deaf men and women in the study. Rather, it is young, white, middle class men who account for the gender effect on this variable. I draw on Ochs's (1991) notion of indexing, in which nonreferential features point to a social meaning, to argue that lowering is linked to linguistic entitlement, and only secondarily to masculinity, in Deaf communities.

William Samar (University of Toronto)
A text-critical reconstruction of Kituba’s origins: The theoretical implications of pidgin historiography

The theoretical significance of Kituba as argued by S. Mufwene is examined by comparing his allegations, hypotheses, etc. with what Fehderau and Samar have written about the same language. Mufwene maintains that ‘from the point of view of linguistic typology PC’s [pidgins and creoles] do not form a separate type of their own’; they have arisen through normal change in language contact. What sets them apart is mostly how they have acquired their linguistic characteristics. What accounts for differences in the ‘development’ of creoles are ecological factors: (1) the populations in the contact setting, (2) their relative proportions to each other, (3) the language varieties that were spoken, and (4) their structural typological features. An analysis of Mufwene’s works reveals a serious disjuncture between his and those of Fehderau and Samar. The former does not incorporate certain critical data and conclusions in the work of others, while misreporting some. Mufwene’s views, and to some degree some of his theoretical notions, are consequently incompatible with an accurate diorama for displaying Kituba’s linguistic systems. Whether or not Kituba began its life as a colonial pidgin, it remains indefensible to typologize both 'pidgins' and 'creoles' as being of the same kind linguistically. Kituba history does not support Mufwene’s theory.
Ronald P. Schaefer (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville)  
Integrating Emai’s be constructions

This paper assesses previously undescribed formal and functional properties of be constructions in Emai, a Benue-Congo language of Nigeria’s Edoid group. Emai exhibits five be forms with distinct functions: equational identity (EID) khi, specification (SPE) o, class membership (CMB) vbi, property (PRP) u, and locative (LOC) ri. The asymmetry of their distribution is evident across several basic construction types. It is most strongly revealed in the interrogative mode, especially with polar (yes/no) and information (wh-) questions, somewhat less in the declarative with the marking of predicate and participant negation, but never in the imperative, where be forms uniformly fail. The properties which emerge reflect a multidimensional hierarchy: LOC < PRP < CMB < SPE < EID, with the least restricted being LOC ri. A contrast between identification and predication dimensions is established through mandatory marking of initial noun phrases. Although optional for predication forms, an emphatic pronoun is obligatory for identification forms EID and SPE. Within and between these dimensions, correspondence relations across query and response units of polar interrogation are relevant. All be forms serve as queries but not as responses. Additional relations are suggested by morphosyntactic shapes in information questions, where identification forms never serve as query for predication responses.

Amy J. Schafer (University of California-Los Angeles)  
Sun-Ah Jun (University of California-Los Angeles)  
Effects of focus on prosodic disambiguation of PP attachment

Previous reports on whether untrained speakers reliably disambiguate prepositional phrase attachment with prosody have been mixed. Straub 1997 and Sneldecker et al. 1999 found little to no evidence of prosodic disambiguation in sentence production when other factors resolved the ambiguity and argued that prosodic disambiguation is produced only when required by the situation. Schafer et al. 2000 found evidence of prosodic disambiguation even in unambiguous situations. In this paper, we examine how another factor, focus, affects prosodic disambiguation of syntactic structure, potentially clarifying these seemingly conflicting results. It is known that contrastive focus can induce a stronger prosodic boundary at the edge of a focused phrase as well as deprosodification (deaccentuation and dephrasing) of post-focus regions. The primary prosodic cue distinguishing high and low PP attachment is a stronger prosodic boundary preceding the PP for high attachments. If contrastive focus on a low-attached PP strengthens the preceding boundary, its pronunciation could resemble ones found with high-attached PPs. Conversely, if contrastive focus on the subject of a sentence causes deprosodification of following material, high-attached PP sentences with subject focus could have similar prosody to low-attached ones. We report experimental results supporting these predictions and discuss their implications for models of production.

Mary Schmida (University of California-Berkeley)  
‘Yo quiero Taco Bell’: Second language acquisition & the pidginization process

This dissertation study centers around the phenomenon of first language attrition coupled with failure to learn the standard dialect of the second language. Rather than using traditional theories of second language acquisition to examine this linguistic paradox, I turn instead to theories of pidginization and creolization. In this way, I am able to document what has occurred linguistically, socially, and educationally to create this linguistic outcome, as well as examine the language that these children are using to communicate, which is neither their first nor the second language.

Bonnie D. Schwartz (University of Durham)  
Rex A. Sprouse (Indiana University)  
Linear sequencing strategies or UG-defined hierarchical structures in L2 acquisition? A reply to Meisel

Surveying the L2 acquisition of negation, Meisel concludes that ‘second language learners, rather than using structure-dependent operations constrained by UG, resort to linear sequencing strategies which apply to surface strings (1997:258). Meisel’s position challenges the growing body of empirical research claiming that interlanguages are UG-defined grammars. We tackle this challenge on three fronts: First, we contest the significance Meisel attributes to the finding that in L2 acquisition, unlike in L1 acquisition, infinitive/stem forms often (incorrectly) precede French pas and German nicht. We assume, following Lardiere 1999 and Prévost and White 1999, that although L2 learners are slow to map abstract syntactic features onto phonetic forms, they can and do make the [±] finite distinction; we thus argue that whatever learning-theoretic implications this delay may ultimately have, it does not indicate absence of ‘structure-dependent operations constrained by UG’. Second, we consider the negation patterns in additional L2 data and show that they are unexceptional once one considers the L1 syntax of negation, target-language negation input, and L2 proficiency level. Third, we (briefly) review L2 data that reveal ‘linear sequencing strategies’ to be grossly inadequate. We conclude that Meisel’s position is untenable and that interlanguage syntax is indeed hierarchically organized.
Armin Schwegler (University of California-Irvine)
(Session 37)
On the (African) origins of Palenquero subject pronouns

A principal aim of this paper is to show that (1) the Palenquero (Colombia) pronominal system in toto needs to be revised in the direction of greater Africanicity, and (2) speakers of Kikongo must have played a dominant role in the formation of Palenquero. This study offers evidence for the multiple (European, African, and Euro-African) origins of the Palenquero person/number markers. I argue that the traditional etymological analyses of these markers are fundamentally flawed. Moreover, this paper will show that in addition to the common pattern of P/N marker + verb (e.g. i kelé 'I want'; suto kandá 'we sing'), there exists a syntagmatic construction which has received no attention in the literature. In this construction the verb phrase contains not one but two preverbal subject P/N markers (with the number being the same):

Yo  i- sabé  eso  nu.
'I don't know that.'
1s 1s know  that  not
P/N  P/N

Evidence will be offered suggesting that this type of P/N reiteration too is of Kikongo origin. In so doing, this paper revindicates earlier studies that have sought to emphasize the importance of the African substrate to the evolution of Atlantic contact vernaculars in general.

Scott Schwenter (Ohio State University)
Discourse particles & contextual requirements

It is now commonplace to analyze the meanings of many discourse particles as encoding instructions to access particular contextual assumptions (Ariel 1988, Blakemore 1987, Blass 1990). Exactly how accessible these assumptions must be varies depending on the particle employed and ranges from those which require assumptions to be conveyed explicitly in the discourse context to others which permit access to implicit assumptions which are not part of this context. Still, there exists no classification of particles with regard to their contextual requirements, i.e. no means to distinguish discourse particles with regard to how accessible the assumptions they point to must be. The goal of this paper is to show that one kind of classification can be made in terms of the information-structural requirements of discourse particles. Concentrating the analysis on three additive particles in Spanish, and utilizing Dryer's (1996) distinction between activated and believed propositions, I show that these particles place very different demands on the discourse contexts where they appear. I conclude that previous analyses of discourse particles like those treated here (e.g. Blakemore 1987, Rouchota 1998) are actually too unconstrained since they do not take into account the information-structural requirements of these forms.

Reiko Shimamura (Tsuda College)
The A-N expression within the compound & the phrase/word distinction

This paper investigates whether the compound whose nonhead is in the form of A-N, e.g. (small car) driver, is a so-called phrasal compound. Roeper and Siegel 1978 and others indicate that phrases are impermissible in synthetic compounds. In contrast Sproat 1993 suggests that phrasal constructions are possible in compounds, and Lieber 1992 states that root compounds can be phrasal. I claim that the A-N expression within the compound can be qualified neither as a phrase nor as a word, but has properties of both. Sadler and Arnold 1994 proposes that both syntactic and morphological A-N combinations have a lexical N structure (not a phrasal NP structure), formed out of an A and an N. Based on this analysis I argue that the intermediate status of A-N expressions within compounds mentioned above is due to the fact that syntactic and morphological A-N expressions are indistinguishable, both having a lexical N structure. On the other hand, in Japanese, the corresponding two expressions are NPs and Ns respectively and therefore are distinct. The present paper concludes that, not only in Japanese but also in English, compounds containing an A-N expression are not phrasal compounds.

Beth Lee Simon (Indiana University/Purdue University)
Ethnicity & American English on Michigan's Upper Peninsula

This presentation discusses ethnic labels as multivalent expressions of unease with immigrant identity within an ethnically diverse community at the turn of the 20th century. Between 1880-1920, the era of copper mining development and boom on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula, 13-15 non-English-speaking ethnic groups settled on the Keweenaw--this during a period of intense immigration and public anti-immigrant sentiment. The forms of ethnic labeling express the resistance to and assimilation to an idealized American identity based on American English. This presentation draws from archival materials and contemporary first-hand interviews with surviving Keweenaw residents. The materials are replete with locally contextualized ethnic slurs couched within accusations of disloyalty that highlight characteristics of a true American. In a 1909 letter to the paper, a writer of Cornish back-
Much of Whorf's work was condensed and reduced by many linguists into the Whorf-Sapir hypothesis—a theory of language and mind that was subject to many interpretations. For the most part, the hypothesis was rejected by linguists who interpreted it as advancing a notion of cultural and linguistic superiority. In this paper, I will argue that the Whorf-Sapir hypothesis was misunderstood because it was formulated during a time when there was little, if any, support for multiple ways of knowing. In the emerging study of language and consciousness, Whorf's Language, thought, and reality should be reread as it offers a perspective that will be more appealing to linguists now than when it was published in mid-century.
Kenneth Sumbuk (University of Papua New Guinea)
Referentiality & anaphora: A case for Tok Pisin

This paper will discuss referentiality and anaphora in Tok Pisin. The paper is divided into two parts. The first part identifies the different devices used for expressing anaphora in Tok Pisin. The second part of the paper is concerned with the referentiality of pronouns. The two mechanisms that are then specifically discussed are anaphoric reference and deictic reference of pronouns in Tok Pisin.

Meghan Sumner (State University of New York-Stony Brook)
Colloquial Slovak & rural Polish: Do we need derivational levels?

The behavior of glide and glottal stop insertion in Slavic languages has been accounted for derivationally within optimality theory (OT) (Rubach 2000). Rubach argues that these patterns of insertion in Slavic languages cannot be incorporated into a framework lacking intermediate levels of representation. Rubach proposes a version of OT (DOT) that allows different levels of derivation within the framework, each having a unique ranking of the same constraints. Such a proposal yields unwanted results. For example, there is no independent argument for intermediate levels. Also, the number of levels for each language varies. Finally, there is no evidence explaining why numerous levels with different rankings are more economical than a higher number of constraints. In this paper, I argue that colloquial Slovak (CS) and rural Polish (RuP) can be accounted for simply through output-output theory (Benua 1997). I show that the forms that surface are trying to be faithful to the output form in the corresponding standard language. The analysis I propose explains why CS and RuP are different from Slovak and Polish, capturing the relationship between the corresponding languages, and shows that this relationship is one driving force, along with a different constraint hierarchy, resulting in differing outputs.

David Sutcliffe (Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona)
Laura Wright (Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge)
Unexpected though it be: Reflexes of English & African subjunctives in earlier African American Vernacular English

Much interest in AAVE studies has focused on insertion or otherwise of the -s inflection of the third singular verb. One of the authors (Wright) has been looking at inflection or noninflection in the present subjunctive usage of some of the first white settlers of early 17th-century Virginia as recorded in London (Brideswell) court transcripts before deportation. Their usage provides an indication of the kind of early British English that proto-AAVE speakers were exposed to. Patterns noted here will be compared with incidence of the -s inflection on the verb in the ex-slave recordings. The other author (Sutcliffe) will compare and contrast this distribution to distinctive pitch patterns, if any, occurring on the AAVE verb, as a possible reflex of subjunctive-marking in relevant West African languages.

Sali Tagliamonte (University of York)
Rika Ito (University of York)
Think really different: Continuity & specialization in English adverbs

In this paper we present an analysis of the variation between -ly or -Ø in English adverbs, as in 1, using a socially and generationally stratified corpus from a single community.

1. a. I was real small, really tiny build.
   b. They've braked too quick or turned a corner too sharply.

Using multivariate analyses and the comparative method we examine the effect of external factors (age, sex, education) and internal factors (lexical adverb, function, type, syntactic position), and assess the significance, direction of effect, and relative importance of these factors in apparent time. The results demonstrate that the -ly suffix is dominant (84%), especially among young speakers. However, cross-tabulations with individual adverbs reveal that this is restricted to a single item—really. Separate analysis of the other adverbs shows that variability between -ly and -Ø is relatively stable. Although favored by men and less educated speakers, the strongest factors are internal: Uninflected forms are favored when the adverb modifies a verb, (1b), as opposed to an adjective. Thus while variation between -ly and -Ø is a classic sociolinguistic variable, the strong linguistic conditioning demonstrates that grammaticalization processes involved in adverbial formation in English are ongoing in contemporary dialects. The specialization of really, however, is a new and dramatic development.
This study examines how people's linguistic perceptions are affected when they move to a new region and gain experience with a different speech community. Research into folk attitudes toward language has revealed that many of the beliefs which people have toward language variation come from stereotypes instead of personal experience or education. Furthermore, previous perceptual studies have shown that people can make judgments about the speech of a region even if they do not have first-hand knowledge about it, therefore revealing that they must have preconceived notions about the area and its speech. This paper presents the results of a perceptual study which surveyed 35 people who have moved to Atlanta within the last five years. Looking at a map of the U.S., informants drew boundaries where they believe people speak differently. They then marked the areas where the most 'correct' and 'pleasant' English is spoken. Follow-up interviews were conducted with 20% of the informants to clarify responses. The results of this study are reviewed and are compared to the results of a previous study conducted with 32 native Georgians. This paper looks at several questions surrounding both sets of informants, including: How do the linguistic perceptions of the new inhabitants of the South compare with those who are native to the area? How do the new inhabitants rate the South in comparison with their home towns? Have the informants moved from an area of linguistic security to an area of linguistic insecurity and does this affect their ideas about language?

Alex Louise Tessonneau (University of Paris VIII)

(Session 44)

Usages de la parole ou symbolique du langage en Haiti?

En Haïti, la codification des actes de parole conduit généralement à dénombrer un certain nombre d'usages en fonction des contextes et des interlocuteurs potentiels. Nos propos visent à démontrer comment une certaine conception de l'individu, du spatio-temporel, du monde, ou du cosmos dans lequel évolue une communauté induit des comportements langagiers qui ne peuvent pas toujours être décodés ou compris par les non initiés car faisant partie des enseignements implicites que l'on acquière avec la langue maternelle. En effet, nos recherches nous amènent à voir, par delà ces usages une prégnance du symbolique qui se manifeste à tout instant: au niveau phonétique: réalisation phonétique en fonction de la région, des interlocuteurs, ..., au niveau sémantique, au niveau sémilologique: images propitiatoires ou conjuratrices; effets de certains mots,... au niveau morphosyntaxique: structures révélatrices des interlocuteurs en présence. Cette prégnance donne tout son importance aux distinctions langage nocturne/langage diurne/interdits, tabous. En outre, seule cette prégnance peut permettre de comprendre et/ou de justifier certaines attitudes mêmes lorsque l'individu est transplanté dans un autre environnement. Cette deuxième partie de notre exposé s'appuie sur une étude d'actes de langages de migrants haïtiens en France et des malentendus induits par leur parler. Pour finir, nous essaierons de voir si tout ceci peut nous aider à comprendre les phénomènes de résistance ou de dérobade ou d'adaptation linguistique lors des contacts langue-culture.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College)

Development of the concept of 'the poverty of the stimulus'

More than any other key concept, assertions about 'the poverty of the stimulus' have distinguished generative from nongenerative theorizing about language acquisition. However, overfamiliarity and lack of an historical perspective have obscured our insight into the term. This talk examines (1) the evolution of the concept of the poverty of the stimulus from the 1960s to the present day, encompassing both gross continuity and subtle change in its role; (2) the participation of the term 'the poverty of the stimulus' in a network of overlapping partial synonyms (e.g. 'the logical problem of language acquisition', 'the projection problem'), each of which offers a distinctive prospect on the terms' common referential domain; (3) the response of non- and counter-generativist theorizing to the notion of the poverty of the stimulus which, in large part, has had the unfortunate effect of minimizing opportunities for informed public exchange about language acquisition.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College)

Roger Bacon & Martin Joos: Often cited, but misconstrued

This paper examines how two references to earlier work in language science have been employed in modern linguistics. One is Bacon's 13th-century assertion that 'grammar is substantially one and the same in all languages, despite its accidental variations'. This statement has been repeatedly quoted as summarizing a core notion of medieval speculative grammar. But as Bourgain 1986, Hovdaugen 1990, and Rosier 1984 have argued, the passage has been misconstrued: Bacon actually had a quite different approach to language and universal grammar compared to that of the speculative grammarians. A second passage from Joos 1957 has met a similar fate. Joos depicted American structuralists as holding that 'languages could differ from each other without limit and in unpredictable ways', words often presented as evidence for antiuniversalism. But Hymes and Fought 1975 has pointed out that most
structuralists wanted more to defer than to ban cross-linguistic generalizing. These misinterpretations of Bacon and of Joos often surface in discussion of the relationship of generative linguistics to earlier language scholarship, revealing that contemporary linguistics employs references to the past more as a resource in its own self-description than by way of inquiry into other cultures' understanding of language.

Almeida Jacqueline Toribio (Pennsylvania State University) 

Locative inversion in minimalist terms

While researchers concur that expletives and themes are linked in there-insertion (TI) constructions, they disagree on the motivation ascribed to the association: satisfaction of case or other morphological requirements. Less well-studied is locative inversion (LI), which is similar to TI in being possible with predicates lacking external arguments but differs from TI in manifesting two internal arguments, either of which may occupy preverbal position. Examining TI, Lasnik 1995 suggests that enlightened self-interest is indicated: The theme raises to check strong nominative features on tense (an EPP effect). Similar arguments may extend to LI: Locative PPs are exempted from morphological requirements, and raising contributes only to the requirements of agr/tense. That locatives license agr/tense features is shown by raising (and Korean case-blocking). However, the patterning in interrogatives, to-infinitives, and gerundives reveals that locatives are not in SpecAgr/T. This contradiction—locatives as occupying and not occupying SpecAgr/T—is resolved by appeal to Stowell’s early assertion that PPs cannot occupy case positions. In brief, LI is truly altruistic. Its own requirements satisfied, the locative raises to satisfy requirements of tense and subsequently to an adjunction position. Accordingly, LI structures share the distribution of topicalizations (cf. embedding) and the limitations of adjuncts (cf., wh-movement).

Almeida Jacqueline Toribio (Pennsylvania State University) Jason D. Duncan (Pennsylvania State University) 

Case licensing in English double object constructions

Double object (DO) predicates theta-mark a theme and goal, though accounts differ concerning configurations in which they are licensed. Larson (1998, 1990) proposes a VP-shell analysis: The verb raises to an empty V, or the case of the goal is absorbed, motivating its raising to theme position, the latter displaced to adjunct. This proposal recalls Beletti and Rizzi’s (1998) analysis of experiencer constructions (EC) in which the theme raises to subject. Harbert and Toribio 1991 invokes a DO analysis of ECs for Germanic and suggests that Burzio’s generalization (GB) is at play: The external argument is absent, and the experiencer and theme may be unlicensed. Yet, case licensing differs from DOCs to ECs, e.g., the case absorption Larson references cannot be indicative of BG effects. Still, his insight can be captured by drawing on the minimalist proposals of Schütze 1993, Jonas 1996, and Toribio 2000 that languages make available two positions for nominative case licensing: One VP-shell lacks an external theta-role, hence DOCs will demonstrate the case absorption of ECs; and (as the alternation suggests a restrictive BG effect) the goal argument may be licensed by P-insertion or raise to a functional projection within VP (cf., DenDikken 1996).

Maria Tsiapera (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) 

The Logique & Port-Royal

The Logique of Antoine Arnauld and Pierre Nicole was extremely successful long after the Grammaire générale et raisonnée. The Logique was written for a young noble and was intended to be a treatise on the basics of logic. The authors thought it would be a public service to take what was useful in training students in judgment from the standard logics and to present it with many observations and reflections of their own. Further they acknowledged that some of the observations were ‘des livres d’un célèbre Philosophe de ce siècle, qui a autant de netteté d’esprit qu’on trouve de confusion dans les autres’. This is an obvious reference to Descartes although some of the observations were taken from Pascal. The four parts of the Logique represent the various operations of the mind, namely conception, judgment, reasoning, and ordering. Speculation over the reasons for the Logique is nothing more than that. A look at the history of the petites-écoles suggests that the motive for the book was the Port-Royal educational philosophy, and perhaps it was intended to be a companion piece of the GGR, as indeed later grammarians took it to be. Thus the discussion focuses on the place of the Logique within Port-Royal education.

Siri G. Tuttle (University of California-Los Angeles) 

Merton Sandoval (Jicarilla Apache Tribe) 

Acoustics of glottal stop in Jicarilla Apache

Examination of phonemic glottal stops in Jicarilla Apache shows that this Eastern Apachen language allows patterned variation in the expression of glottal stop. Three hundred forty-one tokens of glottal stop, in specifically targeted prosodic and morphological
positions, were recorded by three adult male speakers who speak the same dialect. Results show alternation in the realization of glottal stop, overlaid by variation within and across the speakers. The realization of glottal stop ranges from complete closure (silence) for 40-50 milliseconds to complete absence of acoustic evidence for the phoneme. Morphological position is significantly correlated with alternation in glottal stop realization, but for reasons which may relate to prosody. The psychological reality of glottal stop is confirmed by inraspeaker variation on the same words, and by syllabifications which reflect recognition of unrealized glottal stop. Glottal stop realization is thus similar in Jicarilla, where the phone is contrastive, and the Germanic languages in which its presence is noncontrastive but prosodically conditioned. The acoustic realization of glottal stop in Jicarilla is as varied as in other more commonly studied languages, e.g. English (Pierrehumbert & Talkin 1992) and German (Kohler 1994), and as in these languages, variation is sensitive to prosodic position.

Mieko Ueno (University of California-San Diego)  
Robert Klender (University of California-San Diego)  
**ERP study on the processing of filler-gap dependencies in Japanese scrambling**

To determine whether scrambling in a strictly head-final language elicits the same brain responses (left anterior negativity or LAN) as wh-movement, and to look for evidence of processing specific to wh-in-situ, we investigated the processing of Japanese monoclusal questions with scrambled and in-situ wh- and demonstrative pronouns using event-related brain potentials (ERPs). ERP responses to scrambled sentences replicated effects seen in wh-movement languages: (1) slow anterior negative potentials between filler and gap, (2) phasic LAN effects at gap positions, and (3) P600 effects at pregap positions (demonstrative pronoun sentences only). Phasic right anterior negativity at verb+complementizer positions of scrambled and in-situ wh-sentences suggested increased processing load for both types of wh-sentences, perhaps due to a dependency between wh-elements and [+Q] complementizers. Pritchett's (1992) head-driven parser model claims that argument NPs are held until and retrieved at the verbal head position for syntactic attachment regardless of scrambling; (1) seems consistent with these claims while implications of (2) and (3) are unclear. The strictest version of Inoue and Fodor's (1995) full-attachment, serial parser model predicts that incoming items are immediately attached, which may not accommodate extra processing costs due to scrambling. An alternative account is parser preference for canonical word order.

Barbara Ürödi (State University of New York-Stony Brook)  
**Gradient effects & individual variation in Hungarian vowel harmony**

In this paper, I examine free variation in the suffixation of disharmonic roots in Hungarian. I propose an alternative to analyses involving rigid classes of 'transparent' and 'harmonic' vowels (e.g. Ringen & Vago 1998). Hungarian vowel harmony is productive in suffixation, although no longer restrictive over roots. Harmonic roots are unproblematic; the suffix agrees in backness with the root-vowels. However, observe the suffixation of disharmonic roots (Rebrus in press):

**Roots ending in one front syllable**
- kabin-ban/*b n 'cabin+LOC'
- taller-ban/*b n 'coin+LOC'
- farmi r-ban/-b n 'jeans+LOC'

**Roots with two final front syllables**
- aspirin-ban/*b n 'aspirin+LOC'
- klarinet-ban/-b n 'clarinet+LOC'
- kabin t-ban/-b n 'cabinet+LOC'

Three observations emerge: gradient effect among 'transparent' vowels, strengthened effect of two front vowels, and free variation. I argue that the various degrees of 'transparency' of front vowels are due to the universal markedness of the vowels with respect to backness: the more marked the vowel, the 'stronger' licenser it is for suffix harmony. However, licensors far from the right edge are dispreferred. The interaction of these conflicting tendencies creates a situation where a less preferred licenser can defeat or tie with a more preferred one which is too far from the right edge. When two root-vowels are equally good licensors, the attested free variation in the suffix is predicted.

Margot Van den Berg (University of Amsterdam)  
Jacques Arends (University of Amsterdam)  
**Court records as a source of authentic early Sranan**

While Sranan is relatively well-documented, many of its early sources derive from nonnative (i.e. European) authors. In addition to that, virtually no records are available for the pre-1765 period. It is important, therefore, to supplement the early Sranan text corpus both with regard to type of source and period covered. One particular type of document which is useful in both regards is represented by 17th- and 18th-century court records (1667-1767) in which (parts of) Blacks' testimonies are occasionally reproduced in Sranan. The earliest Sranan words and sentences that were found in these records date from 1702 and 1707, respectively. These sentences antedate any other Sranan source known to exist. In this paper we will restrict ourselves to a presentation and discussion of this sentential material, concentrating on aspects of the verbal system, in particular the expression of tense, mood, and aspect and the copula system. Our findings will be put in perspective by comparing them with what is known from other early sources, such as Herlein 1718, Van Dyk c1765, Nepveu 1770, and Schumann 1783.
Bert Vaux (Harvard University)  

Consonant epenthesis & hypercorrection

The behavior of epenthetic consonants has received a great deal of attention in the recent phonological literature because of the significantly different ways in which it is treated by constraint-based and rule-based theories and because of the formal consequences attendant on the empirical comparison of these two treatments. OT requires that the choice of (regular) epenthetic consonant in a given language be predictable from the interaction of inventory constraints and well-formedness constraints; this consonant is typically claimed to be [?] (Lombardi 1997, Alderete et al. 1999, McCarthy 2000) or [t] (McCarthy & Prince 1993, Anttila 1994). Rule-based theories on the other hand allow rules of the type 'insert [g] / V\_V', in which the choice of epenthetic segment is synchronically arbitrary. In this paper I provide empirical evidence from a range of languages demonstrating that the prediction of rule-based phonology is correct: A language can choose any consonant for insertion by regular rule. I argue that the OT accounts of consonant epenthesis developed by McCarthy, Lombardi, and Steriade are fundamentally incapable of capturing the insertion facts; furthermore, they lose essential insights of rule-based phonology into the relationship between historical change and language acquisition and between automatic and morphologically-conditioned phonology.

Tonjes Veenstra (Free University, Berlin)  

How to decide when a verb is a verb

Although serial verb constructions are generally considered to be complex predicates containing at least two (main or independent) verbs in what appears to be a single clause, in many instances we find that one of the verbs has undergone a change in categorial status. In Saramaccan, verbs have turned into prepositions, complementizers, TMA markers, or adverbs. In this paper I argue that not all types of serial verb constructions involve a process of reanalysis, however. Resultatives are an exception. I discuss six tests to substantiate the claim that the second verb in this construction has not been reanalyzed.

Christina Villafañ (Georgetown University)  

Subject prominence in English middles

Surface subjects (S-subjects) of middles (Bureaucrats bribe easily) and ergatives (Ships sink) exhibit different levels of subject prominence. In embedded causative complement clauses, the causal relation is degraded in middles (*John caused the bureaucrat to bribe easily) but not in ergatives (*John caused the ship to sink). I propose that verbs which form middles are lexically distinct from those which form ergatives. Middle S-subjects are derived from a VP-internal object position and ergative S-subjects from a VP-intern subject position that is lexically predicative in nature. Setting middles and ergatives in this context allows for an economical explanation of observations made by Keyser and Roep (1984) and Hale and Keyser (1993) by positing that constructions supported only by ergatives are those requiring a predicative relationship at the lexical level. This treatment additionally implies that ergative internal arguments possess both subject and object properties and therefore constitute a third general verb class, distinct from accusatives and unergatives.

Inna Vinnitskaya (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

Claire Foley (Morehead State University)  

Suzanne Flynn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  

Grammatical mapping in the acquisition of a third language

Previous work has shown that patterns of development from the L1, rather than form alone, affect L2 development (Flynn et al. 2000). An open question, however, is whether the L1 has a privileged role in influencing subsequent acquisition or whether drawing upon prior experience in language development is a more general property of acquisition. To test this, we investigate the acquisition of English as a third language (L3) by L1 speakers of Kazakh, a head-final language whose SOV structure is illustrated below:

Sut-Ø  ishken  kyz  bolmege  kirdi
milk-ACC  drink-PART  girl-NOM  room-DAT  enter-PAST

'(A/Th) girl who drank (the) milk entered (a/the) room.'

Although the L3 does not match the L1 in head-direction, for these learners, it does match the L2, Russian, which is head-initial like English. Thirty-three adults at three levels of English proficiency were tested in a production task on relative clause structures varying in head type and grammatical position. Their patterns of acquisition correspond to those for learners whose L2 matches the L1 in head-direction, suggesting that the L1 does not play a privileged role but rather that any prior experience in constructing a head-initial language remains indelible and determines patterns in subsequent acquisition.
Recent studies of negation in African American Vernacular English (AAVE), focusing on its most salient exponent, have provided evidence against the hypothesis that ‘ain’t’ in AAVE is the relic of a prior creole negator. But since ‘ain’t' arose during the development of auxiliary- and not- contraction in Early Modern English, an important question is whether its conditioning can be attributed to more general processes of contraction. This paper examines the constraints on not-contraction in three varieties of Early African American English. The analysis is complicated by the restricted variable context of ‘ain’t’ and its interaction with auxiliary contraction and deletion, but preliminary results are parallel across the three varieties. As in previous studies, the significance of auxiliary type and the insignificance of stativity and grammatical factors are confirmed. Surprisingly, these factors also constrain not- contraction, providing evidence that ‘ain’t’ is the extension of more general English processes of contraction. The most consistent effect–presence of negative concord–constrains both ‘ain’t’ and not- contraction, an effect I argue to be part of recurrent weakening and reinforcement in the history of English negation.

Pragmatic accounts of English preposing constructions have proposed various constraints on the discourse status of the preposed constituent: *Stuff like that I only buy on sale.* Early accounts (Reinhart 1981, Davison 1984, Gundel 1985) maintained that this constituent represents the 'topic' of the clause; later accounts are based instead on information status (Prince 1981, 1984; Ward 1985; Birner & Ward 1998). Recently, however, these latter accounts have come under attack by proponents of relevance theory (RT), who argue that the constraints on preposed word order can be subsumed under independently motivated principles of RT. Corbett and Smith 2000, for example, argues that whenever an entity is mentioned in discourse, that entity's associated encyclopedic entries will already be 'accessible', and thus there is no need for any additional theoretical constructs. In this paper, I argue against this position on three grounds. First, its reliance on the notion of encyclopedic entry results in massive overgeneration; second, it fails to distinguish among various types of preposing that are subject to distinct discourse constraints; and, third, such an account is subject to many of the same charges that have been recently leveled against RT in general on independent grounds (e.g. Ward & Horn 1999), i.e. that it is nonempirical, circular, and vague.

English conversation exhibits sets of items such as *uh-huh, uh-hn, mm, uh, & the like* which, although clearly related, show great phonetic variation. This paper explains this as due to the presence of sound symbolism: Specifically, each of the nine sound components common in such nonlexical conversational utterances (grunts) bears a meaning or function which is fairly constant across phonetic contexts (for example, the meaning contribution of /m/ in *um, in myeah, in mm-hm, and so on*) and across pragmatic contexts (for example, the meaning contribution of /m/ in fillers, back-channels, interjections, sentence-final particles and so on). For example, /m/ indicates that the speaker considers the conversation topic to be deep or significant, giving it extra thought; nasalization indicates that the speaker considers the conversation to be covering something that is already shared knowledge; breathiness and /h/ indicate that the speaker is actively engaged in the conversation, creaky voice indicates that the speaker is somewhat withdrawn from the conversation, and reduplication indicates that the speaker lacks anything to say. Evidence for these sound-meaning correspondences is found in minimal pairs and in statistical analysis of all 316 conversational grunts occurring in a small corpus of American English conversations.

We investigated the rise in pitch at the beginning of accentual phrases in Japanese speech to determine whether it could provide a useful word boundary cue. We segmented a corpus of spontaneous Japanese speech into words, located all accentual phrase rises (APRs), and compared the locations of APRs and word boundaries. We also counted how many words followed pauses. Preliminary results, averaged across four speakers, show that APRs occur at 72% of all word boundaries and 54% of non-post-pausal word boundaries. Using APRs to locate word boundaries would give very few false positives since APRs occur almost exclusively at word boundaries. APRs should be easily perceptible to listeners: Only APRs and certain final boundary tones cause pitch to rise in Japanese, and these two types of rises are highly distinct. Thus, use of APRs would allow the listener to locate approximately half of the word boundaries which cannot be located through pauses while only rarely causing the listener to posit a word boundary where there is none. This corpus study establishes a potential segmentation cue in the language and lays the groundwork for future perceptual studies to determine whether listeners actually do use APRs in speech segmentation.
Language contact is often the cause of language change. Jakobson 1938 proposes that a language will accept foreign grammatical elements only if those elements correspond to its own internal development. This view has been criticized as being circular (Thomason & Kaufman 1988). In this paper, I analyze the development of the passive in Mandarin Chinese (the so-called bei construction, cf. Chao 1968) and show that Jakobson’s position is not circular. Central to the argument is the relationship between internally-motivated progress and foreign influence. Prior to the 19th century, over 90% of the tokens of the bei construction are adversative. And this is the profile of bei in A dream of the red chamber, a novel written in late 19th century. Adversity is relative rather than absolute. The asymmetric distribution between adversity and nonadversity of the usage is weakened considerably after Chinese came into contact with Western languages through exposure to translated foreign literature, especially after the May 4th Movement of 1919. Nowadays the use of bei has increased tremendously, and the adversative use stands around 70% of the total in Chinese novels. The nonadversative bei plays a more substantial role in translated fiction. The ratio there is around 60%. It is as low as around 50% in translated nonfiction. In such cases, we conclude that adversity is no longer a property of the bei construction. I therefore show that foreign influence not only is in the same direction as the historical trend, but it also accelerates the development of the bei construction into a ‘full-fledged’ passive (cf. Shibatani 1985). Translation is an important channel through which foreign languages influence Chinese. In the case of bei, Chinese language has absorbed the foreign language influence that encourages change consistent with its internal development.

William F. Weigel (University of California-Berkeley)  
The linking of secondary objects in Yokuts languages

This paper discusses some peculiarities in the argument indexing or linking scheme of several Yokuts languages and takes the position that these phenomena are best explained by positing a single thematic role that encompasses arguments that would be considered either instruments or ditransitive patients in more familiar languages. Both types of arguments are marked by the secondary objective case in Yokuts. Both may be conceptualized as entities that are set in motion toward a destination, that is, as ‘projectiles’, but the main conceptual distinction between them (i.e. change of state of the projectile vs change of state of the destination) appears to play no role in Yokuts linking. The absence of this distinction is further reflected in other facts about these languages, including the absence of certain lexical doublets, such as throw/hit, give/supply, etc.

Steven H. Weinberger (George Mason University)  
Unifying epenthesis in L2 speech: The phonetics & phonology of /h/

The treatment of /h/ in the phonetic literature has long been confusing. /h/ has been described as aspiration, as an approximant, or as a glottal fricative. I present evidence from feature analyses, distribution parallels, and segment inventory implications from a range of native languages that supports the claim that /h/ and aspiration are equivalent. I continue with a phonetic analysis of L2 speech from Chinese learners of English. These learners typically modify English coda obstruents by doing one of three things: adding a voiced vowel, adding a voiceless vowel, or aspirating the obstruent. This behavior is not due to native language transfer nor is it unsystematic. The L2 data provide crucial evidence that show that aspirating final obstruents and epenthizing vowels are fundamentally identical processes. Under this analysis, /h/ = aspiration = vowel.

Maurice Williams (State University of New York-Stony Brook)  
On nominal extraposition constructions

In this paper I explore whether the postpredicate XP of nominal extraposition (NE) constructions is a hidden wh-CP. The main support for a hidden CP hypothesis comes from the intuition that the postpredicate XPs in NE constructions have a wh type interpretation. One consequence of this proposal would be that the argument that expletive it occurs only with clauses (Haegeman 1991 and others) holds even in NE constructions. Nonetheless, case assignment facts suggest that the postpredicate XP is not a CP but a DP. Although passive versions of clausal extraposition (CE) constructions are grammatical, passive versions of NE constructions are not. In these constructions it appears that the postpredicate DP does not raise to check case. Since the NE associate does not raise to check case, I argue that it gets inherent (partitive) case which traditionally does not involve movement. The main theoretical ramification of my analysis is that NE constructions seem to behave both like CE constructions and there constructions. Like in the former the associate does not raise, as per the agreement facts, and like the latter the associate gets case in an in situ position.
This presentation considers the actuation, the embedding, the diffusion, and the dynamic issues of vernacular dialect norming based on the contrasting cases of African American Vernacular English (AAVE) and Lumbee Vernacular English (LVE). AAVE has become a supraregional vernacular norm in which a set of core structures now characterizes the variety. Although the norming of AAVE developed because of long-term substratal effects perpetuated through historical segregation, intraethnic patterns of migration, and the persistent social isolation of the African Americans, it also developed as a symbolic projection of oppositional identity that emerged among African Americans in the 20th century. In contrast, the Lumbee have carved out a unique dialect niche characterized by several distinguishing structural traits and a distinctive constellation of generalized vernacular structures. In the tri-ethnic context of Robeson County, North Carolina, LVE has assumed a localized role as the dialect 'other'—neither European American nor African American speech. The difference between LVE and AAVE is explained on the basis of demographic ecology, language contact history, ethnolinguistic identity, and the US biracial language ideology. The investigation shows how linguistic, sociolinguistic, sociohistorical, and ideological issues converge in the construction of vernacular norms.

Saundra K. Wright (Northwestern University)
A causative analysis of 'internally-caused' change of state verbs

The unaccusative hypothesis (Perlmutter 1978) claims there are two types of intransitive verbs. Unaccusatives behave as though they have deep structure objects and no subject; unergatives behave as though they have deep structure subjects and no object. Externally-caused eventualities like break give rise to unaccusative structures; internally-caused eventualities like laugh are linked with unergatives. The classification of internally-caused change of state verbs, however, seems uncertain. Traditionally, they are defined as involving an internally-caused eventuality. However, I show that syntactically, they seem to best pattern like externally-caused eventualities. According to various diagnostics, bloom verbs overwhelmingly behave like unaccusatives. One well-known exception is their failure to occur in transitive causative structures; however, new evidence indicates that this is not a true exception after all. Searches of corpus data show that bloom verbs are in fact found in transitive structures (e.g. Moisture rot the timber frame), and experimental data verify the acceptability of such data. Thus, despite their traditional semantic classification as being internally-caused, I argue that bloom verbs are better described as involving an underlying causative structure. As a result, both internally-caused and externally-caused change of state verbs should be given the same representation—one involving an underlying causative structure that gives rise to unaccusatives.

Liejiong Xu (City University of Hong Kong)
Association between focus & focus-sensitive operator

In Chinese a focus-sensitive operator is semantically associated with a constituent in its scope which is adjacent to it, or is the most deeply embedded constituent or any projection of it. Only association with a constituent not in any of these positions requires phonological prominence. Whereas their English counterparts are restricted in word order variation, most of the Chinese operators can float in the way the English focalizer only does. Floating takes places in structures involving focalizers, e.g. zhishi 'only'; modals, e.g. bixu 'must'; counterfactual conditionals, e.g. ruguo 'if'; frequency adverb, e.g. tongchang 'usually'; attitude adverbs, e.g. juran 'unexpectedly'. Syntactic placement is the primary means in Chinese whereas stressing is but an alternative and compensatory device. The above generalization has explanatory power, and the difference between Chinese and English revealed above has theoretical implications. It may throw new light on some of the controversial issues, for instance, what is called 'puzzle of second occurrence'. It bears upon the issue of whether levels of grammar focus should be represented on--syntax, LF, PF, or an independent level called focus structure.

Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona)
Sharon Deckert (University of Arizona)
Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Arizona)
Situational variation in prosodic strategies: It's not as simple as you think

Recent advances in data collection and acoustic analysis now permit accurate investigation of prosodic variation as it intersects with register. (! Register' can be defined as how speech is influenced by social situation [Biber 1995].) This paper will consider negation, one environment in which prosody and register interact. Previous studies have concluded that pitch prominence occurs on not almost categorically in informative speech or isolated read sentences but is rare in friendly conversations (Yaeger-Dror 1996). This paper compares air traffic controllers' informative speech with phone conversationalists' supportive interactive speech and with presidents' informative speech and adversarial debates. The paper shows variation in the prosodic strategies used to convey negative
information; this variation is correlated with register, dialect, and the importance of the information to be conveyed. Tokens of not/n't were coded for linguistic environmental factors, information content, speaker attributes, interactive circumstances, intonational patterns, and morphological reduction. Results of the multivariate analysis demonstrate that register and dialect are both critical to the choice of prosodic salience or reduction on not. All of these factors must be incorporated into a nuanced analysis. [Work supported by NSF]

Alan C. Yu (University of California-Berkeley)
Verbal plurality in Chechen

Verbal plurality (VPL) is the morphological category that generally signifies multiple actions (e.g. Cusic 1981, Mithun 1988, Durie 1986). This paper, based on original fieldwork, provides the first in-depth investigation of VPL in Chechen, a Nakh language spoken in the eastern central part of the North Caucasus. The data reflect the standard dialect of Chechen spoken in and near the cities of Murus-Martan and Grozny. Chechen verbal pluralization, which is marked by stem vowel alternations, prototypically signifies the repetition of an event, e.g. sacai/sieca 'to stop once/many times'; laacalliica 'to catch once/many times'. A durative reading, i.e. the prolongation of an event, however, is available for some verbs (e.g. xouzhala/xiizha 'to ache momentarily/for a while', zouzaliiza 'to itch momentarily/for a while') but not others. More interestingly, the plurality of the nominative argument can affect the interpretation of some verbs (e.g. ghitta 'to wake up'; hitta 'to assume a standing position'), rendering the reading distributive. It is argued that these various aspectual readings are the results of the interaction between verbal pluralization and the aspectual properties of the individual verbs.

Etsuyo Yuasa (Ohio State University)
Discontinuous structure & relative clauses in Japanese

This paper investigates the structures of restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses in Japanese (RRC and NRRC henceforth). McCawley (1988) claims that English NRRCs are like independent clauses, and they are moved into a position adjacent to a target without being combined with the target. While the structural distinction between Japanese RRCs and NRRCs is said to be inconspicuous, unlike RRCs Japanese NRRCs can be neither interpreted as part of a zero V' nor understood as part of the speech act of the main clause, and it is suggested that the relation between NRRCs and the head is looser than previously assumed. I propose that a Japanese NRRC is also as independent as a main clause, and has a discontinuous structure, which does not form a constituent with its head. This analysis also explains why: (1) NRRCs take the time of the utterance time as the reference time. (2) The head of a NRRC cannot be replaced by the nominal no. (3) NRRCs cannot contain wh- expressions. (4) The negation in the main clause cannot license the NPIs in NRRCs. (5) Some adverbs and modal verbs that occur only in independent structures can occur in NRRCs.

Tania S. Zamuner (University of Arizona)
LouAnn Gerken (University of Arizona)
Michael Hammond (University of Arizona)
/g/ is better than /p l/: Phonotactic probability in children's coda productions

This study investigates children's productive sensitivity to phonotactic probability. Previous research has shown infants are perceptually sensitive to the frequency of CVC patterns in the ambient language, such that at 9 months, infants show a preference for novel CVC words comprised of high probability phonotactic patterns (Jusczyk, Luce & Charles-Luce 1994). Given this early perceptual sensitivity, we asked whether one could manipulate children's production of codas based on the phonotactic probability of CVC words. We hypothesized that if children would differentially produce, e.g. the coda /l/, depending on the phonotactic probabilities of the word, this would further suggest that language is acquired based on the frequencies of sounds in the ambient language. Thirty children, 20- to 27-months old, participated in a repetition experiment of novel words. Words were controlled for the phonotactic probabilities, coda type, and vowel length. Results showed that codas were more likely to be produced when they appeared in high probability environments. For example, the /l/ in the high phonotactic probability word /g l/ was more likely to be produced than the /l/ in low phonotactic probability word /p l/. These results show a strong relationship between sound patterns in the ambient language and children's early productions.

Jie Zhang (University of California-Los Angeles)
The contrast-specificity of positional prominence: Evidence from diphthong distribution

Previous works have shown that positional prominence is contrast-specific, i.e. different phonological features gravitate to different positions, e.g. Zhang 2000 shows that contour tones rely on sonorous rime duration articulatorily and perceptually; consequently, they tend to be realized in durationally abundant positions, and such positions may be language-specific due to language-specific phonetics.
This paper provides data on diphthong distribution in support of the contrast-specificity of positional prominence. Similar to contour tones, diphthongs also involve changing states and require abundant duration to be realized. A survey of 45 languages with diphthongs indeed shows that the only privileged diphthong licensers are stressed, word or utterance-final, and open syllables, all of which benefit from prolonged duration. In languages with nonfinal stress like English and Finnish, stress is always preferred for diphthong realization over final position. Phonetic data in English and Finnish (original and documented) show that lengthening under stress is greater than final lengthening. The lack of initial privilege for diphthongs finds explanation in phonetic studies that document the lack of significant initial vowel lengthening. For Tagalog and Fuzhou Chinese, which show final but no initial preference for diphthongs, preliminary phonetic results also indicate that final position induces greater vowel lengthening than initial position.

Qing Zhang (Stanford University)

The deterritorialization of Standard Mandarin: Forging a new cosmopolitan identity

Over the past two decades, rapid globalization has drawn mainland China into a transnational Chinese capitalist community. This is leading to changes in mainland Standard Mandarin among the new cosmopolitans who participate in this transnational community. Based on phonological variation data, this paper explores these changes as evidenced by four variables--three local Beijing features and a new tone feature that reveals an influence from nonmainland Mandarin varieties. Analysis shows that by virtue of their participation in the 'transnational Chinese linguistic market', the cosmopolitans are developing a deterritorialized variety of Mandarin. This variety is characterized by a decreased use of local Beijing features and the adoption of the nonmainland tone feature. Furthermore, gender difference among the cosmopolitans demonstrates that while the deterritorialized variety of Mandarin is important for both men and women in forging their cosmopolitan identity, the local history of their emergence and their different linguistic biographies lead to their differential use of local and new features. In this respect, the construction of the new cosmopolitan identity and the new Mandarin variety are crafted through active deployment and appropriation of existing symbols and resources selected from both local and global sources.

Mary B. Ziegler (Stanford University)

'Cause I liked it that way': Sound & meaning in the AAL past tense

Why do African American Language (AAL) speakers say such words as lovedid, likedid, talkdid, and walkded instead of loved, liked, talked, and walked? Some linguists (Labov et al. 1968, Baugh 1983) call these productions a hypercorrection. They refer to this occurrence as any 'linguistic extension that exceeds the standard, becoming overgeneralized to a broader range of linguistic environments, for example, pickted /plktid/ or giveded /gvldld/ ' (Baugh 1983:64). This study examines this verb form--AAL verbs with reduplicated -ed--within contexts not limited to standardized LWC to describe the relationship between sound and meaning which underlies the internal linguistic pattern of the AAL past tense morpheme. Because this verb form occurs frequently enough in AAL speech and occurs across age and gender lines, this study uses tokens collected from metropolitan Atlanta speakers to analyze reduplicated -ed. It examines closely the morphophonemic process which produces this form and applies concepts related to reduplication. The study concludes that AAL grammar produces this syncretic particle, in verbs such as loveded, likeded, talkded, and walkded, to represent the past tense and that its production is not a confusion of boundaries between sound and meaning.

Ed Zoerner (California State University-Dominguez Hills)
Brian Agbayani (California State University-Dominguez Hills)

Moving away from deletion

This paper argues that all verbal and nominal gapping and left-peripheral deletion (LPD) constructions (1-4) result from ATB movement (cf. Johnson 1994):

1. Robin ate fish, and Kim rice.  
   (V-gapping)
2. I play chess in May, and bridge in June.  
   (V-LPD)
3. Robin's funny story about me and Kim's about you  
   (N-gapping)
4. The old books on the table with red covers and on the floor with blue covers  
   (N-LPD)

Our specific proposals are as follows: (1) Gapping results from ATB head movement from conjoined 'light' vPs /light' nPs.  (2) LPD results from ATB head movement from conjoined VPs / NPs.  We show that languages with V-gapping necessarily show V-LPD as well. Furthermore, we observe that languages with overt verb raising to light v but not to I will show LPD but not gapping, and languages which lack verb raising entirely lack both V-gapping and V-LPD. In general, we observe that the height of V-raising and N-raising in a language relates to the availability of gapping and LPD in the verbal and nominal systems. Our ATB movement approach unifies the nominal 'deletion' paradigm with the verbal one and yields surprising results for cross-linguistic variation in 'gappiness'. We argue that these results elude the traditional deletion analysis.
Verb-noun compounding as head movement

Recently there has been a development in Chinese that renders the structure of Subject + PP (i.e. P + NP1) + Verb + NP2 into the structure of Subject + Verb-N2 + NP1:

We suppose that the D-structure representation of verbs in the V-N compound is similar to that of dative and locational verbs (Larson 1988, Hale & Keyser 1993):

The arguments for the head movement are:

(1) The adjoining of N2 into V2 is motivated by the lexicalization of the V-N compound.
(2) The raising of the V-N compound into V1 is due to the feature checking imposed on the verb (Chomsky 1993).

Elizabeth C. Zsiga (Georgetown University)

Articulatory coordination in a second language: Evidence from Russian & English

This poster presents a detailed study of one example of cross-linguistic variation in articulatory coordination and of transfer of timing patterns in second language acquisition. Native Russian speakers learning English and native English speakers learning Russian produced phrases in the two languages contrasting VC#CV, VC#V, and V#CV sequences. Two measures of articulatory overlap were computed: the percentage of C1#C2 sequences in which C1 is audibly released and the ratio of closure duration in singletons to closure duration in clusters. Analysis of native-language productions confirmed that Russian speakers produced less articulatory overlap than did speakers of English. English speakers did not adjust overlap patterns from cluster to cluster, but Russian speakers did, such that clusters where an audible release is most difficult to achieve showed the least overlap. In the nonnative productions, beginning learners tended to employ a careful hyperarticulation of all segments. For more advanced learners, L1-based differences became apparent. Most interestingly, Russian speakers continued to evidence cluster-specific patterns, indicating a transfer of the L1 coordination to the L2.
Abstracts of Organized Sessions

Friday, 5 January

Symposium: What Every Education Person Should Know about Language and Why

Constitution A (3B-Level)
12:00 noon - 2:00 PM

Organizer: Rebecca S. Wheeler (Christopher Newport University)
Undergraduate Program Advisory Committee

Participants: Mark Aronoff (State University of New York-Stony Brook)
Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)
Donna Jo Napoli (Swarthmore College)
Robert Rodman (North Carolina State University-Raleigh)
Jerrold Sadock (University of Chicago)

Despite the results of more than a half a century of paradigm-changing work, the American public remains fundamentally uninformed about the nature of language. Linguistics, the field which has contributed the most to what we know, has reached a somewhat limited audience through graduate programs, undergraduate majors, and 'introductions to language and linguistics'. If public misconceptions about the nature of language as evidenced in the Oakland Ebonics furor or in ongoing public machinations about 'proper grammar' and 'slovenly grammar' are any indication, our educational efforts have had minimal effect.

The situation appears to be improving, in terms at least of the resources available to this effort. The number of introductory linguistics texts for the college market has grown substantially, and authors such as Pinker, Tannen, McWhorter, Smitherman, Bauer and Trudgill, and Wardhaugh write compellingly and comprehensibly for a broader lay audience (not to mention Baugh, Fillmore, Labov, Nunberg, Rickford, Shuy, Wolfram, etc.). While the resources available to support a basic educational effort are much richer than they were even 10 years ago, the linguistic community as a whole, unlike that of many other mature disciplines, has yet to address the fundamental question that the effort assumes: What is it that every educated person should know about language?
Saturday, 6 January

**Symposium: The Breadth and Diversity of Language and Gender Research**

**Constitution A (3B-Level)**
12:00 noon - 2:00 PM

Organizers: Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics members:
Scott Kiesling (University of Pittsburgh)
Marianna Di Paolo (University of Utah)
Norma Mendoza-Denton (University of Arizona)
Carlota S. Smith (University of Texas-Austin)

Presenters: Jeri J. Jaeger (University at Buffalo)
Kyoung-Ja Lee (Simon Fraser University)
Catherine Hicks Kennard (University of Arizona)
Robin Lakoff (University of California-Berkeley)

Research on language and gender has expanded significantly in the past decade so that it is now a large and strikingly diverse subfield of linguistics. This is due partly to the development of new approaches which relate language and gender to other subfields. This COSWL-sponsored panel will present examples of current research to the linguistics community. Up to now, most work in language and gender has been limited to specialized conferences so that the general community has had little opportunity to find out about it. The papers have been chosen to highlight the growing depth and diversity of the subfield. The panel offers papers from articulatory phonetics, discourse analysis, language and the media, neurolinguistics, and sociolinguistics. Several languages and cultures are represented.

**Jeri J. Jaeger** (University at Buffalo)

*Sex differences in recovery from aphasia*

Recent research has shown that for some aspects of language, the brains of men and women show different functional organization, with men being more strongly lateralized and women using bilateral cortex. This naturally leads to a prediction that women would be more successful than men in recovery from aphasia, as they would be able to recruit right-hemisphere cortex to perform language functions after left-hemisphere lesions. However, the literature on sex differences in aphasia does not support this prediction as it is not clear there are any substantive differences between men and women in aphasia recovery. I argue that the lack of sex differences may be due to different patterns of recovery, which lead to equally degraded performance. Women may rely on 'redundant neural representations', recruiting right-hemisphere cortical areas which are involved in similar processing, which are a 'back-up' or nondominant system. Men may rely on 'functional supplementation', recruiting nondamaged left-hemisphere cortical regions which have functions similar to the functions of the damaged areas.

**Catherine Hicks Kennard** (University of Arizona)

*Female drill instructors & the negotiation of power through pronouns*

In this paper I address the use of pronouns in the training of female recruits by female Drill Instructors in United States Marine Corps Boot Camp. Specifically I examine the negotiation of the overt power dichotomy between Drill Instructor (hereafter DI) and recruit, marked by prescribed ways of address and gaze, and the development of the intense group identity ascribed to those recruits who eventually become Marines. Of particular interest in the present study is the added challenge the female DI's face as they socialize their recruits into a predominantly male environment. The data I analyze, recorded at the USMC Recruit Training Depot in Parris Island, SC, come from both interviews with male and female DI's and spontaneous interaction recorded in the living quarters of the female recruits and their DI's. DI's have the freedom to address recruits by their last name, but more often than not the directives are in imperative form. Recruited, on the other hand, must refer to both DI's and themselves in the third person. Use of the first-person pronoun 'I' is strictly forbidden to recruits. This is used not only to clearly define the power differential but also to instill group identity over individual identity. Interviews with female DI's suggest that they view their role in training recruits as not only instructors and disciplinarians but also as mentors to women who are being introduced to a life as a female member of an overwhelming male majority. I propose that this mentor role is displayed in the female DI's frequent use of the first-person plural pronoun 'we'. Similar to what Heath and Langman (1994) found in their research on the register of coaching, female DI's use 'we' to motivate recruits and to encourage cooperation within the group towards group-oriented goals.
Robin Lakoff (University of California-Berkeley)

The representation of political women in media

This paper looks at language in its most public and perhaps most consequential function: the discourse of political campaigning in the United States. When one of the candidates in a high-profile campaign is female, how does that affect the rhetoric on either side? the media interpretations? voters' decisionmaking? Women in prominent positions currently play complex and ambivalent symbolic roles, whether as ideals, villains, or comfortably conventional figures. This is much more true of women than of men. A clear case is that of Hillary Rodham Clinton who, as first lady, has functioned as a kind of rhetorical lightning rod. As I suggest in The Language War (2000), the fact that she has made herself opaque to interpretation--unlike conventional women--has led many commentators to construct her according to their own, impossibly polarized, reflections: as 'ice queen' or out-of-control shrew; radical lesbian or voracious heterosexual; independent career woman or Tammy Wynette wannabe. I examine the rhetoric of two prominent senatorial contests with female candidates in the 2000 campaign: Rodham Clinton in New York and Dianne Feinstein in California--the candidates' own, media takes on them, and voters' expressions of approbation or the opposite--to see how these women represent themselves and are interpreted by others and to see what that tells us about the linguistic, and other, roles that women play in our public and private perspectives.

Kyoung-Ja Lee (Simon Fraser University)

Gender effect on asymmetry variation in labial configuration

This study was designed to demonstrate gender effect on asymmetry in labial configuration variation ('labio-laterality'--left-right and lower-upper) in speech. Ten native speakers of Seoul Korean (5 females and 5 males) participated in this experiment, all between the ages of 18 and 27. The results indicate that in normal Korean speech labial activity is variously lateralized: (1) Variations in degree of laterality depend on intrinsic qualities of the segments themselves. (2) There is a clear gender effect--the 5 female speakers show a rightward/downward labial configuration for [i]; for [u] and [o], they show a leftward/upward labial configuration. Males show a different configuration or no consistent lateral lip movement correlations. We discuss our results in relation to 'laterality' in the context of a broad exegetic hierarchy such as: genetic determination > ethnic variation > gender difference > speech /nonspeech mode. This study is expected to contribute to lip-reading ('talking face') and automatic speech recognition studies. The prevailing paradigm operates on the assumption of left-right symmetry. This analysis will be used later to interpret demonstrated differences in lip configuration characterizing speech in different languages. Further explorations will be made to investigate whether female vs male lip configuration is visibly identifiable and which gender's lip configuration shows a more clearly recognizable vowel diagram.
For several decades, research on African American English (AAE) has focused on its development and variation in the use of features often juxtaposed and/or contrasted with the mainstream variety of American English. Although there have been claims that AAE follows specific rules, no published study gives an extensive analysis of the variety as a total system. However, during the past ten years, research on AAE has expanded in the areas of historical development and syntactic and semantic theory. As a result, progress is being made in presenting thorough descriptions of the variety. In particular, current research considers the extent to which rules and principles in linguistic theory can be argued to explain syntactic and semantic patterns in the tense, aspect, and modality system of AAE. Other important areas in the study of AAE currently being researched are the acquisition of patterns in child AAE and patterns and ideology of Standard African American English in which distinctively African American grammatical features are used among the growing middle class population of African Americans. These topics represent important areas of research that fill gaps in the literature. One of the papers in this symposium addresses the copula deletion analysis of AAE, presenting additional data that offer a unified account of the tense, aspect, and modality system. Another paper considers ideological factors associated with the use of the standard variety of AAE. Finally, one of the papers considers the way thorough descriptions of AAE are useful in characterizing the speech of normally developing child AAE speakers.

Charles DeBose (California State University-Hayward)

*Patterns of complementation*

This paper gives a classification of predicates in AAE that predicts the tense, modality, and aspect interpretation of sentences in which the predicates occur. It moves beyond isolating certain AAE features such as copula deletion by considering uniform patterns in the tense, aspect, and modality system of AAE.

Lisa Green (University of Texas-Austin)

*Pattern-based approaches & descriptive analysis*

The patterns-based approach explains how syntactic and semantic patterns can be described systematically. The study makes predictions about the types of rules that children use in acquiring the AAE linguistic system, and it discusses the rules and principles that speakers use in constructing grammatical strings. It moves away from characterizing the linguistic variety as a list of features.

Arthur K. Spears (City College-City University of New York)

*Standard African American English: Race, grammar, & ideology*

This paper addresses the syntactic, semantic, and phonological patterns that define the standard variety of AAE (SAAE). It also considers the ideology of the type of segmental conformity that is associated with the use of SAAE. This paper notes the importance of presenting accurate descriptions of AAE, as they are necessary in explaining precisely the ways in which AAE differs systematically from varieties of mainstream American English.
Saturday, 6 January

**Workshop: Probability Theory in Linguistics**

**Independence B-E (5B-Level)**

7:00 - 10:00 PM

Organizers:  
Rens Bod (University of Leeds/University of Amsterdam)  
Jennifer Hay (University of Canterbury, New Zealand)  
Stefanie Jannedy (Lucent Technologies/Bell Laboratories)

Presenters:  
Rens Bod (University of Leeds/University of Amsterdam)  
Michael Brent (Washington University)  
Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)  
Harald Baayen (University of Nijmegen/Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen)  
Christopher Manning (Stanford University)

This workshop combines a tutorial on relevant aspects of probability theory with a sequence of presentations which provide an overview of the types of phenomena which lend themselves to a probabilistic approach and demonstrate the power of combining probabilities with traditional approaches to linguistic modeling and analysis. The workshop begins with a short overview of relevant aspects of probability theory where every concept presented will be illustrated with linguistic examples. This introduction is followed by talks on probabilistic approaches to language acquisition, phonology, morphology, and syntax.

**Harald Baayen** (University of Nijmegen/Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen)  
*Probabilistic approaches to morphology*

This presentation begins with an overview of the kind of phenomena that might call for a probabilistic approach to morphology and the kind of probabilistic theories that might be appropriate to account for these phenomena. It then proceeds to discuss a case study, the choice of the appropriate linker for Dutch noun-noun compounds, research carried out in collaboration with Andrea Krott and Robert Schreuder.

**Rens Bod** (University of Leeds/University of Amsterdam)  
*Introduction to probability theory in linguistics*

This tutorial gives an introduction to elementary probability theory. It provides the basic background required to understand linguistic research which uses probability theory and provides a good background for the following talks.

**Michael Brent** (Washington University)  
*Probabilistic approaches to acquisition*

This nontechnical talk will survey results in computational modeling of language acquisition, including induction of syntactic categories, induction of morphological affixes, and segmentation of utterances into words. The examples emphasize how probabilistic methods provide a universal scale on which to weigh evidence from diverse sources. For instance, these methods make it possible to explore the value of semantic cues for syntactic categorization, the value of syntactic cues for morphological affix discovery, and the value of phonotactic cues for segmentation of utterances into words.
Christopher Manning (Stanford University)

Probabilistic approaches to syntax

This talk presents an overview of opportunities for the application of probabilistic methods in syntax, focussing on connections with related approaches, such as optimality-theoretic syntax, and emphasizing opportunities to combine the frequentist but simple approaches of corpus linguistics, with the sophisticated representations of generative grammar. It touches on some of the foundational issues about the nature of grammatical competence and on some particular topics of interest, ranging from the representation of parts of speech and subcategorization frames through clausal syntax. A particular goal will be to introduce some of the sophisticated probabilistic language modeling work from the computational linguistics community within the context of scientific linguistic rather than engineering goals.

Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)

Probabilistic approaches to phonology

This presentation explores the role of frequency in the phonological grammar (the long-term implicit knowledge of sound structure which allows adult speakers to use language productively). It shows that frequency shapes phonological competence as well as processing. Understanding and modeling these effects requires core concepts of statistics. Three cases-in-point will be presented, in order of difficulty from the straightforward to the more subtle--statistical distributions, likelihood, and statistical robustness.
The null hypothesis about the nature of grammar would seem to be that grammar is an adaptation of general cognitive principles to the needs of communication and human interaction. Although this idea of what grammar is would resonate with most educated people outside the field of linguistics, it has not guided the dominant approach to grammar in the past 40 years. The idea that has inspired work in the various generative traditions is that grammar is autonomous, that it is ultimately grounded in a specific ‘mental organ’ for the grammatical organization of language that is distinct from general cognition and is governed by principles generally impervious to the needs of human interaction.

In spite of the success of the dominant research program, there remain numerous scholars working in cognitive and functionalist frameworks whose work is inspired by the more intuitive idea that grammar is a product of its general cognitive and communicative environment. Relatively seldom do scholars from this tradition present their work at the same venue as linguists whose work is conducted from the generative perspective. This symposium attempts to reduce the usual mutual isolation and to make it possible for scholars from both strands, whether on the panel or in the audience, to learn from each others’ insights.

**Luigi Burzio** (Johns Hopkins University)

*Computing anaphoric relations*

The theory of anaphora of the ‘LGB’ era, with its Principle A--An anaphor is bound in its governing category--is distilled formalism. The past 20 years have supplied abundant counter-evidence to the LGB formulation, and the principles proposed to replace it have had a more palpably functional character. Nonetheless, a significant degree of formal structure not reducible to pure function still seems necessary to produce a theory with any analytical force. In this connection, I will review the general perspective on anaphora I outlined in Burzio (1998), where I argue for an OT-based approach, with a number of constraints, expressing forces of different sorts that apply simultaneously. I will note how a functional basis is indeed detectable in several of these constraints. I will also note, however, other effects defy simple functional reductions. These facts suggest that while functional considerations deserve every opportunity to assist the theoretician, ultimately they cannot do the work for him.

**Frederick J. Newmeyer** (University of Washington)

*The compatibility of autonomous syntax & functional explanation*

This presentation will defend the idea that there is no incompatibility between syntax being an autonomous structural system and major properties of that system being shaped by external functional forces such as parsing pressure and pressure for an iconic relation between form and meaning. I begin with a purely conceptual argument--outside of language it is a commonplace observation that formal systems can be shaped by functional demands. I then turn to *wh*-constructions in English. Questions, relative clauses, pseudo-clefts, etc. have markedly different semantic properties and arose in the language to serve different functions. Yet they manifest the same (relevant) structures and are subject to the same constraints. Hence their properties support syntactic autonomy. I conclude with an overview of the mechanism, grounded in language use and acquisition, by which functional pressure can lead to one autonomous system being replaced by another.
Karen van Hoek (University of Michigan)
Language structure from a cognitive perspective

The cognitive linguistic paradigm takes the position that language is inseparably interconnected with other cognitive faculties and that the study of grammatical structure (syntax) can be carried out insightfully only if one takes into account both meaning and the more general cognitive basis of language. This talk presents several key points of the cognitive linguistic position, illustrated by a cognitive grammar analysis of a linguistic phenomenon which has traditionally been taken as evidence for the autonomous syntactic (generative) position: the patterns of pronominal coreference in English, which have previously been dealt with in terms of the c-command model proposed by Tanya Reinhart.

Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. (University at Buffalo)
Some remarks on the nature of universal grammar

The issue of the autonomy of grammar is intimately tied up with the issue of the nature of universal grammar (UG). In Chomskyan theory it serves two simultaneous functions: it is both the language acquisition device (LAD), an autonomous mental 'organ' which makes the acquisition of syntax possible, and it is also the repository of universal syntactic principles. Most of the theories adopting what Van Valin and LaPolla (1997) called the 'communication and cognition' perspective reject the idea of an autonomous UG/LAD. With respect to acquisition, two issues will be discussed in this paper: the acquisition of clause structure and the acquisition of subjacency. With respect to UG as a repository of universal syntactic generalizations, it will be argued that there are three primary sources for grammatical generalizations: semantics; pragmatic principles, esp. Grice's Cooperative Principle and its attendant maxims; and parsing considerations. Thus, from a communications and cognition perspective, UG in the Chomskyan sense is an epiphenomenon which is constituted by a heterogeneous set of cognitive, semantic, pragmatic, and parsing principles.
Symposium: Immediate vs Delayed Contact-induced Language Change in Typologically Similar and Dissimilar languages

McPherson/Franklin (5B-Level)
9:00 - 11:30 AM

Organizers: J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University)
James Gair (Cornell University)

Presenters: Jennifer Austin (Williams College)
J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University)
James Gair (Cornell University)
Ian Smith (York University)
Sarah Thomason (University of Michigan)

A mysterious aspect of language change triggered by the contact between two linguistic systems is that visible change might not be apparent for decades or centuries after the languages in question have been in contact. To mention just one example, the Basque of the Spanish Basque Country has been in contact with Spanish at least since around 850 CE and only now exhibits visible signs of contact-induced changes affecting its typology. As the area of contact linguistics becomes an evermore promising field for studying language change in progress, it is important to highlight some of the current research being carried out in this area in order to appreciate what it can contribute to the ongoing discussion of language change and the factors that promote and/or inhibit it.

Jennifer Austin (Williams College)

Basque

Dative overmarking is examined in the Basque of Basque-Spanish bilinguals. It is demonstrated that in some dialects of contemporary spoken Basque, there is a tendency to mark animate direct objects with dative inflection. This phenomenon, it is argued, can be attributed to the interaction of at least three factors: contact with the 'leísta' dialect of Spanish spoken in Spanish Basque Country, language internal change, and universal tendencies towards the dative marking of animate objects. It is argued that this change is a recent development and that second language acquisition in the Basque Country may be playing a role in the change.

J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University)

Korlai Creole Portuguese

The typological upheaval of Korlai Creole Portuguese (KL) is charted over four generations, from around 1915 to 1995. KL, originally an SVO language, has been in contact with its adstrate language, Marathi (SOV), since its formation around 1530. It is only in this century that KL has begun the head-initial to head-final shift. Constituent orders of the verb relative to arguments and adjuncts are examined. It turns out that adjunct order relative to the verb changes at a pace independent of, but parallel to, argument order relative to the verb. With regard to the process itself, the shift has gone extremely fast, over a period of approximately 80 years, after a period of relative stability of around 400 years. Reasons for this shift have to do, primarily, with extralinguistic factors but also with the fact that other word order changes have preceded this final, typology-altering shift.

James Gair (Cornell University)

South Asian Sprachbund

This paper focuses on one subarea of the South Asian Sprachbund, the one comprising the Maldives, South India, and Sri Lanka. Prominent among the contact-induced features is a type of focused or cleft construction found in both Dravidian and Indo-Aryan languages in the subarea but not found in the northerly Indo-Aryan ones. However, there are characteristics of this construction within the languages, most notably interactions with question formation, that are differentially shared in a pattern clearly bearing on the problem above. The presentation centers on these features and the methodological problems that they pose in determining the history of the subarea.
**Ian Smith** (York University)  
*Sourashtra & Sri Lanka Portuguese*

Negation in Tamil (TA) is analyzed and compared to negation in Sourashtra (SOU) and Sri Lanka Portuguese (SLP). The study focuses on the systems of negation of SLP and SOU. Currently, both SLP and SOU display Tamil-like verb negation, whose categories do not closely parallel those of the verb system without negation. Both also display pockets of resistance to Tamilization in morphological structure and in non-Tamil categories. It turns out that the distinction between borrowing and interference in the nature of negation shows up in the source of SOU and SLP grammatical markers, regardless of the creole-noncreole distinction between the languages.

**Sarah Thomason** (University of Michigan)  
*Summary*

The last presentation offers an overall account of the phenomena discussed in the above papers from the perspectives of the shift vs borrowing distinction on the one hand and of the interplay between mutual linguistic accommodation, typological distance, and universal linguistic tendencies, on the other. The topic of delayed vs immediate typological change is also addressed in detail, particularly as it relates to the four studies, making sense of these seemingly disparate phenomena within a unified framework of contact-induced language change.
Symposium/Workshop: The Role of Similarity in Phonology

Independence  B-E  (5B-Level)
9:00 AM - 12:00 noon

Organizers: Donca Steriade (University of California-Los Angeles)
Michael Kenstowicz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Presenters: Michael Broe (Ohio State University)
Ellen Broselow (State University of New York-Stony Brook)
Marie-Hélène Côté (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Heidi Fleischhacker (University of California-Los Angeles)
Stefan Frisch (University of Michigan)
Darlene LaCharité (Laval University)
Carole Pardis (Laval University)

The assessment of similarity between sounds plays a central role in phonological theory. The presenters, researchers from different areas of linguistics, address an unresolved yet urgent question: How is phonological similarity computed by speakers?

Michael Broe (Ohio State University)

Entropic similarity & the laterality of oppositions

Similarity metrics based on feature-matching must cope with two problems. The first is the problem of redundancy: A feature common to all objects under consideration should not count as a salient indicator of similarity between any two particular objects. The second is the problem of nonshared features: Should the fact that neither of two objects share a property count towards their similarity? An interesting solution is found by interpreting feature matching in terms of entropy. A feature has an entropy by virtue of the number of segments it is realized in and their relative frequency. To compute the similarity of two segments, we sum the entropy of their shared features, just in case the features are independent. If there is redundancy among the shared features, however, we make a correction for the information overlap (mutual information or interdependence). Thus the similarity of two segments is just the joint entropy (sum minus interdependence) of their shared features. We show how this metric obviates the need for an explicit term for nonshared features and is also directly affected by the degree of markedness of the shared features. In addition, we show a connection between similarity so conceived and Trubetzkoy’s notion of the laterality of an opposition. Under this metric, the set of bilateral oppositions are the set of most similar pairs, with trilateral and multilateral oppositions less and less similar. Entropy thus provides a quantification of laterality, and laterality is revealed as an appropriate measure of similarity.

Ellen Broselow (State University of New York-Stony Brook)

Phoneme substitution across languages

A longstanding puzzle in second language acquisition concerns the nonuniformity of phoneme adaptation across native languages. If learners faced with a target language phoneme that is not present in the native language inventory simply substitute the most similar native language phoneme (where similarity is defined in terms of distinctive feature specifications), then we expect to see uniform patterns of phoneme substitution across many native languages. But, as has long been realized, even learners whose languages have similar phoneme inventories choose different members of that inventory to replace a particular target language sound. The best-known case involves learners whose native language inventories include both [t] and [s], but not [2]. Although both [t] and [s] are available to, for example, speakers of Japanese, Russian, French, and Hungarian, some groups typically realize [2] as [t] while others realize [2] as [s] (Weinreich 1953, Ritchie 1968, Nemer 1971, Lombardi 1999, among others). Two possible approaches to explaining phoneme substitution suggest themselves. One is that phoneme adaptation is largely based in perceptual factors: That learners perceive the target language sounds in terms of the phoneme categories of the native language, attending to subtle acoustic cues that make the target phoneme more or less similar to a particular native language phoneme. A second possible explanation is that phoneme substitution patterns are a function of differences in the grammars of the native languages (such as different ranking of constraints on faithfulness to particular features). I will consider several cases of phoneme substitution in second language acquisition and in loanword adaptation in light of these two hypotheses and will argue that learners do not simply perceive target phonemes as identical to native language phonemes but that the native language grammar and phoneme inventory are deciding factors in determining the direction of phoneme substitution.
Marie-Hélène Côté (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Syntagmatic contrast & consonant deletion

I investigate the role of syntagmatic contrast in patterns of consonant deletion and show the likelihood that a consonant deletes correlates with the degree of similarity between that consonant and its adjacent segments. One or more of the manner, place, and voicing dimensions may be involved in the computation of contrast/similarity, expressed in terms of feature specifications. The result that similarity favors deletion is interpreted in terms of perceptual salience: The perceptibility of a sound sequence correlates with the amount of modulation in the acoustic signal, and more perceptible consonants are less likely to delete than less perceptible ones. The study includes a detailed investigation of consonant deletion in Hungarian, Québec French, Catalan, and English. The conclusions are supported by the results of a perceptual experiment involving word-final clusters ending in a stop in French. The analysis is implemented in optimality theory and uses faithfulness and markedness constraints which encode the fact that less perceptible segments are more marked and more likely to delete than more perceptible ones.

Heidi Fleischhacker (University of California-Los Angeles)
Experimental results on relative similarity

This talk reports on an experimental method for obtaining relative similarity judgments. Listeners are presented with stimuli triplets—one actual word and two modifications of this word--formed by insertion, deletion, or featural modification of a single segment. Two groups of listeners hear the same stimuli; one group estimates the similarity between the actual word and each modification while a second group provides judgments of preference or acceptability for both modifications, under the premise of a language game in which all words must be changed in some way. This method departs from well-known studies of similarity in several ways. The focus is on the perceived similarity of segments in clear listening conditions, not confusability in noise or under signal distortion (cf. Miller & Nicely 1955, Wang & Bilger 1973) because it is not always obvious how confusability relates to phonological similarity. Further, the task is designed to allow listeners to make similarity judgments that are more fine-grained than those elicited by ABX comparisons or distance estimates on stimuli pairs (cf. Singh, Woods, & Becker 1972). Finally, collecting similarity and preference judgments for the same stimuli makes it possible to address the connection between input-output similarity and the perceived goodness of the output.

Stefan Frisch (University of Michigan)
Similarity, correspondence, & distance in (phonological) time & space

This talk will review evidence that shows that phonological similarity is sensitive to temporal distance and to linguistic structure (such as syllable structure). This evidence comes from performance data such as speech errors and explicit similarity judgments as well as from similarity constraints in synchronic phonological systems such as the OCP. For example, consonant sequences in the verbal roots of Arabic are restricted such that similar consonants are avoided. Similarity avoidance is strongest for consonants in close proximity and weaker for consonants that are separated by several segments. Similarity avoidance in Arabic is also sensitive to morphological boundaries. These facts, and many other details of the co-occurrence patterns of Arabic, suggest that the relevant measure of similarity should be calculated over detailed phonological representations that encode temporal and structural information. Applying the same measure of phonological similarity to faithfulness constraints results in correspondence constraints that are sensitive to time and structure in a way that may account for phonological generalizations that are stipulated in current versions of optimality theory.

Darlene LaCharité (Laval University)
Carole Paradis (Laval University)
Phonologically determined similarity in loanword adaptation

We provide several arguments from loanword adaptation which clearly and consistently indicate that borrowers have a fairly advanced knowledge of the phonology of the source language in order to effect the kinds of loanword adaptations found. And it is precisely this advanced knowledge of, and close contact with, the source language that prompt them to borrow from that language. Indeed, loanword adaptation requires the borrower to distinguish between phonemes and phonetic variants in the donor language, and it often requires them to employ knowledge of the distribution of allophonic variants as well as subphonemic cues used in the source language to arrive at the correct identity of the phonemes in question. However, the similarity between the input and output in loanword adaptation is rooted in phonology, which means that equivalencies are stable and categorical. Our results, which stem from a study of almost 20,000 malformations, disconfirm the view that the adaptation of segments is based directly on phonetic similarity. In fact, adaptations based on phonetic, rather than phonological, similarity occur in only a very few, isolated cases.