INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America and the Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Association for Applied Linguistics.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee (Joan Bybee, Chair, George Cardona, Lily Wong Fillmore, Joseph Grimes, Michael Kac, Stanley Peters, and Ivan Sag) and the AAAL Program Committee (Braj Kachru, Chair, Paul Angelis, Betty Robinett, and Albert Valdman). We especially appreciate the help which has been given by the Minneapolis Local Arrangements Committee (Michael Kac, Chair, Genevieve Escure, Edith Hols, Larry C. Hutchinson, Jonelle Johnson, Donald Larson and Karl C. Sandberg).

We hope this Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of the 1983 Annual Meeting.

December 1983

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GENERAL MEETING INFORMATION

- **Book Exhibit**
  There will be an Exhibit of linguistic publications in the Exhibit Hall. The Exhibit is scheduled to be open during the following hours:
  - **Wed, 28 December** 10:00 am - 2:00 pm
  - **3:30 pm - 6:00 pm**
  - **Thurs, 29 December** 10:00 am - 2:00 pm
  - **3:30 pm - 6:00 pm**
  - **Fri, 30 December** 8:30 am - 11:30 am
  
  The display copies in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit will be sold beginning at 8:30 am on 30 December, the proceeds to be donated to fellowships for the Linguistic Institutes. (These display copies have been generously donated by the publishers exhibiting in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit.) Advance orders for display copies, at a discount of 5% greater than that given by the publisher, will be taken prior to 30 December if accompanied by payment. All books must be picked up on 30 December between 8:30 and 10:00 am. Unclaimed copies will be resold and the advance payment donated to Linguistic Institute fellowships.

- **Paper Copy Service**
  As a service to those attending this meeting, each author on the program is invited to provide the Paper Copying Service with a reproducible copy of his or her paper. Submission of such a copy should be accompanied by authorization to reproduce it upon request for anyone at the meeting. Orders may be placed for copies in Foyer 1 of Nicollet Ballroom during the following hours:
  - **Wed, 28 December** 8:00 am - 4:00 pm
  - **Thurs, 29 December** 8:00 am - 4:00 pm

In addition, the Service will be open Friday from 8:00 am until 12 noon to all members to pick up orders placed Wednesday or Thursday.

- **Job Placement Center**
  A Job Placement Center will be set up in Foyer 4 of the Nicollet Ballroom during the Annual Meeting. On 28 and 29 December, the Center will be open from 8:30 am to 6:00 pm. It will also be open from 9:00 am until noon on 30 December. Lists of openings will be available, and the staff will arrange interviews between the applicants and the employers. Interviewers are asked to list openings and check in with the Center so that an interview schedule can be arranged. Applicants should be sure to bring an adequate supply of curriculum vitae—enough to submit one copy each interviewer. The Center will have duplication facilities available.

- **National Science Foundation**
  Paul Chapin, Program Director for Linguistics at the Foundation, will meet with interested members in the Lower Conference Room at the following hours:
  - **Wed, 28 December** 10:00 am - 11:00 pm
  - **3:00 pm - 4:00 pm**
  - **Thurs, 29 December** 10:00 am - 11:00 am
  - **Fri, 30 December** 10:00 am - 11:00 am

- **Cash Bars**
  Cash bars are planned for the 28 December from 5:00-7:00 PM and for the 29 December from 5:45-7:00 PM in the Foyer of the Nicollet Ballroom.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Tuesday, 27 December**
  - **LSA Executive Committee Meeting**
    The Officers and Executive Committee will meet beginning at 9:00 am.

- **Wednesday, 28 December**
  - **Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics**
    An open meeting of the Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics will be held on Wednesday, 28 December at 1:00 pm in Room A-1 of the Nicollet Ballroom. All members are invited to attend and are encouraged to participate in the discussions.

- **Thursday, 29 December**
  - **Allen Lecture**
    Harold B. Allen, Professor Emeritus of English and Linguistics at the University of Minnesota, will present a special lecture, "The Linguistic Institute in the Days of Bloomfield," at 1:00 pm in Room D-2 of Nicollet Ballroom.
  - **LSA Business Meeting**
    This year the Business Meeting has been scheduled in Room D-2 of the Nicollet Ballroom from 2:00-4:30 pm on 29 December. This meeting will be chaired by Arthur S. Abramson, LSA President. The officers of the Resolutions Committee are Betty Robinett, Chair, Warren Cowgill, and Lila Gleitman. The rules for motions and resolutions appear on page XII.

- **1983 Presidential Address**
  Arthur S. Abramson, the 1983 LSA President, will deliver his Presidential Address at 4:05 pm on 29 December in Room D-2 of the Nicollet Ballroom. The address is entitled "Phonetics in Linguistics."

- **Ad Hoc Committee on Careers for Linguists**
  Two presentations, sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee on Careers for Linguistics, have been scheduled in Room D-1 of the Nicollet Ballroom from 8:00-9:00 pm on 29 December. Paul Angelis of Southern Illinois University will address the topic, "The role of linguists in language testing," and Osamu Fujisaki of Bell Laboratories will comment on "The role of linguistics for future speech technology."

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Wednesday, December 27

8-10 pm  Nicollet D-3

Panel 1: LANGUAGE IN EDUCATION: THE AFRICAN CASE RECONSIDERED
Panel Organizer: EYAMBA G. BOKAMBA (U IL)
Participants: EYAMBA G. BOKAMBA
J ROHAYNE COMAN
ATTIEYA EL-NOORY
Discussant: BENJAMIN MAGURA

8-10 pm  Nicollet D-1

Panel 2: THEORY AND METHOD OF TRANSLATION
Panel Organizers: E. NIUA (Am Bible Soc) and THOMAS SCOVEL (San Francisco S U)
Participants: BRYAN HARRIS (U Ottawa): Evolution of Translation an Evolving Culture: A Case from French Canada
EUGENE NIDA (Am Bible Soc): Translating Means Translating Meaning

Tuesday, December 28

Session 1: CULTURE, TEXT AND DISCOURSE
Nicollet D-3

Chair: BRAJ B. KACHRU (U IL)

9:00  YAMUNA KACHRU (U IL): Culture in Discourse Interpretation
9:30  CHIN-JO LIU (U NN) and BETTY WALLACK KOBINET (U NN): Contrastive Discourse in English and Chinese
10:00 CECIL NELSON (IN S U): Bilinguals’ Creativity and Intelligibility:
10:30 RAJESHWARI PANDHARIPANDE (U IL): Metaphor as Ritualistic Symbol
11:00 TAMARA VALENTINE (U IL): Women’s Language in Hindi

Session 2: LINGUISTICS, LITERACY AND LANGUAGE TEACHING
Nicollet D-1

Chairperson: PAUL ANGELIS (S IL U)

9:00  EDHUNU A. ANDERSON (RELC, Singapore): Style and Situation: A Sociolinguistic Approach to Teaching Bahasa Indonesia
9:30  CHIN-WOO KIM (U IL) and HAN SOHN (Yonsei U, Seoul & U IL): A Phonological Model for Reading: Evidence from Korean
10:00 JUDY WIGN-BELL OLSON (Alemany Comm C Ctr): Questions in Natural Discourse: A Frequency Study of Short Answers
11:00 ALBERT VALDAN (IN U): Language Variation and Foreign Language Teaching: Issues and Orientations

Business Meeting
1-2 pm  Nicollet D-1
SESSION 3: LANGUAGE AND FUNCTION  
Nicoleet D-1  
CHAIRPERSON: ALBERT VALDMAN (IN U)  
2:00 JOSH ARD (U MI): The Importance of Historical and Social Factors in a Shape of EST Discourse  
2:30 CHARLOTTE C. BLOMEYER (U IL) and TAMARA VALENTINE (U IL): Effects of Situational Variation on Language Function and Relative Dominance  
3:00 HANS LINDQUIST (UCLA & Lund U): How Good Translators Do It  
3:30 CRAIG A. SIRLES (Northwestern): Rassessing Diglossia for Language Planning  
4:00 EVANGELINE HARLOS VARONIS (U MI) and SUSAN GASS (U MI): Misscommunication in Native Speaker/Non-Native Speaker Interaction  

SESSION 4: APPLIED PSYCHOLINGUISTICS  
Nicoleet D-3  
CHAIR: ELAINE TARONE (U MI)  
2:00 V. BALASUBRAMANIAN (SUNY, Buffalo): Some Aspects of Language Impact in ‘Crossed Aphasia’; A Case Study  
2:30 MICHAEL GASSER (UCLA): Towards a Computer Model of Second Language Production  
3:00 PETER KUNSMANN: Language Specific Universals  
3:30 THOMAS SCOVEL (San Francisco S U): Evidence for a Biologically Based Critical Period for Language Acquisition  

SPECIAL LECTURE  
8:00 pm Nicoleet D-2  
HENRY KARAHANE, (U IL): Politica as Applied Sociolinguistics  

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29  
SESSION 5: SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION  
Nicoleet D-1  
CHAIR: BETTY WALLACE ROBINETT (U MN)  
9:00 JUDITH WHEATON FULLER (U MI) and JEANNETTE KONN GUNDEL (U MN): Topic-Prominence in Second Language Acquisition  
9:30 HECTOR HAMMERLY (Simon Fraser U): Immersion Programs and their Implications for Second Language Acquisition/Learning Theory  
10:00 ELIZABETH HENLY and AMY SHELDON (U MN): The Acquisition of English /r/ and /l/ by Cantonese Speakers  
10:30 ELAINE TARONE (U MN): Evidence of Style-Shifting in Interlanguage Use  
9:12 am Nicoleet D-3  
Panel 3: LANGUAGE MODERNIZATION: ISSUES, IMPLICATION AND RESULTS  
Panel Organizer: TEJ K. BHATIA, Syracuse U  
Participants: TEJ K. BHATIA, Syracuse U  
EYAMBA G. BOKAMBA, U IL  
PETER LOVENBERG, U IL  
ROCKY MIRANDA, U MN  
Discussant: KAMAL K. SRIDHAR, Queens C  

SESSION 6: HISTORICAL/FORMERIANS  
Nicoleet D-2  
9:00 Sara E. FISCHER (U PA): Hitite Verbs in “ger”  
9:30 ANNA WALLACE (OH S U): A Valencian-Variation in Linguistics  
9:40 GEORGE BUNSEN (Princeton U): The dynamic and syncretism of so-called 'andamento'  
10:00 JAY R. KOLLAND (U CA, Berkeley): A Reanalysis of Old Irish Possessive Nominatives  
10:45 JOSH AMD (U CA, Ann Arbor): Phonological Loss vs. Phonological Representations & Utterances  

SESSION 7: HISTORICAL/JIDNO-EUROPEAN  
Nicoleet D-3  
CHAIR: JOHN ST. KNAPP  
9:00 GRANT GOODALL (U HM): Short in Chinese and English  
9:30 ELAINE TARONE (U MN): A Choragic Account of Quasi-affixation and Affix Scrambling  
9:40 ELIZABETH ENGEL (U MI): Analyzing Recurrence ‘cross-trace’ Constructions in Old and Modern English  
10:00 Peter Jellema (Mcgill U, CA): Recursive Pronouns in Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar  
10:45 MICHAEL K. LARSON (MIT): Is there a relative pronoun?  
11:00 NICHOLAS OSIANS (U MI, Little Rock): On Concord Constructions in English  
11:15 NANCY HEPZID (Stanford U): The Function and Syntactic Status of Old English &  
11:45 Alexander P. OSKAY (U Chicago) & JOHN P. EMMETT (U Chicago): Strategies of relativization in Early Germanic  

SESSION 8: HISTORICAL/DEUTSCHE  
Nicoleet D-4  
11:00 ROBERT J. JEFFERS (Bergen U): Explicating Grammar Changes: Another Look at English Notables  
11:15 JAN VEER FOISTS (U Chicago): The change from ‘laceration’ to ‘perso- nalisations’; A pragmatic account  
11:45 R. J. RODDE (U WI, Arlington): Aux NY Nl NP Word Order in Early West Scots  

SESSION 9: LODE LANGUAGE  
Nicoleet D-5  
CHAIR: HENRY FINKENBERG  
9:00 JUERGEN KOCH (U HAM): Narrative Reference in ADL: Inside Free Acquisitio  
9:30 JACOB MOORBY (U Chicago): Sentence Small Errors of Early and Late-Childhood Learners of English  
9:40 SUSAN McCOUL (U HAM): A Problem Revised: The Productive and Frozen Lexicon of ADL  
10:00 MARGARET LEITCH (U Wisconsin): Negative Incorporation in Sign Language as Creoles  
10:30 WINFRED SMITH (U Wisconsin): Some Observations on the Use of English}  

SESSION 10: TYPOLOGY  
Nicoleet D-6  
CHAIR: BRUCE GONZALEZ  
9:00 JAMES M. TAL (S U): On the Absence of Extreme Verbs in Chinese  
9:30 LISA TRAVIS (MIT): Restrictions on West Order Variations  
9:40 JACOB MOORBY (U Chicago): Free Pronouns: Category Status and Episites  
10:00 RONALD F. SCHNELTER (U Russ): Motion Expressions in East  
10:30 KAY-WOO OH (Korea): Feature-Potential Preverbal Position in Verb-in-Final Languages  

SESSION 11: TAPPIEY  
Nicoleet D-7  
CHAIR: RICHARD NODIUS  
9:00 TIMOTHY J. VANCE (U FL): Japanese Verbal Nouns: Process or verb?  
9:40 JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN (U KS): A Re-examination of Southern Plains Phonology  
10:00 GREGORY R. VERNON (U IL) & MIKE L. OWEN (Bao Dinh U): On Secondary Palatalization  
11:00 MIRIAM K. MOORE (U IL): Some-Read-why (U IL): Palatalization in Korean revisited  
11:40 JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN (U KS): The Effect of Two Phonological Processes on Syllable Structure in Persian Spanish  

SESSION 12: VICTOR  
Nicoleet D-8  
CHAIR: JARED D. SMITH (U IL)  
9:00 JARED D. SMITH (U IL) & JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN (U KS): Some-Read-why (U IL): Palatalization in Korean revisited  
9:40 JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN (U KS): The Effect of Two Phonological Processes on Syllable Structure in Persian Spanish  
10:00 TIMOTHY J. VANCE (U FL): Japanese Verbal Nouns: Process or verb?  
11:00 GREGORY R. VERNON (U IL) & MIKE L. OWEN (Bao Dinh U): On Secondary Palatalization  
11:40 JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN (U KS): The Effect of Two Phonological Processes on Syllable Structure in Persian Spanish  

SESSION 13: WITNESS  
Nicoleet D-9  
CHAIR: RICHARD NODIUS  
9:00 TIMOTHY J. VANCE (U FL): Japanese Verbal Nouns: Process or verb?  
9:40 JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN (U KS): A Re-examination of Southern Plains Phonology  
10:00 GREGORY R. VERNON (U IL) & MIKE L. OWEN (Bao Dinh U): On Secondary Palatalization  
11:00 MIRIAM K. MOORE (U IL): Some-Read-why (U IL): Palatalization in Korean revisited  
11:40 JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN (U KS): The Effect of Two Phonological Processes on Syllable Structure in Persian Spanish  

SESSION 14: XENIC  
Nicoleet D-10  
CHAIR: RICHARD NODIUS  
9:00 TIMOTHY J. VANCE (U FL): Japanese Verbal Nouns: Process or verb?  
9:40 JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN (U KS): A Re-examination of Southern Plains Phonology  
10:00 GREGORY R. VERNON (U IL) & MIKE L. OWEN (Bao Dinh U): On Secondary Palatalization  
11:00 MIRIAM K. MOORE (U IL): Some-Read-why (U IL): Palatalization in Korean revisited  
11:40 JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN (U KS): The Effect of Two Phonological Processes on Syllable Structure in Persian Spanish
RECOGNIZABLE PATTERNS: RECONSIDERATION OF TWO NOTIONS. 8:00 - 9:00. Room: B-107. Corinna Hawes (U Chicago). 9:00 - 10:00. Room: B-108. Deborah S. Davison (U Chicago). A Particle or Not? A Case for a Verb or Particle: Evidence from Korean Languages.

ACQUISITION OF PHONOLOGY. 9:00 - 10:00. Room: B-109. Chair: Amy Sheldon. 10:00 - 11:00. Room: B-109. Chair: Amy Sheldon. 11:00 - 12:00. Room: B-109. Chair: Amy Sheldon.

SOCIOLOGICAL SPEECH. 1:00 - 2:00. Room: B-110. Chair: Donald Ladd. 2:00 - 3:00. Room: B-110. Chair: Donald Ladd. 3:00 - 4:00. Room: B-110. Chair: Donald Ladd.

ACQUISITION OF PHONOLOGY. 2:00 - 3:00. Room: B-109. Chair: Amy Sheldon. 3:00 - 4:00. Room: B-109. Chair: Amy Sheldon. 4:00 - 5:00. Room: B-109. Chair: Amy Sheldon.

SEMANTICS. 1:00 - 2:00. Room: B-111. Chair: Jennifer C. Wright. 2:00 - 3:00. Room: B-111. Chair: Jennifer C. Wright. 3:00 - 4:00. Room: B-111. Chair: Jennifer C. Wright.

HYPERGRAPHICS. 1:00 - 2:00. Room: B-112. Chair: John W. Podoll. 2:00 - 3:00. Room: B-112. Chair: John W. Podoll. 3:00 - 4:00. Room: B-112. Chair: John W. Podoll.
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 ballot of the membership of the Society in the next issue of the LSA BULLETIN. Passage requires: a) majority of those voting, and b) that the total of those vote in favor must be at least 2/3 of the personal members.

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 evaluating 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 it has passed the procedures in 3c above, following the 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 of more than the majority of the membership.
The abstracts which appear in this Meeting Handbook are photocopies of the originals submitted to the LSA Program Committee. Infelicities of style, grammar, punctuation and spelling are the responsibility of the authors.

RABEABA ABBOTT, Michigan State University

Inner language vs inner models

Fodor (1975, 1978) has proposed an inner language theory of mental representations. Sentences of this innate mental language are held to serve as the objects of propositional attitudes, as well as the medium for a number of cognitive processes including the interpretation of learned natural languages. An alternative theory holds that mental representations are more like the models of logical semantics (cf. Abbott (1982), Johnson-Laird (1982)). The two theories are comparable, respectively, to the kinds of grammar employed by Montague in PTQ (1973) and EFL (1970). I argue against the first theory and for the second by countering Fodor's arguments for the inner language. One group of arguments is based on properties shared by beliefs and natural language sentences, e.g. productivity, truth and reference, and 'intentionality'. A second group of arguments concerns properties that mental representations are claimed to require to serve effectively as a vehicle for computational processes such as those involved in considered action and concept learning. In each case I argue either that mental models would have the required property, or that mental representations do not.

JON AMSTAE, University of Texas-El Paso

Preliminary Analysis of Spanish Stops and Fricatives

VARBRUL-3 (Rousseau 1983) incorporates several options not available in VARBRUL-2. This paper reports the VARBRUL-3 analysis of the data from 78 speakers of Colombian, Mexican, and Mexican-American Spanish (44,000 tokens occurring generally equally in each of 12 phonological environments). In addition to a standard analysis to determine constraint ordering and environment clustering, other tests are performed. One concerns the hypothesis (Cedergren and Sankoff 1974) that the effects of the preceding and following environments are independent. Preliminary results from VARBRUL-2 indicate that they may not be, at least in some cases. Other tests are the VARBRUL-3 options of implicational scaling the the groupings of speakers. Results of the various VARBRUL-3 analyses are used to determine the degree to which h (including equal numbers of orthographic v and y), d, and g behave differently, both within and across dialects and the ways in which dialectal variation may indicate the historical progress of the rule (following A, e, f Colombians tend to use fricatives, as well as to shed light on the question of the correct phonological analysis of the stop-fricative alternation spreading of continuant rightward (Harris 1982) or syllable-final lenition (Amstae 1982). Preliminary results indicate that several generalizations of varying types may be necessary to account for all the data.

JON KEO, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor

Phonological Loss vs. Phonological Representations & Orderings

The loss of segments appears as one of the least problematic phonological phenomena in synchronic and diachronic phonology. I will argue, however, that a careful reanalysis of one of the most thoroughly studied examples of phonological loss—the fall of the 'jers' (1 and 2) in Slavic—presents major difficulties for standard views of phonological representations and rule proceedings. The traditional view is that the 'jers' were lost quite early: the disappeared in some environments and 'clarified' into other vowels (e.g. e and o in Russian a millennium ago). Nevertheless, phonetic residues of the 'jers' persisted for centuries in those very environments where they allegedly disappeared. For example, assimilations across 'missing' jers did not occur for many years afterwards (cf. Filin 1972). Some vowel was phonetically resistant to block voicing assimilation in what would otherwise be consonant clusters. There is some evidence for these vowel-like entities in 20th century Russian (ct. Tomson 1922). These phenomena cannot be ignored by phonological theory, since phonetic detail rules must be included within the phonology (cf. Hammarberg 1972). I cannot simply tack a deletion rule in the phonological rules, since a vowel resembling the original 'jer' was needed for phonetic detail rules. This causes a dilemma for standard views: the vowels are first deleted and later inserted. I will suggest alternative views which obviate this.
Examination of Left Dislocations (LDs) in a 6-hour-long corpus of colloquial Standards French suggests that LDs are more likely to follow the left-periphrastic singular pronouns moi, e.g., "moi, je suis constamment au lac" ("me, I'm constantly at the lake"). A sub-class consists of LDs in which the initial moi has no anaphor in the accompanying clause, e.g., "moi, c'est pour le dessin" ("I, it's for the drawing") (with c'te referring to cranberry sauce), or "moi et moi, His adorable ça" ("me too, they love that"). The pragmatic function of these LDs can be described in the same way as that of ordinary LDs in French. The latter generally signal Reinhart's (1982) definition of 'S' topic as that expression in the S about which the assertion is contained in the S is intended to expand our knowledge. To further expand our knowledge, recent work-similar ideas have been suggested by the type fails to satisfy Reinhart's additional semantic condition that the proposition expressed in the S be interpretable as a property of the referent of the topic NP. These LDs are better described as having an additive function corresponding to Chatto's 'second order' idea of Chinese topics, i.e., as naming the domain in which the accompanying predication holds. The French cases differ, however, in that they are always contrastive. These cases may be seen as a natural extension of the function of moi in ordinary LDs, which is often characterizable as contrastive, but which is moreover quasi-obligatory even in noncontrastive environments whenever the speaker is not topical in the immediately preceding discourse.

This paper traces the development of the Spanish impersonal-se construction from the 15th-16th centuries. The construction is often compared to the older reflexive passive construction because of similarities in both meaning and form: reflexive passive | Las casas se construyeron the-houses are-refl-built 3ps | se construyeron las casas he construyeron las houses

It is assumed that the second developed from the first, with a reanalysis of grammatical function, so that the subject of the reflexive passive is relativized 

superpersonal-se: the-houses-refl-built 3ps | se construyeron las houses

Refl-built 3sg-the-houses

He tells that the construction of the impersonal-se construction, while the reflexive pronoun so takes on the role of an indefinite subject. It is the purpose of this paper to describe the confluence of fact which allows such a reanalysis to take place: increased use of the reflexive passive in Spanish; infrequent use of the reflexive pronoun in favor of the ordinary passive; frequent failure of verbal agreement with conjunctive subjects; occurrence of 'atypical' subjects in the form of intransitive, prepositional phrases and clauses; increasing appearance of the particle se to mark human direct objects; occurrence of semantically clear but syntactically unclear subject referents.

Data is collected from four 10,000-word narrative texts from each century discussed.

Perception of oral nasal vowel height involves integration of adjacent spectral components (e.g., relatively close FL and F2), such that perceived height correlates with the center of the first region of prominence in vowel spectra or 'center of gravity' (Chisholm et al., 1979). The present study extended investigation of the center of gravity effect in perceptual height perception to nasal vowels. The purpose was to determine whether nasal vowel height perception involves integration of FL and the first nasal resonance FN, leading to differences in the perceived height of nasal versus corresponding oral vowels.

The stimuli were based on acoustic analyses of natural vowel tokens (Beddor, 1982) which showed significant differences in the centroid (a computer-implemented measure of center of gravity) of oral and nasal vowels. Two types of oral-nasal vowel pairs were generated on a series of F2 values.

1. FL pairs' whose members had identical FL, but different centroid (due to FN), frequency and centroid pairs having identical centroid, but different FL values.

Listeners judged whether oral-nasal vowel pairs equated on FL were more or less similar than centroid-matched pairs. Preliminary results with low /m/-/f/ and /n/-/f/ indicate a preference for centroid pairs, suggesting that nasal vowel height perception involves integration of previously reported acoustic and phonological effects of nasalization on vowel height.
Lexical Organization and Welsh Initial Mutations

The structure of the lexicon may be reflected in how listeners recognize words. It is well known that hearing a word makes a listener both faster and more likely to recognize it at a future location. This effect is known as "repetition priming." Recent experiments have shown that the effect holds for regularly related pairs of words in English but not for irregularly related pairs; e.g., JUMP primes JUMP but does not prime RUN. We believe that the extent to which English words are lexically represented in a way that RUN and RAM are not only because they are regularly related or because they are related by suffixation rather than internal modification. We ran a similar experiment in Welsh, which has a regular process by which the initial consonants of which the Welsh data results are best viewed as an effect of regularity since the Welsh words are mutated (by one feature value) in different syntactic environments. We tested auditory recognition for primed and unprimed pairs of citation and mutated forms. Strong and parallel effects of priming were found for both mutated and unmutated forms similar to those for English JUMP-JUMP. This indicates the English results are best viewed as an effect of regularity since the Welsh data show internally modified forms can manifest a similar pattern of representation in the lexicon.

LAUREL J. BRANTON, University of British Columbia

Verb particles in English: aspect or aktionsart?

A confusion of grammatical aspect and lexical aspect pervades discussions of the meaning of verb particles in English. For example, the meaning of verbs such as break up, fade out, wear down, or shut off have been labelled 'perfective' (Kennedy 1920), 'terminative' (Poucain 1965), 'effective' (Curme 1931), 'resultative' (Bohlsing 1971), 'completive' (Frazier 1977), and 'final' (Perkins 1980). The particles are thought to modify the intrinsic nature of the event named (its aktionsart) or merely to indicate the end of a process or event. We tested auditory recognition for primed and unprimed pairs of citation and mutated forms. Strong and parallel effects of priming were found for both mutated and unmutated forms similar to those for English JUMP-JUMP. This indicates the English results are best viewed as an effect of regularity since the Welsh data show internally modified forms can manifest a similar pattern of representation in the lexicon.

BELINDA L. BROUDE, Ohio State University

A GPSG Account of Quantifier and Adverb Stranding

Sentences in which a sentential adverb or a quantifier immediately precedes an extricate site are ungrammatical (cf. Baker 1971, 1981; Sag 1978, 1980; and Ernst 1983). Sag (1978, 1980) argues that the ungrammaticality of such sentences is due to the surface filter:

\[ \{Q, ADV\} \rightarrow \text{extricate site} \]

In this paper we present a GPSG analysis is presented. It is argued that S-ADV's and Q's in pre-verbal position are Chomsky-adjoined to VP's (cf. Baltin 1983) and VP's, respectively. Given this Chomsky-adjunction analysis, two independently motivated aspects of GPSG account for the ungrammaticality of Q's and S-ADV's before extraction sites. The Trace Introduction Metarule (cf. Sag 1982) ensures that S-ADV's and Q's do not immediately precede a movement site. The treatment of the feature null as a foot feature which is specified in TD rules and therefore not subject to the Foot Feature Principle (cf. Gazdar and Pullum 1982) ensures that S-ADV's and Q's will not precede deletion sites. A second analysis, unlike a surface filter account, provides an explanation for the identical 'behavior' of Q's and S-ADV's before extraction sites. It also readily accounts for the differences in grammaticality between (i) and (ii), because Sag's surface filter does not.

1. Did they all?
2. Did the men all?
A Q which follows AD, as in (i) can only be Chomsky-adjoined to the following VP.
The acquisition literature contains much evidence that phonological changes in development occur gradually (Ingram 1976). Yet Smith (1973), whose case study also supports this observation, maintains that changes occur across-the-board, 'virtually simultaneously to phonologically defined classes.' Longitudinal data on the acquisition of stop clusters by a child 4 years old show generalization across this class such that the gradual acquisition of /st/ clusters reflects the way for across-the-board cluster acquisition of the other members. The /st/ clusters began to be acquired first, over a period of about 2 months. In contrast, velar clusters were acquired in only 2 days, about a week before the acquisition of /st/ clusters was complete. Similar findings are not surprising. The child thus acquired the members of the class of clusters sequentially rather than simultaneously. However, the pattern of acquisition, in which the gradual mastery of /st/ clusters preceded the acquisition of the other clusters demonstrates the "psychological reality" of a class of stop clusters without resuming to the claim that a change that actually takes several months to achieve occurs in an across-the-board manner.

**CAROL CHAPIN, Brown University**

*The Nature of Phonological Development: New Evidence*

**Gennaro Chierchia, Brown University**

**The non-propositional character of infinitives**

**WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS, Saint Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.**

Electromyography is often used in studies or speech production either as an indication of motor control by the CNS or as an indication of muscle contractile activity. The term (neuro)motor command has been applied to the ensemble average resulting from rectification, smoothing with a short time constant, and averaging over tokens (P.S. Cooper, 1965; Kaye and Port, 1977). Averaging across tokens has been supposed to represent the signal variation across different electrode placements within the motor area. The interpretation is that a) only the signal interpretation reflects the activity of the lower motor neuron, b) the relative amplitude of the EMG can be reliably interpreted in relation to muscle force constant, and c) the causes and effects of the variation of the EMG across time and place are quite different. A recent study by the author emphasized that the relationship between smoothed rectified EMG activity at different electrode sites may vary significantly as a function of time, and that individual signals may represent multiple signals or by choosing a best representative of a set of EMG signals on statistical or biomechanical criteria.
Further experiments are in progress. --

Goodman, McClelland and Gibbs (Neu. & Cog., 9(6), 1981) report that subjects make a word/noun-word decision faster when the test word is syntactically consistent with prior context than when it is not. These and other results suggest that ongoing syntactic analyses condition lexical processing, possibly reducing the time required to find information about a word in long-term memory.

Recent results raise questions about such findings. The design of these experiments provides a relatively pure test of the lexical processing effects of a syntactic relation. Subtleties and interactions of an ambiguous expression such as training attesees were manipulated via a remote element of prior context. The ambiguous expression was either biased toward its plural NP interpretation or left fully ambiguous. After auditory presentation of a subject condition ending with the ambiguous expression, the subject was asked to name a meaning task on is or are. While RTs to these two forms were about equal when both readings of the ambiguous expression were equally accessible, are was 35 msec. faster when the expression was biased toward its plural NP reading. This difference was, however, almost entirely by slowing RT to is rather than by speeding lexical access on are. Further experiments are in progress.

WILLIAM CROFT, Stanford University

Universal quantifiers as generics

The NP in every linguist sings is ambiguous, referring either to a closed class of entities (as in there are ten linguists and six anthropologists here, and...), or to an open class, meaning for an arbitrary choice of a linguist, s/he sings. The various universal quantifiers behave differently: all (universal) and any have only the open class reading, every both readings, and each only the closed class reading. I argue that the open class reading is actually a generic, referring to a property of the NP. In every linguist, it differs from the usual bare plural and indefinite generics (Carlson 1977, Farkas 1982) in that predications of the open class universal are necessary properties of the whole, while predications of the usual generics are typical or characteristic properties of the kind. Further semantic parallels exist. Thus the hypothesis: typical generics can also be interpreted as ranging over open classes, and the necessary generics (open class universals) also allow atemporal (human) classes (Carlson 1977, Farkas & Seguino 1983). Similarly bare plural is the counterpart of the bare plural, and any the counterpart of the indefinite.

Finally, certain philosophical problems concerning universal generalization and the lack of existential presupposition of universally quantified terms are explained by the necessary generic analysis.
ELIZABETH DAYTON, University of Pennsylvania

Black English (BE) Invariant BE is an element of the (BE) tense/aspect system. Previous researchers (Labov 1968; 1972, Stewart 1970, Dillard 1972, Pasold 1972, Rickford 1977) hypothesized that although (BE) BE occurs in the same syntactic position as the Standard English (SE) copula, (BE) differs from (BE) in the use of BE to express distributive/habitual meaning. In support of this hypothesis, researchers cite frequent, but not obligatory co-occurrence of BE with frequency adverbs, as in example (1):

1. (BE) They BE driving every night.

But, a review of the focalization hypothesis indicates that BE is functionally more distributed than previously reported. In 2-4 BE / Verbing occurs in position in which (BE) infinitives (2), gerunds (3), and participles (4) occur:

2. (BE) You can't call them (kids) BE gelin' it (food) all the time.

3. (BE) You don't ask Janette (if you can keep the keys overnight). Then we can take the kids (tomorrow) without BE borrowing the church bus.

4. (BE) They're not qualified BE sitin' up there gettin' the jobs.

The distributive/habitual meaning of BE is supported in some of the syntactically more widely distributed cases; in (2) BE co-occurs with a frequency adverb. In other cases (3,4) BE does not have a distributive/habitual meaning.

JANE DONEGAN, Ohio State University

On Automatic Phonological Analysis

The learning of phonological rules is generally viewed as a non-mechanical, "creative" procedure, but if automatic phonological rules are innate, rather than learned, there is a simple recursive algorithm which models how the learner constrains innate rules that intersect with the correct pronunciation of forms, and which thus simulates the adaptation of phonological rules to particular languages. Surprisingly, this adaptation simultaneously results in an abstraction of the representation of forms from the phonetic level to the phonological and syntactic level of morphemes and words. This is the lexicon. Examples are provided from an implementation in LISP of the algorithm and a sample of the innate rules. The resultant rules were tested by feeding them foreign words and comparing their "mispronunciations" with those of monolingual speakers. The correct mispronunciations result in the position of the cases and do not incorrect alternatives. The significance of these results for phonological theory and research are explored in detail.

ELIZABETH DAYTON, University of Pennsylvania

AHS of data "rain hand", LOC widely distributed cases; in habitual meaning.

B.M.W. DIXON, Australian National University/University of California-Santa Cruz

Reassigning underlying forms in Yiddish - a change during language death

The last generation of speakers of Yiddish (north-east Queensland, Australia) (born 1900-1936) have a more limited competence than fluent speakers (born before 1900); they can be regarded as a 'semi-speakers' (Borjan 1931, 1961) on the basis of: interference from English in texts; occasional omission of case-endings; variation on allomorphs on a given stem; limited vocabulary.

In traditional Yiddish, the stem-form used in oblique inflections of a noun is not fully inflected from the absolutive (unmarked, citation) form e.g. ABSolutes gajur 'possum', wajgul 'boy':

*Observables* gajur, wajgul. Semi-speakers tend to derive oblique case-forms directly from A's, e.g. gajur, wajgul. Abandoning the original 'underlying' oblique stems gajur, wajgul (see Dixon 1997:34-40), it leads to some falling together of oblique forms of different cases e.g. ABS maltan 'flat rock', LOCase (for both traditional and semi-speakers) malatn.

Parry & Kirk examined only ca. 5% of Homer. Finally, a survey of the elements separated shows that Vedic enjambment is fundamentally nominal.

PATRICIA JANE DONEGAN, Ohio State University

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Parry & Kirk examined only ca. 5% of Homer. Finally, a survey of the elements separated shows that Vedic enjambment is fundamentally nominal.
This paper reports on an on-going study which is attempting to test the following hypothesis:

All universals which are true for primary languages also hold for interlanguages (second languages).

Since virtually all universals to date have been formulated on the basis of primary languages, one consequence of the present study is to determine in part the domain over which universal statements hold.

In order to test the hypothesis the following steps are taken:

1. All languages which have consonant clusters of length n in a given word position also have clusters of length n - 1 in that same position.
2. Inversion of statement order (in questions) so that the word precedes the subject occurs only in languages where the question word is normally initial. This same inversion occurs in yes-no questions only if it also occurs in interrogative-word questions.

Data have been gathered from a number of languages, with the data being obtained from the intonation system. To date, only part of the data have been transcribed. The evidence obtained so far indicates that in general the hypothesis is supported. Those cases where the hypothesis is contradicted are explainable on other grounds.

THE FAVORED INTERPRETATION OF MISSING SUBJECTS IN ARABIC

Pronominal subjects in Egyptian Arabic, a subject pro-drop language, function as "anti-ambiguity" devices (Eid 1983). Whereas the missing subject of relative and subordinate clauses may have more than one referential interpretation; (1) all (ali) kulim ilaladl 11111 fiyka $atamu

- "All talked to the boy that insulted him." (FAVORED)
- "All talked to the boy he insulted." (LESS-FAVORED)

This paper provides a principled account for the interpretation of pronominal missing subjects based on a characterization of favored and less-favored interpretations. It argues that pronominal subjects are crucial to this characterization: the function of the controller of the missing subject and its distance from it. In a favored interpretation, the controller is a subject/subject-like argument. Furthermore, if there is more than one such argument, the favored interpretation will be one in which the missing subject is controlled by the closest such argument. This characterization will be used to predict the presence of pronominal subjects and assign them their correct interpretations.

TOPICHOOD AND INDEFINITE NP'S IN TURKISH

It has been generally agreed that (Gundel 1974, Rainhart 1982, among others) definite NP's can readily serve as topics in languages. However, whether indefinite NP's are especially those with specific reference--can be topics is controversial. The purpose of this paper is to show, on the basis of data from Turkish, that indefinite specific NP's can serve as topics. Consider (1): a sentence uttered by the speaker after a party at which the hearer was also present--

(1) bir misafir a guest (2) bir misafir a guest (3) bir misafir a guest

This analysis cannot explain why the intonation pattern for upwards Equi is different from all other sentences with embedded clauses. If, however, the matrix verb of apparent upwards Equi sentences is reanalyzed as an auxiliary, the MSA falls in the matrix clause VP, and the intonation pattern is consistent. Thus evidence from the intonation system provides independent support for the analysis consistent with the MSA on "upwards Equi."
In this paper, I discuss the semantics of Domain adverbs (such as *economically*, *statistically*, etc.) and the nature of the domains they refer to, with implications for theories of word meaning and theories of metaphor. Like other adverbs, Domain adverbs modify whole sentences (dissociatively, the English word problem was solved dissociatively, not militarily, as Ernst (1983) shows). However, when adverbs are used as grammatical constructs, they must be classified as elements of the domain in context, and their compatibility with the domain brought in by the adverb will show that combinations of Domain adverbs and various sentences form a continuum. Thus these adverbs offer support to "prototype" theories of word meaning.

The analysis also shows that Domain adverbs, as in Politically, she is a pragmatist, and emotionally, he has never lowered the drawbridge. These and less metaphorical uses are best understood by the presupposition domain of the sentence, the salience that domain in context, and its compatibility with the domain brought in by the adverb.

*The* initiative NP was grammatical, not metaphorical. Thus these adverbs yield support to obviously metaphorical utterances, and this lends support to theories of metaphor which do not sharply distinguish literal and metaphorical language.

ALICE FABER, University of Florida

**Formalic Expressions and Syntactic Analysis**

Formulae are generally thought of as multi-word expressions with synchronically opaque syntax. Their primary utility is in the clues they provide about the productive syntax of anterior language states (e.g. Watkins 1976). The conception of a "frozen" formula based on the archi-view of a verb + noun phrase + adverb may be unnecessarily narrow. This partiality seems to reflect a failure to employ the basic syntactic properties of adverbs, such as the fact that adverbs may be present in the second position in the sentence. The structure of sentences in these languages has been neglected in both grammars and philological studies except insofar as discussion of structure is necessary to elucidation of particular phrases. In this paper, I show how study of formalic constructions can lead to increased understanding of complementation in ESA and to a greater awareness of the underlying logic to the structure of Phoenician, Aramaic, and Akkadian inscriptions.

THOMAS ERNST, Indiana University

**The Semantics of Domain Adverbs**

In this paper, I discuss the semantics of Domain adverbs (such as *economically*, *statistically*, etc.) and the nature of the domains they refer to, with implications for theories of word meaning and theories of metaphor. Like other adverbs, Domain adverbs modify whole sentences (dissociatively, the English word problem was solved dissociatively, not militarily, as Ernst (1983) shows). However, when adverbs are used as grammatical constructs, they must be classified as elements of the domain in context, and their compatibility with the domain brought in by the adverb will show that combinations of Domain adverbs and various sentences form a continuum. Thus these adverbs offer support to "prototype" theories of word meaning.

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JAN VERJE FARRUQI, University of Chicago (MURAKWA: A)

**The change from ‘impersonal’ to ‘personal’ constructions: A pragmatic account**

Jespersen (1927) sees the change from OB *gen proge*(date) 11:00(onpl by:gen(notpl) to to the king liked pears as a direct result of the loss of case marking, whereby a former active NP in front position was confused with a subject. This assumes, however, that the dative NP was most frequently left out. But in the spoken language the dative NP of linguistic must more typically have been a 1 or 2 p. pronoun. Lightfoot (1980) explains the change as the result of the change from OV to SO order. A Trace Erasure Principle would prevent constructions like the OB sentence being derived in the SVO language. However, it is not clear whether the verb placed in front position, and its compatibility with the domain brought in by the adverb will show that combinations of Domain adverbs and various sentences form a continuum. Thus these adverbs offer support to obviously metaphorical utterances, and this lends support to theories of metaphor which do not sharply distinguish literal and metaphorical language.

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Effects of tempo and stress on word initial syllables in Modern Greek

This paper presents the results of an acoustic phonetic experiment which examined the timing characteristics of word-initial (C)V syllables in Modern Greek under changes of tempo and stress. The test words were all of (C)V(C)V(C)V structure, under three stress conditions: stressed ultimate, penultimate and antepenultimate. The initial consonant(s) varied over /p/ and /b/ and the vowel of the first syllable was always /a/. Three native speakers were recorded reading randomized lists under two different tempos, andante and allegretto presto (Harris 1969). The recordings were spectrally analyzed and the following values were measured: vowel duration, word, consonant duration (if any, and first vowel). The results showed that: a) the duration of the words was significantly correlated to the duration of the sentence; b) the duration of the word was not affected by the change in stress, only by whether the initial syllable onset was C or CV; c) the effect of tempo and stress change on the initial syllable was to shorten the syllable in the same way for lack of stress as for faster tempo. Thus, syllables were longest when stressed and slowed similarly for unstressed and stressed and fast, and were the shortest when unstressed and fast. Intra-syllabic intervals, other than the V01, were affected in the same way. These results support a model of temporal programming based on the "word" as the main unit of description and a hierarchical determination of intra-word intervals from word to syllable to segment. This model remains invariant under tempo and stress transformations.

BARRABRA A. FOX, University of California-Los Angeles

Continuity and Discourse Structure

Givon (1982,1983) sees Topic and Setting continuity as major factors in determining the type of anaphoric device used by a speaker at any given point in a text. His thesis is that phonologically higher forms are used if the distance in number of clauses to the last mention of the referent in large, while smaller forms are used if this distance is small. According to this view, pronouns are used if the referent has been recently mentioned, whereas full noun phrases will be used if the referent has not been recently mentioned.

This paper presents the results of a study on the use of pronouns and full noun phrases in non-narrative written discourse. The results support the following conclusions: a) the frequency of word-reuse correlates with a close-by-clause relatedness of Topic and Setting; b) the word-final position of the n runs in the determination of the type of anaphoric device. Pronouns can be used in cases of change in topic; c) in cases of very high topicality, pronouns can be more appropriate than pronouns under specific text-organizing conditions; d) if clause (a) gives a piece of background information about a participant, Y, and clause (b) begins a sequence which gives more detail about the same participant, X, the second clause can be used as a word. Continuity in this context is not a close-by-clause phenomenon as had been thought, but is based on the organization of clauses into higher-level discourse units.

LYN FRISIER, South College, University of Massachusetts
KEITH RAYNER, University of Massachusetts

Resolution of Category Ambiguities in Parsing

The resolution of syntactic category ambiguities during sentence comprehension was investigated in two eye movement experiments. The problem of interest because categorial ambiguities are extremely prevalent in natural languages and because understanding the interaction of lexical and syntactic processes should help reveal the structure of the human language comprehension device. In experiment I, subjects’ eye moves were recorded as they read sentences with ambiguous (a,b) or disambiguated (i,c) structures. Two grammatical items. Each sentence contained two grammatical items. (1) Where the first ambiguous noun phrase is a noun with only a derivative usage as an adjective and the second noun-verb ambiguous item has two distinct meanings.

(1) The nocturnal fire-breathing Brewarhorne employees each year. a. The fire-breathing Brewarhorne employees has many employees each year. b. These fire-breathing Brewarhorne has many employees each year. c. These fire-breathing Brewarhorne fires here...

Experiment II was identical to experiment I except that the noun-verb ambiguous items always had systematically related meanings (e.g. church parsons). The results favor a Valley Strategy for category resolution over structurally-based and semantically-based alternative strategies. The findings are placed in the context of a general theory of human sentence comprehension which offers a principled reason for the distinction between circumstances when the processor follows a "First Analysis" Strategy and circumstances when it delays constraints until the relative merits of alternative analyses can be considered.

The Role of Linguistic Universals in Disordered Speech: A Case Study

R. Jack Gardner, Purdue University

Linguists and philosophers have taken four positions on the nature of the contrast between mass and count terms. The Semantic View places the mass-count distinction in the terms themselves: count terms express individuation; mass terms express homogeneity, or no presupposition of the existence of minimal parts. The Ontological View holds that the distinction lies, not in the terms, but in properties of their referents: mass terms, while count terms, refer to entities that have cumulative properties and no discernible boundaries. The Linguistic View states that the mass-count distinction should be signaled by level vs. feature, and that context influence on how stressed words appear to be signaled primarily by duration. The differential contribution of F0 to these two prosodic contrasts is discussed in relation to the capacity of a system for lexical accent to be realized by prosody. A relevant achievement in signaling is that individual Western Electric user offers a unique example illustrating that untaught linguistic knowledge may be incorporated in reprogramming in prosodic analysis.

Susin A. Gerut, Indiana University

References

Recent emphasis has been placed on the relationship between linguistic universals and language acquisition, in both normal (Menn, 1982; Smith, 1972) and disordered children (Rizzio, 1982). Some investigators (Johnson, 1962; Wing, 1979) have claimed that disordered populations are not deviant but only delayed, otherwise following a normal sequence of language acquisition, and in accord with primary language universals. The purpose of this paper is to present an analysis of the disordered phonological system of a specific individual (non-organic) disordered population thus to compare this system with respect to the substantive universal proposed by Dinsen and Eckman (1978) and others. There are two goals in this paper: to determine the meaning of the differences in the phonological system and to determine whether or not they are due to chance.

The analysis of the present study is based on the continuum of capabilities of the phonological system of the child. Phonological analyses reveal that the child does maintain a voice contrast modally, but does exclude this critical distinction word-Initially. This child's phonological system con- tinues to be a normal system, only a phonologically normal system, with the appearance of an apparent counter-example to the Dinsen and Eckman universal. The implications of this finding are that even the presence of non-existent phenomena may not be enough to change the phonological system of the child.
CAROL A. GIRELLI, University of Connecticut

Ambiguity Resolution by Children

The importance of source or information about the human sentence processing mechanism is the preferences people exhibit for one or another interpretation of a ambiguous sentence. These preferences have been attributed to structurally-based parsing strategies (eg. Minimal Attachment, Permutation and Frazier, 1976) or to lexical preferences (Ford, Besman, and Kaplan, 1982). An open question at present is whether these parsing strategies must be learned or whether they are innate. The present study seeks to contribute to this issue by examining whether children's responses to certain structurally ambiguous sentences resemble those of adults.

Fifty four- to six-year-old children and twenty adults participated in a picture-verification study. Pairs of drawings were presented, depicting the alternative readings of sentences like "the clown is touching a man with a stick." One phrase attached to the VP; the other has the PP Chomsky-adjoined to the object NP. The results indicate that children, like adults, recognize both readings of these sentences, but prefer the structurally simpler analysis, as predicted by Minimal Attachment; however, the strength of this preference varies with the lexical items. It is of particular interest that children's sensitivity to lexical variation is qualitatively similar to that of adults.

CAROL JEAN GOODY, Ohio State University

Repetition priming effects in visually presented words

Linguistic stimuli made familiar by prior exposure can be classified with increased speed and accuracy. This phenomenon, known as the repetition priming effect, gives rise to a robust technique for investigating the organization of the mental lexicon and the retrieval processes that make up access to language. The present study is a series of decision tasks and an extension of Scarbrough, et al. (1977), attempts to answer the following question: which sources of similarity among words facilitate recognition, and how persisent are their effects? Accordingly, two variables are manipulated: the type of similarity (exact repetitions, rhymes, fortuitous orthographic similarities, and the relation of productive derivational morphemes and free morphemes in compounds), and the length between similar items, as measured by the number of intervening trials. The results show that at the shortest delays, the repetition priming effect is roughly the same, regardless of the source of similarity; and that at longer lags, the magnitude and the duration of the priming effect is directly related to the degree of lexical overlap. This study supports the proposition that repetition leads to the curtailment of perceptual processes occurring later than initial encoding—and that words, not sublexical units, constitute the primary mode of organization in lexical memory.

GRANT GOODALL, Massachusetts Institute of Technology/University of California-San Diego

Tough in Chinese and English

Although the tough construction in Chinese appears quite similar to its counterpart in English, there are some significant differences which lead us to revise the Chomsky (1971) analysis. First, a lexical matrix subject is obligatory in Chinese, disallowing sentences like "It easy to please John." Secondly, a gap in the complement clause is not necessary, thus not subject to the Q-criterion. This is supported by the fact that topics in Chinese share the property of not necessarily corresponding to a gap. The obligatory matrix subject may be accounted for by the lack of an appropriate dummy NP in Chinese. Applying this proposal to English, the difference between tough in English and Chinese may be traced to the existence of phonological features and the gap associated with topics in English. If this is correct, then reanalysis processes affecting more than two adjacent clauses (as would be necessary for tough) be disallowed.

PHILIP J. GREENFIELD, San Diego State University

APPLY NAISH: Evidence of Detrimental Priming as an Independent Parameter in Color Terms

Berlin and Kay (1969) proposed a set of implicational universals with respect to the classification of color categories in any language. At the time they could find no way to explain the presence of the term "gray" in a variety of systems which otherwise fit their predictions. Evidence is now available from Western Apache and other language groups that support the Polysynclinal (Dougherty 1975) that many languages do not in fact have a "gray" category, but one which includes gray, brown, light pink, and light purple. The physical color recognition involves three variables: brightness, hue, and saturation. Categories with hemispheric organization and hue are responsible for the recognition of white, red, etc.; but a category such as is described above involves different degrees of brightness and different hues, but low saturation levels. Thus the explanation for the existence of such categories is that humans can and do naturally utilize saturation as an independent parameter of color recognition and definition and apply terms to them which are part of their color lexicon.

JOSEPH R. GRIMES, Cornell University

Area Norms of Language Size

Population estimates, some crouched and some accurate, are available for nearly 80% of the world's languages. A survey of 100,000 speakers from numerous sources. When tabulated over suitably large areas, the number of languages whose speakers populations fall within different size ranges general applies to terms like "gray." Since the log normal distribution is one of the most cluster about the geometric mean for size. This distribution implies that the number of speakers of a language is determined by multiple factors, not by simple relationships such as competition for use in identical situations. Whitney (1975). Different areas of the world have different typical size ranges, from means of 100 in Australia to 1,000 in South America to 10,000 in the Pacific, 2,000 in North and Central America, to 20,000 in Africa, and 100,000 in Europe. The curves for North America and Europe are skewed: possible explanations include language extinction in North America and standardization (or standard-oriented reporting) in Europe. Different area norms may reflect different criteria in the internal communication density required to maintain a language in different social environments.

GREGORY R. GUY, University of Sydney

Form and Function in Phonological Variation

Kiparsky 1972 proposes that "functional constraints" block rules from applying where they "wipe out morphological distinctions on the surface." An example is the variable rule of [-t, d] deletion in English, which applies less often to words like missed, where the [t] is the unique marker of the past tense, than to words like kept, where the past tense morpheme is represented by the stem vowel change as well as by the [t]. Where the functional load is lower (kept), the deletion rate is higher, and vice versa (missed). Although this can be accounted for formally in terms of different boundaries (+ vs. -). Kiparsky's "functional constraints only operate when they are susceptible of a formal representation. For example, the English past participle undergoes -ed deletion at the same rate as the formally equivalent simple past (missed, have missed), despite the fact that the [t] has a lower functional load because of the disambiguating auxiliary verb. And in Portuguese, a rule denaturalizing final vowels evidently applies freely to plural verbs (e.g. "que eles e→ [kome]" instead of "que eles e→ [kome]".}
Japanese cleft sentences take the form shown in (1).

(1) Simasu ga Kinuko ni hajite itta no wa sono pastel de da.

This subject to first name that Simazu first met Kinuko.

The question addressed is the status of the n in the underlined, non-focus, portion of (1) and of the clause headed by it. Arguments based on honorification, particle conversion, and paraphrase demonstrate that the clause in question is a pivot-independent relative clause as described by Kuroda (1974, 1975-6, 1976-7), and that the n cannot be identified either with the pronoun no 'one(s)' or with what Nakau (1972) termed the abstract nominalizer na. Also, it is argued that cleft sentences are not to be derived from non-focus, either through deletion (Yatanebe 1979) or topicalization (Martin 1975). The proposal made for Japanese is similar to that of Wheeler (1982) for Brazilian Portuguese and, in its restriction of clefts to identifiable readings, to that of Kaisa (1983) for English pseudo-clefts.

MICHAEL HAMMOND, University of Minnesota

An argument from Tunica for autosegmental vowel harmony

Much research in phonology in the last few years has focused on the question of what nonmetrical processes are best described as autosegmental. Harmony rules have been a point of debate because they generally exhibit the kind of nonlocal associativity effects one expects of autosegmental operations involving multiple properties, their autosegmentalization has been challenged. Anderson (1983), for example, argues that harmony rules are not different in kind from segmental rules.

In this paper, I argue that harmony in Tunica must be autosegmental. There are two harmony rules in Tunica: a leftward rule of height harmony, and a rightward rule of backness harmony. On independent grounds, height harmony can be shown to apply first, potentially feeding backness harmony. Yet any vowel to which height harmony has applied fails to undergo backness harmony. This anomaly can be explained if the two harmony rules are stated autosegmentally. Steriade (1982) has shown that the leftward rule of height harmony can be derived from a pair of facts that this analysis of the rightward rule of backness harmony is specific to autosegmental representations, these facts argue that harmony in Tunica should be stated autosegmentally.

JEFFREY HERND, Harvard University

Discourse Morphology in Nunggubuyu (Australia)

The morphology of nouns, pronouns, and demonstratives in Nunggubuyu (North Australia) presents many elements or subelements marking discourse patterns, either purely or in complex interactions with other categories.

Nouns: A productive noun-class (NC) prefix system is principally a discourse-indexing function, and b) since choleta between {-} and either of two prefix series (NC, NC) are based on a complex interaction of case categories, "nominal aspect", nonagentive, and nominalization, respectively.

Pronouns: Independent pronouns have special morphological forms for linear contrast/breakup of plural, parallel contrast, patterned sequential contrast, pure referent foregrounding, and referent isolation.

DEMONSTRATIVES: Demonstrates are based on four roots, including a specifically Anaphoric one (vs, one purely deictic and two mainly deictic roots). To these oppositions are added those of the nominal NC prefix system, though with some functional shifts. In addition, there are several suffixes marking various types of definiteness/givenness, including discourse-summation, all independent of root and prefix categories.

EDWARD W. KIRNICH, Ohio State University

A New Approach to Feature Instantiation in GPSG

Gazdar/Pullum (1982) argue that in a generalized phrase structure grammar (GPSG) linearization principles apply to the net of phrase structure rules that are closed under application of feature instantiation principles. Such an organization of a GPSG cannot be maintained for languages in which the distribution of feature parameters can depend on the linear order of constituent. Corbett (1982) cites examples from Latin, Slovene, and Czech in which verbs always agree with the rightmost constituent of a conjoined noun phrase, e.g. Latin et ego (et sat 3rd SG) flatigabat (3rd SG).

Arguments from a number of languages, however, show that feature parameters are instantiated on phrase structure rules which do not specify linear order, i.e. on "II rules" in the sense of Gazdar/Pullum (1982). Instead, feature instantiation principles have to be defined as well-formedness conditions on linearly ordered and fully instantiated phrase structure rules. Such an approach to feature instantiation leads to an organization of a GPSG which is independently argued for by Sag/Klein/Clark (1982) and Kuroda (1983) to capture significant generalizations about the relationship between functor-argument structures in the semantic and linear order of constituents in the syntax of English.

SU ANN NOLKERY, George Mason University

The private nature of agent marking in Bats (and English)

In Bats the ergative case reportedly marks agentively-acting intransitive (1) subjects, while the nominative marks subjects of the SAME verbs when they are not agents, thus being a rare example of "fluid 5-marking" (Dixon 1979). Recent field work on Bats gives a more complex picture: 5 nondiscursive classes of 1's, 3 of which allow both Erg and NOM cases.

For example, I propose two principles to account for the distribution of cases vis à vis agency: 1) Use of the NOM is MARKED to express nonagency, while use of the ENG is UNMARKED. That is, agent-nonagent must be viewed as a privative motivated by an unmarked category of agents, 2) Marked categories convey information relevant to truth conditions, entailment, while unmarked categories convey meaning via implicature (do not entail, can be canceled) (Grice 1975). Agents in this construction are contrasted with non-agents, and verbs not only to other Bats verbs, but solves problems for English as well (Dowty 1979). Once we recognize that not all verbs express agency via the same mechanism (as we must for Bats to account for overt markings), the head, feature instantiation rules of English entailments (retention, control), but others only implicature such properties (k11), can be explained by viewing some verbs as marked for agency (it is part of their sense), while others are unmarked (meaning of agency arises through implicature).

GARY L. HOLLAND, University of California-Berkeley

A Reanalysis of Old Irish Pendent Nominatives

The so-called pendent nominatives in Old Irish may be illustrated by (a) each inrith be Féneis a reir leag (Br. Crón.127) 'every invalid among the Irish, his feeding is at the direction of a leech'. They consist of a proposed nominative phrase linked to a following clause by a resumptive anaphoric pronoun. Mac Giolaibh has recently (1977:34-43) investigated this construction, and has noted its similarity to certain Hititie and Vedic Sanskrit relative sentences, e.g. (b) HITT:TE-MES ku-e an-da-an/na at nu-e da-a-d-i (Pâp. 1.8) which umulis (ac) 'dies' inside those of which (b) within relative construction to object and to a universal topicalization process. On the contrary, those constructions must be viewed as genetically related. The presence of the proposed indefinite quantifiers each and each (both of which containing a reflex of *gā-MO) forces an interpretation of the Old Irish examples as relatives. Furthermore, their function as proposed indefinite topcizers is directly comparable to that of the proposed definite relatives in Hititie and Vedic Sanskrit, e.g. (c) sôma yâ te yé swatyâ yâ te yâ te yé swatyâ te yé swatyâ te yé (RV 1.91.9) 'soma, which delightful means of helping are yours for the worshipper, with those be our helper'. Relative constructions of this type must be reconstructed to Indo-European and are far more resistant to syntactic change than other dynamic types. Hence, those of agent properties (for example, non-syntactic archaism, in fact, the sole reflex of the inherited INdefinite relative type.

WED AFF: E
"Effect ed" and "Affect ed" Objects in Universal Grammar

Few languages distinguish grammatically between objects which are charged or "affected" and objects which are produced or "effect ed". Yet where the distinction is made it seems always to show the Effect ed Object (EO) clause to be less transitive in the sense of Hopper & Thompson 1980 than the Affect ed Object (AO) clause. For example: (1) Cognate object clauses are often coded intransitively (eg Manam [Lichtenberk 1980]); (2) Verbs used to paraphrase transitive actions, such as English do to, are often reflexive. (3) In many serial verb constructions (Lord 1982: 284-85), i.e. sentences of the type 'he take letter write' are not possible. In this paper it is suggested that a preference for transitive marking favors patients which are (1) highly affected, and (2) already "on the scene" in the discourse. It is argued that BO clauses are "presentative" in that they occur in contexts where the patient is new to the discourse. Such patients are normally indefinite; moreover, BO's are typically inanimate. By contrast, AO's tend to be full participants in the discourse. They are concrete, may be animate, and are definite/referential in that they are already introduced and "deployed" in the discourse.

LAURENCE R. HORN, Yale University

Privative ambiguities are those in which one reading unilaterally entails or is included in the other, while remaining distinct. Arguments will be given for the need to posit privative ambiguities at both the lexical and the sentential level; it will be seen that the LSP approach cannot account for a wide range of "anarchic" words which properly includes another (e.g. 'lots').

JAMES E. HUNDLEY, College of St. Thomas

This paper examines the effect of two phonological processes on syllable structure in Peruvian Spanish. In coastal Peru, there is weakening and deletion of syllable-final /s/; but conservation of the unstressed vowels: pesca/a [pexa/'] 'fish'; los migros [lmos/] 'the miracles'. In mountain Peru, there is weakening and deletion of stressed vowels before or after /s/, but conservation of /s/: santos [san1s/'] 'saints'; lotes [lotes] 'lots'. The significance of these two processes is that the two regional dialects differ in the question whether there are one or two plausible candidate structures. That is, the /s/ weakening and deletion on the coast is causing the syllable structure of that dialect to simplify: CVC → CV, in accordance with the ideal configuration of the syllable for standard Spanish. The vocalic weakening and deletion in the mountains, on the other hand, is causing the syllable structure of that dialect to become more complex: CVC + CC. The mountain dialect presents some especially intriguing problems in that it allows the formation of certain syllable-initial and syllable-final consonant clusters which are not permissible in Spanish because they violate certain constraints on syllable structure in that language (Rooper, 1976:215-234), but which are allowed in English; /sp/ esperar [esperar] 'they hope' (English example: spell); /ps/ Corpus [korpas] 'Corpus Christi' (English example: lips).
Lightfoot (1979:1932) suggests that the cluster of 16th cent. changes that affect the syntax of English pre-modals is explained "by attributing them to a single change in the struc­
tactic grammar (82:161)," namely the replacement of a PS rule, Aux + Tense, by a rule Aux +
Tense + Modal. It's claim that the development of Eng. pre-modals reflects a case of "base reac­
tion may represent an appropriate account of a difference between OE and MD. However, as a

effects of restructuring of grammar, a diachronic explanation demands AtLe identification of a motiva­
tion for change and B) the explanation of pre-existing structures which serve as SOURCES FOR INTERP­
ETATION. A) MOTIVATION: reduced range of syntactic occurrence and concomitant narrowness
of semantic scope for pre-modals coincides with the potential creation of a gap in the grammar,

due to a loss of a morphologically distinct subjunctive; modal uses in subordinate clauses may
be pre-date independent uses, e.g. should + subj mood (14th C.; > obligation in unreal condition
(16th C.; < "ought to" (17th C. B) SOURCES FOR REINTERP: (i) some pre-modals manifest typi­
cal subjunctive functions within the whole range of ways to
restricting restructuring of grammar, a morphologically

(b) They are found in environments in which they were not originally regular. Finally,

(c) the explanation of pre-existing uses, where "subjunctive" is very rare: 29% of styles for alternative pre-modals give the category of "pro-verb." A thorough understanding of Universal Grammar combined with correct analysis

of individual languages informs us about "the limits of attainable grammars (22:23) and

(c) There is a general agreement on the tendency in the distribution of zero pronouns, that is, freest omissibility of elements referring to the

topic phrase; (c) the deletion of topic projections in Japanese discourse, this kind of knowledge does not of itself pro­
duce diachronically valid explanations. Rather, it helps define what must be explained and enlightens us concerning what kinds of language changes have not and cannot occur.

MEGUMI KANEYAMA, Stanford University
(THRUS: THURS:)

Topics and Zero Pronouns in Japanese Discourse: A Reply to Huang

Chinese, Japanese and Korean, belongs to the type of language with the most extensive
use of zero pronouns, that is, freest omissibility of elements referring to the major phrase

functions (i.e. subject & object). In his account of "empty pronouns" in the synchronic

framework, Huang (1983) claims that: (i) these languages uniquely possess "zero-topics"
resulting from "Topic NP Deletion", which "operates on discourse to delete the topic phrase

of a sentence under identity with a phrase in a preceding sentence" and (ii) all apparent

paradigmatic opposition between zero and non-zero subject forms is really the option between

Japanese discourse data show that above claims over-simplify the zero pronouns function in

their relationship with the topic phrase (marked with < >). My study shows that not all

"zero-topics" are identifiable as detected topic phrases nor (b) either identical or referen­tial with the nearest topic phrase; (c) the earlier "topic" reference is not always given in a topic NP, and (d) some zero-non-subjects are deictic rather than referring to a

"topic. It is necessary to distinguish the general notion of "what's being talked about"
from the syntactic device of topicalization. We-mastering and omission have different sub­
functions within the whole range of ways to encode "what's being talked about". Huang's

claim is, therefore, a much too limited way to approach the description of anaphoric rele­

ance in Japanese discourse.

ALAN KIM, University of Southern California
(THRUS: MORN: C)

Focus-Potential Proferential Position in Verb-Final Languages

The phenomenon that the material in the position immediately preceding the verb (IPV
potentially receives a focus interpretation in languages of certain typology (OV
languages) has been recognized in recent literature. Turkish(Underhill 1976), Hungar­
ian(Horvath 1976, Kiss 1981) are such examples. The present study attests to a similar

distribution in Korean and Armenian. Two arguments are made to account for this signi­
ficant typological correlation between the IPV focusing and the verb-final word order.

(i) The phenomenon of the tendency in the distribution of Old and New

Hungarian OV languages is characterized by the fact that the

information to polarize towards the beginning position and the ending position of the

sentence respectively in many languages. Since the S-final position is limited to the verb

in languages of the basic OV sequence, the penultimate IPV position is well quali­

fied for the residency of focus as typically new information in the discourse.

(ii) Assuming that OV languages have a downglide phenomenon (Stewart 1971, Hyman 1975),

the notion material with the highest pitch in the IPV position immediately followed by a

S-final verb with the lowest pitch in the discourse intonation will receive the maximal

prosodic prominence. Hence the focus-potential IPV position.

BARBARA J. KOCH, Indiana University-Fort Wayne
(THURS: MORN: C)

Parataxis in Arabic: modification as a model for persuasion

It is traditionally thought that the strategies a speaker uses to persuade someone of

something are constrained only by psychological and historical factors. In this paper

I will argue that linguistic constraints on persuasive strategy are equally significant.

I suggest that the syntax of phrase- and clause-level modification in Arabic is a model

of the sentence- and paragraph-level structure of rhetorical discourse. Arabic per­

suasive discourse, in the contemporary texts I have examined, is rhetorically effective

through repetition and parataxis. An idea is made believable by being stated, restated,

and paraphrased; Arabic authors use a great deal of coordination, and very little of the

subordination which is so highly valued in English persuasive writing. Arabic modifi­
cational syntax is also characterized by the paratactic juxtaposition of items. Ad­
ditional modification with adjectives and certain relative clauses, as well as adverbial

modification with cognate accusatives and HABL clauses, all involve structures which are

appositive in nature, juxtaposing items from the same syntactic category. This struc­

ture lends itself well to parataxis, and modification in this form can in fact be seen as a function of a kind of modification. My more general claim is that

rhetorical choices like that of parataxis over hypotaxis may be less free than is com­

monly thought.
Within Government and Binding Theory, there are two principles that regulate the distribution of various entities: (1) The Empty Category Principle (ECP) rules out empty categories (ECSs); and (2) every wh category is the sister of a thematic position in a clause. The Case Filter allows for only relative pronouns, such as who, which, that, and where, to be present in the heads of sentences. In this paper, I shall claim that in cases where a relative pronoun does not head the same construction, there is always some other constituent that does. That this claim is not true in all cases is demonstrated by the examples in (1). In (1a), the relative pronoun who is not the head of the relative clause, but rather the subject of the matrix clause. In (1b), the relative pronoun that is not the head of the relative clause, but rather the complement of the verb in the matrix clause.

It is generally recognized that communication in language is often extremely indirect, and that pronouns have a range of meanings in context. A study by Gazdar (1979) shows that the prevalence of the in (at least twenty-five per cent), 2) the co-occurrence of wh pronouns with major clauses and commands, and 3) the regular use of the word metaphor to refer to these phenomena, leads to the conclusion that the use of metaphor in discourse is a natural characteristic of natural language. In this paper, I shall focus on the use of metaphor in discourse, using data from the Nixon Conversations. From these data, I shall discuss the use of metaphor in discourse, focusing on the contrast in the use of discourse between the LIA, simpler, and more abstract discourse, with a monotony, and the LAA, more concrete discourse, with a monotony.

The Middle Construction and Ergativity

In the accusative language French, the most transitive verbs have both middle and verbal passive forms. The middle construction, which involves the reflexive verb form in French (des livres a vendu), may be considered a "passive" in the sense that the subject of the verb, like the subject of the passive, bears the semantic role borne by the object in the active (des livres a vendu). The ergative language Dyirbal (Dixon 1972) has two anti-passive constructions, one using the verbal reflexive -nay and the other, the so-called false reflexive, the reflexive form of the subject verb. These two constructions differ significantly in that the false reflexive may be used in contexts where the subject is the doer of the action, while the subject of the reflexive may be the doee of the action.

I shall differentiate two major types of metaphor in discourse: (1) metaphor in discourse as metaphor, as argued here, and (2) metaphor in discourse as a construal of metaphor. In the former, the metaphor is the subject of the discourse, and the construal of metaphor is the basis for the metaphor. In the latter, the metaphor is the object of the discourse, and the construal of metaphor is the basis for the metaphor.

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neaninR earlier" stops, as shown.

Throughout this century observers have commented on the beginning talker's evident preferences for words denoting 'father' over words representing the meaning of 'mother.' Recently, Goren and Levi (1973) observed that children were significantly more likely to say "daddy" than "papa" when shown pictures of their mother. Thinking along semantic lines, the authors speculated that 'daddy' acquires 'more objective meaning earlier' than does 'mommy.' The purpose of this paper is to propose a phonetic account of children's preference for paternal terms. Specifically, the phonetic account holds that children are more likely to say words whose phonetic constituents are in their expressive repertoire and that the consistencies of paternal terms are more likely to be in children's repertoire than that of the maternal terms. The first experiment is a study of children's babbling which presents highly iconic images, are not analyzable and should be learned as wholes.

1982, in which it was found that children learned to say during early childhood, from infancy thru 5 years of age. The second group first learned to sign after puberty, from 9 to 12 years of age. Preliminary analysis shows little difference in the accuracy of the signers' performance in the two presentation rates. However, early-childhood signers are more accurate than adolescent ones. Errors being analysed.
An Old Problem Re-Visited: The Productive and Frozen Lexicon of ASL

Researchers in American Sign Language are struggling to account for the highly complex and iconic sentential constructions which lie at the core of this language. In this paper an analysis, will be presented which systematically accounts for the complex constructions. This analysis synthesizes recent research in ASL in two areas: the work of Sapir, a linguist who demonstrated that in the verbs of motion and location in ASL, many signs have great morphological complexity, and research presented in McDonald, 1982, which demonstrates that the structure and semantics of the ASL predicate system is very similar to predicate classifier systems in spoken languages. For the predicate constructions in ASL, the next step would be to analyze the function of the various parameters in signs. "Families" of less complex, less iconic signs are then presented (as in Boyes-Braem, 1981). It is shown that these signs exhibit a wide variety of word classes and meanings. Structural and semantic regularities are presented to support a relation between the predicate constructions and the less complex class of signs. It is shown that the less complex class of signs are constructions which have developed from the productive predicate classifier system. The frozen lexical items are shown to participate in a dynamic restructuring process in ASL, much like the restructuring of lexical items in spoken language change.

JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN, University of Kansas (WED MORN: E)

A Re-Examination of Southern Paiute Phonology

Sapir (1933) described three "consonantal processes" operating in the morphophonology of Southern Paiute. These three processes—spirantilation, gemination, and nasalization—affected the initial consonant of a following morpheme and were described as involving "classic "cases" of Chomsky and Halle (1968:344-9) later offered strictly phonological solutions for Sapir's morphological description by postulating an underlying obstruction to account for the geminating stem, the underlying nasal for the nasalizing stem, and eliminated any special marking for the spirantilizing stem. Chomsky and Halle's rules, however, would derive the same stem resulting in a regularity which provides a basis for a phonological approach of Chomsky and Halle applied to Paiute, which nearly always vary regularly. A rewriting of Chomsky and Halle's rules, coupled with consideration of word and stem class, can describe Southern Paiute phonology with an accuracy previously unattained. The above example, [kuk'ippa] "will shoot" from the underlying /kuk' i-pas/ (shot-future) instead of the correct [kuk' i-va]. An adequate description of Southern Paiute phonology requires both the stem-class approach or the word-class approach defined by Sapir and Chomsky, and the phonological approach of Harris and Chomsky and Halle applied to Paiute, which nearly always vary regularly. A rewriting of Chomsky and Halle's rules, coupled with consideration of word and stem class, can describe Southern Paiute phonology with an accuracy previously unattained. The above example, [kuk' i-va] is a case of a reanalysis of the initial consonant of the following suffix so that /-pas/ "future" always begins with a spirantized consonant regardless of the stem class of the preceding verb.

RICHARD MEIER, University of Illinois-Urbana/Princeton University (PRI MORN: F)
JAMES L. MORGAN, University of Minnesota/University of Illinois-Urbana
ELISSA E. NEWPORT, University of Illinois-Urbana

Structural Packaging in the Input to Language Learning

We claim here that the input to language learning is a structured and structured sequence of words and that learning operates most successfully on such structures, and not on mere word strings. After briefly reviewing evidence for such groupings in natural language, we support this claim by an experiment on artificial-language learning. Past research on the acquisition of miniature phrase-structure language demonstrated that subjects learn constituent structures for word-class boundaries and structural continuities which mirror those dependencies or if the symbols which form the sentence are spaced to mirror those dependencies. Absent such constraints, the sentences were not parsed. With a particular type of constraint, we hypothesized that a phrase-structure grammar. In this experiment, we introdii·e a very natural grouping cue, i.e., that of the subject-object construct which is applicable only for noun-verb combinations. Each subject was presented with a series of 20 sentences which were made up of three conditions which differed only as to whether the invented language contained subject-verb agreement, no suffixes, and suffixes marking arbitrary word groups which are not constituent. Subjects were told that the language was was used as a set. Each slide contained a single sentence from the language. Following every viewer of the slides, subjects answered test questions requiring grammatically judgements of novel sentences. Data analysis showed that only subjects exposed to the language having concord were superior in their ability to generate a phrase-structure grammar for a novel language. Data suggests that this result may be the problem of learnability in theories of language acquisition.

RICHARD MEIER, University of Illinois-Urbana/Princeton University (PRI MORN: F)
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Russian Reflexives with Oblique Antecedents

In "Levels and the Notion of Subject," David Perlmutter maintains that the antecedents of Russian reflexive pronouns and possessive pronouns must be subjects at some level of syntactic structure. Since many of the antecedents in question are clearly not surface subjects, Perlmutter’s view suggests quite naturally that there are multiple levels of syntactic structure. O. Yokoyama in ‘Studies in Russian Functional Syntax’ and A. Timberlake in "Oblique Control of Russian Reflexivity" dispute Perlmutter’s generalisation, but their counterexamples may be regarded as (1) instances of an adjectival type, {antecedent-a adjective}, and (2) cases where antecedents might be analyzed as underlying subjects, even though this would be an unusual analysis. Perlmutter’s claim seems plausible.

Reflexives with nominative antecedents behave differently from those with oblique antecedents, however, which casts further doubt on the claim. Oblique antecedents, unlike nominative antecedents, must be the themes of the sentences in which they occur. Three aspects of the syntactic behavior of oblique antecedents indicate this. First, the antecedents cannot be the focus of the table construction, normally agreed to be possible only with

FRANCIS L. NEWTON, JR., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Iteration in Morphology

Lieber (1981:173) has proposed the Multiple Application Constraint (MAC), which states that ‘No word formation process ... can apply iteratively to its own output.’ I show that the MAC is too strong, and discuss principles to replace it. 1. The MAC Is Too Strong: Counterexamples to the MAC occur in various languages: English, French, German, and re-heat: Marathi lib-yay-y ‘make someone make someone write’ (Well 1980:279); Pula hessi-ti-ti-loguva ‘6 days ago’ (Arnott 1970:366); etc. But the MAC makes many correct predictions: syntactic licensing, government-govern-mentless, and [s] are syntactic phenomena that require a branching constraint (Gottlieb 1982:137): in English, prefixes can iterate, but suffixes cannot. This principle is not universal: cases of iterating suffixes in various languages are cited (cf. the Marathi example above). 3. Conclusion: iteration occurs in a general class of syntactic phenomena: the principles of morphology are ‘interestingly different’ from the principles of syntax (Anderson 1982:572). But given a richer theory of iteration in morphology, iteration is no longer a clear example of this general class.

NGO THANH KHAN, New York University

Lieber’s Feature Percolation Conventions [1980:44-61], or any such bottom-up procedures, fail to determine the head of a Vietnamese compound, exemplified by (1). Contrary to former descriptions (cf. Thompson [1965]), Vietnamese recognises two different types of compounds: native and Sino-Vietnamese (SV). The native compound is left-headed, while the SV compound is right-headed, as shown in (2). The SV compound requires only the SV as a lexical item, while the native compound has no such requirement, because [SV] lexical items are native. Examples in (3) illustrate the distribution is (1) the SV form is usually formal and learned) and the existence of the problem in (1).

(1)  a. HeadX XY XY X
   b. HeadX XY XY +
   c. HeadX XY XY - +

Within the lexico-oriented framework of generative morphology, we will argue that the only possible solution in this case is a system of rewriting rules of the type X –> Y, a rule to determine the heads and a percolation convention à la Selkirk [1982:76].

P.T. GURRIE, University of Arizona

An adequate rule for English tag questions

It is easy to list all the (falling intonation) English tag questions, for they are all combinations of small word classes: nominative pronouns, aux-elements, and negation. It is easy to specify the conditions under which a given tag is grammatically adjoinable (as tag) to another given expression. Many explicit transformational frameworks treat the tagging problem by creating tags derivationally as the result of syntactic copying. But any adequate account of tag-adjoinability must respect the parameters traditionally referred to in transformational copying rules (namely, ‘subject’, ‘polarity’, and ‘control’, among others) of which there is a well-known property of contras between tag and the expression to which it is adjoined cannot be defined for these parameters solely on the basis of reasonable syntactic properties. An account of adjoinability will be given which overcomes all the problems which face a strictly syntactic account of such sentences as: I am growing, isn’t it? aren’t they? I really ought to go, oughtn’t I? shouldn’t I; He’s got a lot of nerve, hasn’t he? doesn’t he? The mayor of Cambridge is a Liberal, isn’t he? If a spouse can be either male or female, don’t tis? Those/them/this/it...? On the table in your study is evidence of this conspiracy, isn’t there?/it? On the table is the evidence of this conspiracy, isn’t there? An adequate tag rule has interesting grammatical properties which deserve scrutiny.

JOSEPH OWENS, Yarmouth University

The Oromo Causative: Lexical Grammar without Lexical Rules

I investigate the highly productive Oromo (Ritchsonian Cushitic) causative, which is characterised by sets of causative and non-causative sentences such as the following. 1. dama-ene ca’-a’ta. 2. Am tilmal dama ca’-a’ta. 3. la-nit-ta dama ca’-a’ta

'The branch broke.'

The branch broke. She made him break the branch. After showing that the Oromo causative is lexical (cannot have a bi-sentential source), I note that the Oromo causative is subject to the type of grammatical iteration combined necessitate a richer theory of iteration in morphology. 2. Principles to Replace the MAC. a. I propose as a universal constraint: not

JONATHAN OWENS, University of Minnesota

Glottalized Sonorants in Algonquian

The majority of mediaeval (non-initial elements in a compound word) in Proto-Algonquian (PA) are identical to their corresponding initial forms, except that some shorten the root vowel and those beginning with a sonorant (*l m n v w) drop the first consonant, e.g. *mo’-tuk, *buk’-tuk, *wituk’-tuk; *huk’-tuk, *me’n-muk’-tuk. However, a few mediaevals do lose an initial sonorant (e.g. *men-’bark, *me’n-’gues, *me’n-’gues, *me’n-’apple), as if historically they began with a series of consonants differing in the type of sonorants. Of course, these sonorants which drop, e.g. *mo’-tuk, *buk’-tuk, *wituk’-tuk, *huk’-tuk, *me’n-muk’-tuk, *me’n-muk’-tuk, are the only sonorant appears with epenthetic glottal stop (e.g. *mo’-tuk, *buk’-tuk, *wituk’-tuk, *huk’-tuk). The hypothesis that there were two series of sonorants in Pre-PA: the plain sonorants drop, while glottalized *0’ l m n v w do not, occasionally even reflecting the original glottalisation in the form *0’ to *0’. The hypothesis that there were two series of sonorants in Pre-PA will also account for other unexplained phenomena in PA, such as the contrast between *we’-agent (which alludes ‘succeeding *e’ to *0’) and *we’-patient (which does not). Algonquian glottalized sonorants correspond in at least some cases to Hiyot and Tucku preglottalised sonorants, showing that they go back to Proto-Algonic times: the assumption that the Proto-Algonic homeland was in the Northwest Coast area is thus strengthened.

DAVID H. PENTLAND, University of Manitoba

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Code-switching and the open-closed class distinction

In the past few years, a number of theories have been proposed to account for the syntactic wellformedness conditions on bilingual code-switching, e.g., Pfaff 1979, Sankoff and Poplack 1980, Woolford 1982, Joshi 1982, Doron 1982. However, no consensus has been reached and there is an increasing view that these theories make in some cases differences considerably. In particular, the theories diverge on whether switching between two languages is symmetric and on what kinds of constituents can switch.

In this paper, we present evidence that the phenomenon of code-switching is even more asymmetric than previously suspected and that the asymmetry, in particular, the switchability of closed class items, is related to whether it is the host language or the guest language that is the speaker's dominant language. That is, a speaker can switch a closed class item only if the language being switched into is his/her dominant language. In fact, in our corpus of English-to-Yiddish switching by 7 dominant Yiddish speakers and 5 dominant English speakers, the dominant Yiddish speakers are just as likely to switch a closed class item as an open class one, while the dominant English speakers virtually never switch closed class items. The figures for open/closed switching for the Yiddish speakers are 82/83, for the English speakers 103/3.

L. POLANYI, University of Amsterdam

The A Dynamic Model for Discourse Semantics

In this paper, a unified model for characterizing discourse structure in interactively constructed natural talk is proposed in which linguistic structures (clauses and discourse units) are parsed into a Semantic Seven-tuple specifying Participants, Doing Something, These Insights to "event clauses", For Some Reason, In Some Place, At Some Time as are higher level pragmatic levels of the speech situation (Forget, Discourse event, and Interaction) in which the clause and discourse unit are embedded. The fillers for lower level structures are related systematically to the fillers of the higher level units with which they are connected. When a clause is embedded in an incoming clause it is filled by an element not compatible with a higher level-tuple filler over an immediately preceding clause we can see that a new "discourse unit" is being initiated. Since we know from work in syntax that some constructions ("initializing new units"), the Semantic tuple parser discussed here allows us to see what is "new" in the "new unit". When put together with the Discourse ATN proposed in Polanyi and Schra (1983), this semantic model allows us to examine some familiar perplexing problems in a new way including: (1) initiation of a new discourse unit; (2) zero-aphorism and "redundant discourse particles; (3) discourse ellipsis, anaphora and pronounization.

L. POLANYI, University of Amsterdam

Implications of the "Governed Main Clause" for Formal Treatments of Temporal Semantics

In the present paper, we shall describe the properties and functions of the "governed main clause" (GMC) in discourse. GMCs are syntactically main clauses which, while seemingly "independent" semantically when viewed in isolation, function in discourse as part of an embedded constituent -- of a sentence in a higher level "discourse unit" (DU). We shall argue that the GMC plays an important role in discourse structuring in general. In particular, we shall demonstrate that understanding the GMC and applying these insights to "event clauses" in narratives resolves many apparent counter-examples to the strong narrative hypothesis which requires a strong narrative hypothesis to mirror the order of event propositions in the underlying semantic representation. When this constraint is not observed, it is often the case that the time ordering can be explained as an inverting of the GMC as in the case of "So that's what we did. We stopped three people, we asked if you should take the apartment and they all said that we should take it." In this case, the "governing main clause" ("So that's what we did") is further specified by the embedded DU consisting of the three GMCs. In this paper, then, the syntax and semantics of the GMC will be outlined and a fragment of a formal temporal semantics for narratives incorporating the GMC will be given.

Catherine O. KENIG, University of Iowa

On Autosegmental Treatments of Vowel Harmony

Proposals of autosegmental phonology, developed by Goldsmith (1975, 1976) to deal with tone and intonation, have claimed that this non-linear framework can be extended essentially undeciphered, to describe vowel harmony. Clements (1977), for example, claims that autosegmental treatment of vowel harmony need not be explicitly stated in the phonology since they follow from the pronominal level of the autosegmental phrase structure. It will be argued that in the autosegmental theory outlined by Clements every asymmetric or dominant-recessive vowel harmony system requires a deletion rule which is the augsymmetric counterpart of a segmental vowel harmony rule, thus undercutting the claim that vowel harmony rules need not be stated if vowel harmony is analyzed autosegmentally. The version of autosegmental theory advocated by Hale and Vergnaud (1981) is also examined. It is shown that although their approach avoids the problem of specification error, it introduces other, equally serious problems. In particular, by assuming that all vowels are specified on the segmental level for harmonic features and that harmonic features are specified on the autosegmental level as well, Hale and Vergnaud have done damage to the essence of Goldsmith's proposal, since they have both specified an autosegmental specification of the same feature and these specifications are often contradictory.

John S. ROBERTSON, Brigham Young University

A Reconstruction and Evolutionary Statement of the Common Mayan Numerals from One to 400

Speakers of Mayan languages likely had the most developed number systems in pre-Columbian Americas. This complex, vigesimal system is rendered differently in the several Mayan languages. The purpose of this presentation is to show how the counting systems came to exist in the several languages, as they evolved from the Common Mayan system of counting.
Association with Focus without Bound Variables

Previous analyses of association with focus take the argument structure of (1) only if it is not only (b, Aklida(x,y)) a bound variable is postulated in the surface position of the focused phrase. But the relation between only and a focused phrase violates conditions on variables abstracted from quantifier scope and movement data: (2) it is certain that nobody will come (no wide scope) (3) who is it certain (that will come) (4) it is only certain that NO will come, I claim that the argument of adverbial only is the property translating the VP adjacent to it in surface structure. The truth condition of focus as defined in section 1 is a more abstracted use of the right conditions. This is implemented by including a recursive definition of domain. In general, "substitution" of adverbia for adverbs is a focused phrase (p) if p is a focused phrase (b) the unit set of denotation (p) if p is a non-focused phrase (c) the image of the domain of its parts under the semantic function for p, if p is a non-focused complex phrase. As desired, this does not involve a bound variable in the position of the focused phrase. Chomsky's crossover argument in favor of assigning scope to focused phrases is answered by showing that while interpreting focus does not require quantifying in, binding pronouns does.

CHARLES RUHL, Old Dominion University

Easy in Predicates

Bolinger has argued (Forum Linguisticum 1.1) that take it easy and go easy are idioms, since easy is an adjective in an expected adverbial position. Considering also other expressions such as have it easy, be easy, rest easy and take it slow, I show that easy is fulfilling an adverbial position and that these are all unexceptional expressions and not idioms. I argue that Bolinger's analysis confuses adverbial and adjectival functions, like pronouns and nouns abstract the "substitution" of adverbia for adverbs in predicate position. I hope also to demonstrate that in this and other instances linguists are too hasty in judging expressions as idioms.

VIDA SAMIANI, University of California-Los Angeles

A Uniform PRO Analysis of Partitives

Two contending proposals concerning the head of the partitive construction within the EST framework are Jackendoff (1977) and Selkirk (1977). Jackendoff claims that the of-NP phrase is complement to the head which is either PRO or the nominal element preceding the of-phrase. Selkirk argues that the noun in the of-phrase is the head of the construction. This paper presents a Uniform PRO Analysis (UPA) allowing PRO to be the head in all partitive constructions. To justify this proposal eight syntactic arguments will be presented from partitives in Persian. It will be shown that only the UPA can account for all of the data, while Jackendoff and Selkirk's proposals can each only account for some of the data. Also, the UPA counters objections raised by Selkirk against Jackendoff's proposal with regard to ambiguous cases of number agreement, pronominalization and selectional restrictions in partitives. A further implication concerns the structure of OP and elements occurring in that category. Under this proposal numerals, claimed by Jackendoff to be nouns, are analyzed as quantifiers together with superlatives and ordinals.

THURSDAY MORN: C

The Role of Intonation as a Cue to Topic Management in Conversation

Only recently have researchers begun to examine how intonation is used to signal topic structure in conversation, and unfortunately most of the emphasis has been on F0 characteristics in production, rather than perception (cf. Brown et al., 1980; Menn and Boyce, 1982). However, Kreiman (1981) and others have found some intonational features which seem to signal paragraph and sentence boundaries to listeners. The present study was designed to test these findings specifically for topic boundaries in conversation. Eight listening tests were constructed using excerpts isolated from one face-to-face (FF) and one non-face-to-face (NFF) conversation. The FF and NFF conversations were also filtered so that different F0 patterns were preserved. Subjects then made decisions about preceding or following topics for each utterance, based solely on the information present in the utterance. The results show that a significant amount of semantic information provides much stronger cues to both FF and NFF conversations than does intonation; rising F0 (as a question marker) is the strongest intonation cue, signaling topic continuation to listeners. Although several studies have found f0 to mark topic beginnings, no such use in either production or perception was found here; this may be due to the absence of paragraph structure in the excerpts used in this case. Overall, these results suggest that the total context in which utterance placement and the inherent opportunity of conversational interaction may be the major factors contributing to the way topics are managed in natural conversation.
Many languages share the characteristic of having two distinct overt manifestations ofaphor ic references for at least some grammatical relations: one, a system of 'free' pronouns functioning as independent, syntactically optional constituents, the other, a system of 'bound' (clitic or inflectional) markers which are syntactically obligatory. Language in this class includes modern English, Swedish, Quechua, and Tzotzil. It is commonly stated that all of the functions of the 'free' pronouns in such a system is an "emphatic" function, of 'bound' shing and nouns functioning as independent, syntactically purpose specific noun class agreement (e.g., nyumba hiyo iko mjini 'that house is in the town'). Also are being used innovatively) occurs only in locative constructions, the determining the form of language is evident in the development of creoles. Data from an contrast of and adjectives in urban Swahili dialect, spoken as a second language by adults but also as a first language (Bailey 1966 on Jam aican Creole, Bickerton 1973). Though Labov et al. conclude that verb designates what aspectual meaning of that verb. Why is there replacement at all and why is the replacement i ko, rather than nali ti explain it, then we ask the man again" and the other intensive (I' you forget your name). This distribution is identical to that of Black English done (Labov et al. 1972, 1973) and Guyanese Creole don (Bickerton, 1975). Though Bickerton concludes that verbs' meaning is "inevitably disjunctive," Bickerton argues that in both the Black English and the Gyanese case the perfective and intensive uses of the AUX express a single meaning, that of completion. (Sentences of both types, Bickerton notes, are marked by paraphrased with a different) It will be argued that Bickerton's unitary analysis of the meaning of done and don applies with equal force to fen i. Then, a second claim will be made about fen i, one that involves its ability to occur not only in the fin i verb (f en i T[57] but also in sentences of the form fen i T[57] (e.g., (1981, 119) "They fen i fine. 'They're utterly beautiful' and--infrequently--to occur inside NP's as an intensifier (one fen i rude peken, 'a thoroughly rude child'). It will be argued that the AUX fen i is the source of the intensifying ADV fen i and that, because fen i is both AUX and ADV, it provides an unusual example of the widespread pidgin-creole phenomenon of multifunctionality.

The aspectual verb system of Japanese: the sitze im form

Kikudaihi(1950, 1955) proposed that a verb may be classified in terms of the sitze im form one of the aspectual forms in Japanese based on the following criteria: (1) the inherent meaning of the verb (2) the compatibility with the sitze im form (3) the aspectual meaning of the verb in the sitze im form (4) the sitze im form. Yashikawa(1972) adopted Kikudaihi's analysis and incor- rated it with the new semantic opposition, resultative vs non-resultative after Fujii (1966). The previous classification, due to its analytic nature, lacks predictive power to determine aspectual meaning. The subject of the verb is deleted so that the subject trait is properly governed under ECP. K states further that the difference between French and English is that French but not English allows such copying. This account presents the difficulty that there is no basis in English for the verb to be copyable. This paper presents data from Arkansas informants that, because fen i is both AUX and ADV, it provides an unusual example of the widespread pidgin-creole phenomenon of multifunctionality.
In Luiseño, a Uto-Aztecan language of Southern California, every sentence has an element that marks the number of the argument. I refer to this element as the Argument-Category-Elementizing (ACE). An ACE can be marked for number and person:

(i) noo p no-nyaxq 'I am good at digging.'
(ii) noo p no-nyaxq 'I have a pet.'
(iii) noo p no-nyaxq 'I am trying to laugh.'

In Zulu, children generalize that a verb that inflections (e.g., the stressed syllable) to structure the incoming prosodic information is divided into discrete linguistic units during prosody. The SOA model of auditory lexical access assumes that the listener identifies the boundaries between words in fluent speech. Current models of auditory lexical access assume that the listener identifies the boundaries between words in fluent speech. The predictions of a hypothesized salience to onset strategy, both for preferred segmentations of ambiguous sequences (e.g., lettuce, leaves) and for accessing words in continuous speech. The implications of this work for psychological theory concern the role of grammatical information in the processing of linguistic units and the role of lexical representations which are contracted. It suggests that phonological constraints play a role in lexical access, offering a partial solution to the lexical segmentation problem.

On the Exceptional Nature of Subject-verb-agreement in Zulu
Karmi-Ph-Sruth (1978) proposed that children learn the functions of syntactic categories based on the most consistent patterns perceived from adult input. In the absence of pattern, children are exceptions are learned by rote. Development consists of integrating unfunctional markers and processes into plurifunctional morphemes. The question arises as to what is an 'exception'. In a concordial language like Zulu, the adult perceives a highly regular system of agreement between noun class and agreeing constituent. But, it is possible that the young child initially perceives concordial agreement only as a mass of detail.

This problem is investigated in the acquisition of subject-verb-agreement (SVA). SVA functions both as a nominal concord and as pronoun in subjectless sentences. Within a discourse context, children overgeneralize one productive allomorph, a marker of a topic established in previous utterances. Intrinsically, children use a variety of correct SVAs and preverbs but only in responses to questions. In their more original sentences, they appear randomly with no systematic use of concord. Subsequent development is not attributable to awareness of concordial function. Early-learned 'scored fragments' and formulaic syntactic frames appear to provide children with a corpus of stimuli in which concordial rules are generally induced. In Zulu, children confront a high degree of allomorphy. Allomorphy may prevent children from perceiving patterns and consequently grammatical functions. Rote learning plays an important role in learning grammatical elements which remain persistently exceptional to children.
The paper begins with a discussion of the formulaic nature of language. All discourse is seen as more or less formulaic in the sense that meaning derives at least in part from conventional association. Relative formulaicity is seen in terms of relative fixity, novelty both in form and in time. It is suggested that repetition, including repetition with variation or transformation, is a kind of spontaneous formulaicity in conversation. Examples are presented and discussed of repetition in tape-recorded casual conversation among friends, with some supplementary and contrasting examples from prose fiction, drama, and screenwriting. The function of repetition is discussed in terms of articulation, production, ease of comprehension, and the establishment of interpersonal involvement through a shared universe of discourse.

**Elizabeth Closs Traugott, Stanford University**

**From opposition to iteration: a study of semantic change**

Goal-orientation, opposition, and association form an important set for a fuller understanding of the mental representations of certain case relations, connectives, and aspects. In a study of the semantic development of case markers such as with "instr., comitative" CE ell "toward, against", a case that Traugott (1983) proposed that fixed- vs. goal-orientation to opposition are motivated by iconic diagramming of the face to face encounter (cf. Clark 1973), and of the inevitable asymmetry resulting from the linearity of the language. (cf. de Saussure 1916, Hallman 1983). Shifts from opposition to association are motivated by an opposing principle of cohesion, optionally imposed by speakers on asymmetric and apparently unrelated elements to develop a coherent, structured discourse (cf. Halliday and Hasan 1976). The present paper shows how these same principles account for cross-linguistic patterns in form and in time. It is suggested that opposition, iterative aspect, e.g. again < CE on + peg "direct, in opposition" (cf. again-st) via "answer again-back"; lat. re- again < back; Hebrew. rabo "in repetition [stampe] to rotate back in form and in time, and the principle of cohesion and low transitivity/ atelicity/plurality on the other, cf. answer against X vs. answer again; or fight the enemy (fight the enemy) vs. John ran with BITI (rungi and Bindi ran).

**Lisa Travis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

**Restrictions on Word Order Variations**

I claim that word order variation within a language is not arbitrary. It can be accounted for by first setting the values of the parameters discussed in Travis (1983) (i.e. head-initial/head-final, direction of case assignment, direction of thematic role assignment) to produce an underlying word order, then allowing the movement rules of Government-Binding Theory to apply (i.e. leftward movement into COMP, rightward extraposition of NP). Although these rules permit some variability, they do not, for instance, allow (1) an SVO language to have a subject-adjunct-inverted word order. Steele (1978) cites examples of each of these: Diola-Fogny as an example of (1) and Mandarin and Chorti as examples of (2).

An alternative analysis of each is possible. In Diola-Fogny (Sapir 1965), the object may appear between the subject and the verb only when pronominal, suggesting that it is in a clitic position (cf. French). In Mandarin (Li and Thompson 1975), only indefinite subjects are found post-verbally, suggesting that subject-intransitive verb inversion may be the Mandarin counterpart to English three-sentence. This is further supported by the absence of pronominal elements in Mandarin. Finally, Chorti (Oakley 1965) shows characteristics of an ergative language (see Levin 1983) (e.g. affixes used to indicate objects of transitive verbs also indicate subjects of intransitives suggesting that the original classification of SVO must be re-examined.

**Charles H. Ulrich, University of California-Los Angeles**

**Compound structure in Chontal Oblique Agreement Morphology**

Aronoff's (1976:211) hypothesis that "all regular word-formation processes are word-based" entails that affixes are attached successively to stems, but that affixes are not attached to other affixes before being jointly attached to stems. Accordingly, a word-fragmenting word-fragmenting analysis of the agreement system of Chontal provides strong evidence for word-trees of such a form in an inflectional context that would not ordinarily be analyzed as compound.

Chontal verb prefixes are attached to verb stems that are polymorphic, consisting of several types. Each prefix/number prefixes followed by syncope markers representing with which type of oblique the complex prefix agrees. Rhythmic lengthening (Nicklas 1972; Huntoon 1973) applies to Level One affixes on verb stems, and also within oblique prefixes, but not to Level Two affixes. Thus, oblique prefixes must be constructed at Level One. The first person singular dative prefix has an initial /s/ after Level Two prefixes, but no /s/ word-initially or after an oblique prefix. Thus, oblique prefixes must be affixed to verb stems after Level Two. Other phenomena confirm that the boundary after oblique prefixes is stronger than that within them. Oblique prefixes are not separate words, either syntactically or phonologically, so the structure of verbs inflected with them must be of the type illustrated in the tree above.

**Robert Underhill, San Diego State University**

**The Discourse Conditions for That-Deletion**

A study of that-deletion in expository, particularly journalistic English: "Reagan says that "He said the the partition of Lebanon would be a disaster." The study reveals that that-deletion, which is the marked case as opposed to repetition, takes place under two largely overlapping conditions: (1) when the subject of the lower sentence, as opposed to the higher, is the topic; (2) when the speaker endorses the assertion of the lower sentence. There is thus a correlation between that-deletion and factivity, and deletion is also correlated in various types of cases that exhibit these principles (first person higher subject; cases where higher and lower subject are the same; advertisements, stressing a subliminal message of shared presupposition). This helps to explain why some forms of Wh-extraction are blocked from a that- clause, but possible from that deleted when that is deleted (Who did John that is coming; who did John say is coming): with deletion, the lower sentence is raised to the status of principal assertion.

**Timothy J. Vance, University of Florida**

**Japanese Velar Nasals: Process or Rule?**

Stamps (1971) and Stamps and Donegan (1977) argue for a sharp distinction between "natural processes" and "learned rules." In Standard Japanese, /g/ generally becomes [g] word-initially (i.e., /g/ = "stampe" or /g/ = "kai"); while this phenomenon shows many of the characteristics of a natural process, it also has properties which are supposed to identify learned rules. For a speaker I have observed closely, nasalization does not occur in very careful speech (e.g., reading lists) but occurs frequently in natural, unguarded speech. This is typical of an optional natural process. In addition, when speaking English, Japanese speakers often frequently applies nasalization to English /g/, often resulting in /g/ as /g/ (pronounced [g]) or /g/ as /g/ (pronounced [g]). In native Japanese listeners, this /g/ as /g/ is generally perceived as /g/ or /g/ by native English listeners. This /g/ as /g/ is generally perceived as /g/ or /g/ by native Japanese listeners. This /g/ as /g/ or /g/ is generally perceived by native English listeners. This /g/ as /g/ is generally perceived by native English listeners.
**A Volscian-Umbrian Isogloss?**

In the most recent discussion of the subgrouping of the Minor Italic dialects Durange (1974) has argued that Volscian is closely aligned with Umbrian. Some of the isoglosses, e.g., palatalization, nonmorphological, etc., are of doubtful value since they are natural changes. There is, however, one potentially important isogloss which could strengthen the arguments for subgrouping Volscian with Umbrian, namely the fronting of *q*.

However, the evidence for *q* > *g* in Volscian is problematic. The word *bim* 'ox' is the only piece of evidence for this change, but the *i*-vocalism here cannot be derived directly from IE *o* (though its *i*-vocalism is said to be derived by analogy with Umbrian). Hence, while there seems to be a neutralization of *i*-vocalism in *bim* between Volscian and Umbrian, such a neutralization is problematic. Thus far, however, the consequences of this interpretation of the *i*-vocalism in *bim* has yet to have been seen.

In this paper it is shown that the word *bim* must be regarded as independent in both Volscian and Umbrian. Moreover, it is shown that if *q* > *g* is to be considered a shared innovation then *bim* must be the result of analogical reformation after the dialects had split and, as a result, only indirectly reflects the change *q* > *g*. Thus, the fronting of *q* is a potentially one of the most useful isoglosses for subgrouping Volscian, turning out to be of questionable value.

**Expository Inference and the Discourse Particle *w*?**

A theory of meaning based on inference potential will need to account for a number of disparate skills which the user of any language brings to the complex task of figuring out what is conveyed by a given message, uttered by a given speaker on a particular occasion. For one thing, the hearer must be able to make judgments about the speaker's attitude toward what is being said and to monitor the structure of the discourse from moment to moment. These tasks are accomplished by what I call expository inference, which is concerned with what might be called *information management*: the organization of the information, propositional and illocutionary, into a coherent and grammatical system. Expository inferences are warranted by, among other things, a set of discourse particles like *in fact*, *at least*, *ok*, and *well*. These forms are of special interest because of their curious position on the frontier between semantics and pragmatics. The present paper presents a unific analysis of the particle *w*? as it occurs in a number of discourse contexts, including its use as a frame particle (as described by Sinclair and Coulthard 1975). This analysis provides an illustration of the expository-inference process. The paper concludes with a few remarks concerning the integration of expository inference into a general theory of meaning.

**Color Term Metaphors**

Etymology of twenty color terms in English reveals that a set of eight colors that have been predicted to form the core of any color term system (Berlin and Kay, 1969; Kay and McDaniel, 1975) all appeared first in English as color adjectives. This is evidence for the notion that "form" may have primacy over "function" in children's color term systems. It also provides evidence that children with severe psychopathology may have category-related retrieval problems. A recent study (Bernstein, 1983) has found that children in general do not seem to be influenced by the category to which the object belongs in order to judge the basis of the form. Thus far, however, the consequences this interpretation of the *i*-vocalism in *bim* has yet to have been seen.

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Concatenative Processes & Evidence from Neo-Latin words

The traditional two-way distinction of English morphological processes into composition and derivation is called into question by Neo-Latin complex words which are entirely composed of bound forms. Invoking a third morphological process, Neo-Latin Compounding (Marchand, 1969) or Root Compounding (Belkirk, 1982), is problematic since such an approach requires a clearcut distinction between the class of bound forms involved in Neo-Latin Compounding and the class of bound forms participating in derivation. Both "received" affixes (1,2) and Neo-Latin combining forms (3,4) are productive of free (a) and bound forms (b). (1) a. biauricular b. biparous (2) a. puericulturist b. aurist

A distinction between "received" affixes and combining forms can therefore not be made on formal grounds. Insofar as the case for a third word formation process rests on formal grounds, it is the result of a complex tonal sandhi rule to apply. Such a rule cannot be assumed to hold in all Neo-Latin languages and their role in the development of verbal inflection. As a parameter of UG, a grammar may choose [INFL, SCL INFLEX] as the structure of INFLEX. Since INFLEX and [NP,5] are considered for subject-verb agreement, SCL will also bear this index, forming a chain in which NP, SCL and AGR share features, Case, and ō-role. In Genoese, where SCLs are obligatory in finite clauses, INFLEX must be expanded. Traditional analysis of French subject clitics (SCL), whose loss may lead to obligatory NP subjects (English), may in turn be reanalyzed as SCLs (Modern French).

Predictability of the Cantonese high rising tone in English loan words

When English words are borrowed into Cantonese, their stress patterns are converted into tone sequences in a highly predictable manner, roughly as follows:

1. The stressed syllable in English is assigned a high level (55) tone (e.g. /pam35/ 'pump'); 2. An epenthetic syllable is assigned a high rising (35) tone word-finally and a low level (22) tone elsewhere (e.g. /pa33 si33/ 'bus', /si22 to55/ 'store'); 3. An unstressed syllable is assigned a high rising tone word-finally and a mid level (55) tone elsewhere (e.g. /iwa235 t'ao35/ 'waiter', /kit3 t'a55/ 'guitar', /tian33 i435/ 'vanilla').

Cheng (1968) showed that an unstressed English syllable is interpreted as having a low tone by Mandarin speakers who use English words in Mandarin sentences, thereby causing a tone sandhi rule to apply. This paper proposes that Cantonese speakers also interpret an unstressed English syllable as having a non-high tone, and the surface word-final high rising tone in English loan words may be the result of a complex tonal phenomenon native to Cantonese, called binyin, or "tone change", which applies to a number of non-high toned morphemes, most frequently in word-final position (e.g. /jan213 'person', /tan21 jan335 'man').

The CV-Skeleton and Mappings in Navajo

This paper will present an analysis of Navajo verb prefix phonology, using an autosegmental CV-skeleton as first argued for in McCarthy (1979), and extended in recent work by Clements and Keyser (1981), Steriade (1983). Prefixes are divided into "conjunct" and "disjunct prefixes as in Kari (1973), with all but object conjunct prefixes being either consonantal or tonal prefixes, and the remainder of the prefixes containing both Cs and Vs in underlying representation. A sonority hierarchy on possible onsets and codas is set up, and the conjunct prefixes map onto a CVCC maximum syllable template existing behind the verb stem. Multiple mappings of up to two like consonants to a C position may occur. The remaining of the prefixes map onto CV(C) syllables. Realisation of doubly linked Cs is based on the sonority hierarchy and a single rule which "floats" fricatives in a restricted tonal environment.

This type of mapping allows us to simplify solutions to four classic problems connected with prefix phonology, and provides conclusions of both theoretical and comparative interest. The mapping rules present further evidence for multiple mappings as suggested by Clements and Keyser (1981), and additional properties of multiply mapped Cs will be examined. Finally, suggestions for further study on Athapaskan languages using the CV skeleton will be presented.
ABSTRACT

of colloquium paper
This paper proposes an approach to grammatical theory which synthesizes the view of grammatical relations put forth in such Montague-based work as Dowty [1982] with a phrase-structure approach to natural language syntax. The proposal will be illustrated through an analysis of objects in English, focussing on the double object construction, passive, and the verb-particle construction.

1. Background. The basic premise of Dowty's proposal (hereafter, the CT) is that grammatical relations (GRs) can be naturally defined with a categorial syntax. Subject, for example, is that constituent which combines with a VP to give S. While this provides a universal configurational definition of GRs, the configurational structure here is not the same as one defined by phrase structure rules. That GRs are difficult to define directly from phrase structure is much stressed in the Relational Grammar and Lexical-Functional Grammar literature. Take, for example, the case of Direct Objects (DOs) in English. If DO is that NP which combines with a Transitive Verb Phrase (TVP) to give a VP then such a node must be posited in English even though it is generally a discontinuous constituent. Subjects in VSO languages pose the same problem. To allow for such discontinuous constituents each [in L&P, 1979] and Dowty distinguish between two syntactic representations of a sentence. One is defined by the (universal) categorical rules which specify only which constituents combine to form others; the other is a structure defined by language-particular operations which specify word order, grammatical markings, etc. A question left open here is just what is the range of operations available to natural languages and what, therefore, are the formal properties of the syntax of natural language.

2. The Proposed Framework. My approach takes this as its point of departure but recasts the language-specific 'operations' of the CT as principles which define for each language a set of context-free phrase structure rules. This draws heavily from proposals made within Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar, but roots these in a more explicit theory of universal grammar, and provides a way to capture syntactic generalizations which access grammatical relations. Unlike in the CT, each sentence here has a single syntactic representation, which is one defined by the p.s. rules. The categorical rules of the CT are recast as general rule schemata in universal grammar - typically (although not always) of the form \( a \) combines with \( b \) to give \( c \). Individual languages fix a number of parameters which interact to derive from the schemata of UG a set of p.s. rules. UG also supplies a set of principles to predict the semantic rule associated with each p.s. rule. (Technically, then, each schema of UG is a set of p.s. rule - semantic rule pairs, from which each language will draw some subset.) For example, one schema of UG is \( \{1\} \), where 'subject' is any constituent satisfying \( a \) in a rule derived from \( \{1\} \):

1. \( a \) combines with VP to give S

Languages can vary according to what categories can satisfy a here, and according to how they choose to instantiate the term 'combine'. Following Gazdar and Pullum [1982] I assume that languages fix the linear order of constituents in a phrase structure rule by a set of principles (LP rules) which can stipulate an invariant order among constituents for all phrase structure rules in the language. Thus in English NP, S and VP can satisfy \( a \) in \( \{1\} \), allowing for a cross-categorical definition of Subject (Grimshaw, in Subjects and Other Subjects, IULC, 1982). Moreover, English chooses the unmarked option for combine here, which is a set of binary phrase structure rules. UG further specifies that all binary p.s. rules have functional application as their associated semantics.
2. a. A \rightarrow (I) VP  
    b. V \rightarrow X

From this it follows that English contains the three p.s. rules:

3. a. S \rightarrow NP VP  
     b. V \rightarrow \pi  
     c. S \rightarrow VP VP

There is no need here for a rule: NP \rightarrow \pi , and the fact that subjects of any
category precede the VP follows from the LP rules in (2a).

Combining, however, need not be realized by a binary p.s. rule. Another
(marked) option is Head Promotion: If a combines with X by Head Promotion to give
Y then the p.s. rules (1) will be of the general form in (4), and each associated
semantic rule is of the form (4'):

4. a. Y \rightarrow V \pi /A, A, \pi  
    b. A \rightarrow \pi  

The assumption that UG contains a category TVP and a rule schema:

5. a. combines with TVP to give VP

In English NP can satisfy a and the option used for combine is Head Promotion.
From this and the LP rules in (2) it follows that English has rule pairs of the
form (5 - 5').

6. a. VP \rightarrow V \pi /A, VP  
    b. V \rightarrow \pi  
    c. TVP \rightarrow TVP  

VSO languages are similar; here Head Promotion is used in rules derived from (1). It
is thus possible to posit a TVP node in UG (and, consequently, in English)
while still maintaining that the syntax of natural language is context-free.

The analysis of Agentless Passive is straightforward here. Following Bach
(1979) will assume that UG supplies as an option the category Passive VP (VPV);
UG also supplies as an option a p.s. rule - semantic pair:

7. a. VP \rightarrow TVP  
    b. \pi  

Note that the existence of a TVP node in English means there is no need for a rule
mentioning particles. As in GPSG accounts of VP (11) cannot be used to prove
that V comes first in a Passive VP - just as it does in an active VP - follows
immediately in this framework without additional assumptions such as a structure pre-
serving constraint or, in GPSG the stipulation that LP rules apply to the output
of metarules. (Some open questions remain with respect to agentive passives, but
these are by and large independent of the framework here.)

3. English VPs. The advantage of this framework will be elucidated by an analysis
of English VPs and a comparison to some treatments within other frameworks.

Example, while past GPSG-style analyses (where there is no TVP node dominated by
VP) can define GRs in the semantics in terms of the argument position of some
NP, word order facts cannot (without difficulty) access the "semantic" GR of some
c constituent. This is because word order is fixed by LP rules which refer only to
(major) syntactic categories. Yet consider the double object construction in En-
lish. The only syntactic difference between the two NPs is their relative order,
yet their "semantic" GR must of course be distinguished. As a result, LP rules
must be modified so as to access the semantics; this seriously undermines the
basic claim of the LP proposal that the order of daughters is invariant for all
p.s. rules in the language. The approach here avoids this difficulty; the

(Continued on page 53)
ABSTRACTS

of the American Association for Applied Linguistics
The language policies inherited and adopted by independent African states have had a
significant impact, both positively and negatively, on educational developments in the con-
tinent. While there has been considerable debate in the past decade on the need to indigent-
ing and adopt comprehensive language policies that are consonant with national development-
goals, very little attention has been paid to the question of the impact of the current
language policies on education. The papers in this panel reexamine and reevaluate the is-
shes involved in language policy and language planning in selected regions of Africa and
the nature of the impact that these policies have had on general and adult education, es-
pecially literacy. The panel will attempt to show that while a number of countries in these
regions have achieved phenomenal growth in the development of general education (primary,
secondary, and university), their efforts towards the achievement of literacy objectives
have been thwarted by numerous problems which are directly related to language policies.
The issues discussed here are not unique to this region: they are relevant to other develop-
ing regions of the world such as India, the Philippines, and South America where similar
conditions exist and have relevance to several theoretical and applied areas of linguistics.
The presenters are: Eyamba G. Bokamba (panel organizer); J Ronayne Cowan (Illinois),
Arkeya El-Moory (Illinois), and Benjamin Magura (Illinois, discussant).

The presentations in this panel will focus on the following aspects of the
theory and methodology of translation: a) A case study from French Canada
illustrating the evolution of translation in a changing culture; and b) Issues related to "meaning" in cross cultural translation. Data will be
presented from both Western and Non-Western languages. The participants are:
Thomas Scovel (San Francisco S U) and Eugene Nida (American Bible Society)- panel organizers; Bryan Harris (U Ottawa) and Eugene Nida
(American Bible Society)-presenters.

The aim of the proposed panel is three-fold: First, it examines the concept of
language modernization as a subset of the phenomenon of borrowings. Second, it aims at
presenting a typology of innovations brought about by Asian and African languages
at three levels: lexical, stylistic, and discoursal. Third, in addition to the three
levels of innovations, the new strategies of graphization are also outlined. The data
is drawn from the majority as well as minority languages. The participants are selected
to represent the four types of developing nations with respect to the process of
modernization as proposed by Fishman (1968:491-98) viz., "The new developing nations",
"The old developing nations," and the "intermediate developing nations." The participants are:
Tej K. Bharia (panel organizer); Eyamba C. Bokamba (Illinois); Peter Lowenberg
(Illinois); Rocky Miranda (Minnesota); Kamal K. Sridhar (Queens College, discussant).
This paper will discuss the linguistic and presentational considerations involved in the development and field testing of the course component in a 9 month intensive course in Indonesian, which is devoted to the learners' informal needs (affiliation and friendship) and work needs, by speaker, setting and topic.

The linguistic considerations are primarily sociolinguistic, which will attempt to introduce authenticity into the materials to be used in this component. The presentational considerations will struggle with the problem of maximizing the learning setting as a means of mastering the speaking styles of Indonesian, from formal to casual.

This discussion will be based on the author's experience in Bandung, Indonesia from 1975-1979 in establishing the aforementioned course in Indonesian and field testing the materials.

JOSH ARD, University of Michigan

The Importance of Historical and Social Factors in the Shaping of ESP Discourse

Most studies of scientific discourse are both ahistorical and associa. In this paper I will argue that the role of the author in scientific texts is best explained through considerations of social and historical contexts. In particular, there is a strong correlation between the structural properties of scientific texts (especially the degree of overt reference to the author) and historical changes in the social context. I will argue that the function of the degree of overt reference to the author has been culturally determined, that is, it is rhetorical, to increase the persuasiveness of scientific justification. Tomes (1980) notes that in contemporary scientific descriptions the investigator is always less human than the apparatus or the experiment itself, but as Foucault (1977, 1979) found, in the Middle Ages the author's name was the primary proof of a scientific claim. In the 17th & 18th c., this changed due to social and technological changes. Now, the argument is that the result emanates from the scientific community as a whole, of which the author is only the mouthpiece. These developments have had a gradual influence on the decreasing overt reference to the author in the 18th & 19th c., as measured by Svecova (1795). Hence, as the social context of the rhetorical situation has changed, the texts have changed accordingly. In addition, I will argue that historical and social considerations must be brought into an explanatory account of the properties of ESP and other functional styles of language.

V. BALASUBRAMANIAM, State University of New York at Buffalo

Some aspects of language impairment in 'CROSSED APHASIA': A Case Study

This study reports one of the rare cases of 'crossed aphasia' due to the involvement of the right hemisphere in a dextral. A 54 year old right handed female had a subarachnoid hemorrhage secondary to intercranial aneurism of right side middle cerebral artery and subsequently developed symptoms of posterior aphasia. The patient's language impairment is characterized by (i) word finding difficulties, as chiefly exemplified by the use of (a) paraphases, (b) 'one' pronounisation and relative clause, and (c) semantic strategies; (ii) dextric disorientation, and (iii) slips of the tongue.

The presence of posterior (fluent) aphasia symptoms, which was not previously reported in other studies, has implications for models of language representation, including the hypothesis of 'Multiple Representation of Lexicon'. The usefulness of 'Functional Linguistics' in the study of right hemisphere lesioned cases, is outlined.
This paper examines a number of instances of texts produced by native as well as non-native speakers of English and shows that the difficulties a native speaker of English faces in interpreting ELL discourse are not linguistic in nature. It is not the case that ELL writers lack the linguistic competence in English, it is largely the case that the native speaker of English is unfamiliar with the cultural contexts of the writers to interpret the text in the intended manner. The findings of this paper, in addition to their theoretical importance, have serious implications for the teaching of composition in ESL and other foreign language classrooms.

The controversy whether universals are language specific or are acquired from cognitive structures is the subject of this paper. A number of proposals explaining universal linguistic features have been put forward, ranging from a language-specific to the prerequisites of cognitive structures (Minn, 1973) and a combination of cognitive structures and behavioral principles (Grinn, 1977). In this paper it will be suggested that the process of language acquisition is cognitive as well as language specific. Based essentially on the assumption of formal and substantive universals in a language acquisition device that is not necessarily a language specific universal. There seems to be evidence, however, that formal universals are language specific. Ritchie (1970) for the acquisition of a second language, has argued a similar position. Additional data will be given from data of first language acquisition. This data is based on the acquisition of negation by a two-year-old child. First negative utterances differ considerably from the generally accepted development of negation (cf. Bellugi, 1967; Foddy and Bodman, 1973). Instances of first negative utterances are: 1. "I want any water, I don't want the book", 2. bookuku 'I don't push', 3. pushishi 'Don't push me', 4. uappa 'Help me down (i.e., not up)." On the one hand utterance (4) shows a feature 'opposition' or 'negative'. On the other hand (2) and (3) show, when contrasted with (1), a parallel syllable structure, although a more complex structuring process is involved.

The The acquisition of English /r/ and /1/ by Cantonese Speakers

This paper presents the results of a study on the acquisition of English /r/ and /1/ by Cantonese speakers. Previous research has shown that Japanese speakers of English are able to produce this contrast better than they are able to perceive it (Sheldon and Strange, 1982). This same research has also found that ability to perceive each of these liquids was affected by the position in the word that the liquid occurred in. Since these findings have intriguing theoretical implications for the process of acquisition, and in order to determine whether the findings could be generalized to other second language learners, a study of Cantonese speakers was undertaken. The results of the Cantonese study do not indicate that production is more accurate than perception. However, for the Cantonese speakers, as was the case with the Japanese speakers, the position of the liquid in a word affected both production and language independent factors on the perception and production of /r/ and /1/ by Cantonese and Japanese speakers.

Culture in Discourse Interpretation

It is well-established by now that the cultural background of the writer plays an important role in structuring a text. For instance, unlike the grammatical rules of a language, the principles of staging (Grimes 1975), schematization (Chafe 1972), and paragraphing (Longacre 1963, Hinds 1977, Kachru 1983) reflect the writer's concern with style and writing conventions of his/her society. This raises interesting questions about the interpretability of discourse produced in English as an international language (i.e., EIL). This paper examines a number of instances of texts produced by native as well as non-native speakers of English and shows that the difficulties a native speaker of English faces in interpreting EIL discourse are not linguistic in nature. It is not the case that EIL writers lack the linguistic competence in English, it is largely the case that the native speaker of English is unfamiliar with the cultural contexts of the writers to interpret the text in the intended manner. The findings of this paper, in addition to their theoretical importance, have serious implications for the teaching of composition in ESL and other foreign language classrooms.

A phonetic model for reading: evidence from Korean

A phonetic postulate, posulated from many indications, has it that speech perception as well as speech production is processed in terms of the size of syllables, not phonemes. Although reading is a form of visual, not aural, perception, this phonetic model, if correct, suggests that reading may also be processed in syllable chunks, not by spotting phonemes (or the equivalent orthographic letters) individually.

An experiment is being done that involves "debloking" or linearizing the script. e.g., APL-712 for APL-712. The effect of this demyllification or alphabetization of the Korean script on reading efficiency by learners of beginning Korean as the second language will be examined and reported, and the implications of the finding on the teaching of reading will be discussed.
A report will be presented on a pilot project exploring contrastive discourse in English and Chinese to ascertain strategies in adult second language learning beyond the sentence. A group of Chinese students studying English at a Chinese university of science and technology are asked to perform tasks designed to evaluate possible interference errors in 1) use of cohesive connectives and 2) paragraph development. One group of students writes a short paragraph first in English then in Chinese, using the same topic; a second group performs the same task in reverse sequence.

CECIL L. NELSON, Indiana State University

Bilinguals' Creativity and Intelligibility

This paper examines the linguistic creativity of writing in non-native English, drawing on examples from African and Indian creative writing, particularly Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart and Raja Rao's Kanthapura, and from African and Indian English journalism. Types of creativity and their effects on intelligibility are discussed. Implications of such effects for an "international variety" of English are pointed out.

JUDY WYN-BELL OLSEN, Allemania Community College

Questions in Natural Discourse: A Frequency Study of Short-Answer Forms

This paper is a report on a discourse frequency study of a grammatical pattern common to beginning ESL lessons. The pattern is the classic short-answer form of YN(S)AUX: "Yes, we do", "No, they aren't!", etc. Using transcripts of natural discourse from a variety of settings, the original purpose of the study was to explore the hypothesis that the YNSAUX pattern is frequently used in environments where it might be predicted in spoken American discourse. Findings to date support that hypothesis. However, the data also show a higher percentage of YNSAUX in short interchanges between strangers than in longer interchanges between friends.

THOMAS SCOVEL, San Francisco State University

Evidence for a biologically-based critical period for language acquisition

The Penfield/Lenneberg notion of a biologically-based critical period for language acquisition was initially supported by evidence for the emergence of foreign accents at puberty; however, many scholars have argued against this hypothesis. Krashen claims that lateralization of language, an attractive neurological explanation for the etiology of foreign accent, is completed at about 5 and not at puberty. Neufeld offers experimental evidence that well-trained adults can pass themselves off as native speakers of a variety learned late, thus vitiating the claim that accents are irreversible. These studies have led many to reject biological explanations and resort to other reasons why a critical or sensitive period may exist. The influence of cognitive maturation (Felix), the effects of cognitive stimulation (Flege), and the existence of a psychogram (Beaver).

This paper presents counter evidence to all of these non-biological explanations. 1) There is strong support for the original notion that lateralization (and brain plasticity) is a dynamic state that is not completed until puberty, or even beyond. 2) Due to problems in experimental design and data interpretation, Neufeld's evidence can, in fact, be seen as supportive of the irreversible nature of accents. And 3), none of the non-biological explanations for a sensitive period can account for the fossilisation of phonological features but the spurring of lexical and syntactic structures from permanent interference. This reanalysis of the evidence suggests that there are indeed biological constraints on the acquisition of a phonological system after puberty.
Reassessing Diglossia for Language Planning

CRAIG A. SIMES, Northwestern University

Ferguson's (1959) notion of diglossia delineated speech communities which used different language forms in near complete domain complementarity. Essential to his definition was that the codes were of the same language and that choice of code was controlled almost completely by functional, use-based criteria. Subsequent analyses led to revisions of Ferguson's original definition, the most significant being Fishman's (1972), which extended the notion into multilingual communities, thus distinguishing speech locales by presence/absence of bilingualism and diglossia. To the field of language planning (LP) the acceptance of this expanded interpretation is unfortunate, because Ferguson's original treatment provides valuable insights into potential problems in LP policy making in many areas, notably the Arabic-speaking world. According to Ferguson's diglossic schema: no inherent minority language disadvantage is expected because the high (H) form is native to no one; social division would not be a function of local language differences; attitudes toward the H and vernacular low (L) forms are predictable; lexical modernization and expansion may be problematical because of puristic concerns which are absent in L; and elevation of L varieties to official language status is not likely. No such generalizations are possible using Fishman's definition. Some refinements in Ferguson's argument are necessary, but the original definition proves far more useful for LP purposes.

ELAINE TARONS, University of Minnesota

Evidence of Style-Shifting in Interlanguage Use

In recent discussions of the nature of variability in the interlanguage of second-language learners, there has been some question as to whether and how much interlanguage morphology and syntax may vary at a single point in time as the learner uses the IL in different situations (cf. Tarone 1979, 1981; Beebe 1980; Adjemian 1981). Different models for the study of interlanguage make different predictions as to the sort of variation which may occur in interlanguage use (Tarone 1983). However, very little hard data exists as to the degree of morphological and syntactic variation in interlanguage. On this basis, the preliminary results of a study designed to systematically elicit a substantial amount of this sort of data. Fifty second-language learners are participating in this study, which requires that each learner provide morphological and syntactic data in four different task conditions. Such a study will provide evidence of the sort of style-shifting which does occur in IL use and will therefore shed light on the adequacy of current models for the study of IL in their ability to accurately predict this sort of variability.

ALBERT VALMAN, Indiana University

Language Variation and Foreign Language Teaching: Issues and Orientations

In addition to mastery of the system of linguistic rules the attainment of communicative competence implies the display of these rules in communicative interactions and the acquisition of rules of language use. One subset of the latter defines the variants of the language appropriate for use in particular situations and social contexts.

In addition to broader pedagogical ones, socio-psychological factors set limits to the degree of control of regional and social varieties appropriate for FL learners. While considerable amount of data has been amassed on attitudes toward language variation in multilingual communities and on affective reactions toward foreign learner errors, little empirical research has been conducted on the types and degree of variation deemed appropriate for various categories of foreign learners.

On the level of practical applications, a highly standardized variety is set as target norm for foreign learners. Such a norm is incompatible with the use of language texts, instead, I propose that target behavior be defined by more flexible "pedagogical" norms established on the basis of three sets of criteria: (1) actual behavior of native speakers; (2) sociolinguistic acceptability; (3) acquisitional factors, e.g., relative ease of learning. I will illustrate the determination of a pedagogical norm and its incorporation in teaching materials with a highly variable aspect of French syntax, the choice of interrogative structures.
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big-eye (Pan-Creole; cf. Haitian gwo je (lit. big eye) greedy HCEFJD; US Black (Smiley 1919:358); calque e.g. Ibo aga oku (Turner 1949:233); Twi ani bre (Aboagye p.c.), both lit. big-eye, i.e. greed)

n. greed: 1895 'B Spider 'e did have such a big eye, 'e did s'wan all de bananas (Edwards 66).

adj. greedy; wanting the biggest and best for oneself: 1918 'B'o' Boukee was beeg eye (Parsons 9). You better gimme a straight half 'cause you know you big-eye! (Nassau).

cf. BEEG {Gen.)

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