Linguistic and Near-Linguistic Academic Journals

JOURNAL OF PIDGIN AND CREOLE LANGUAGES
Research into pidgins and creoles with applications to other study. Volume 9 © 1994
Editor: Glenn Gilbert. Associate Editor: Salikoko Mufwene

HISTORIOGRAPHIA LINGUISTICA.
Editor: E. F. Konrad Koerner. Associate Editor: Hans-Joef Niederehe

STUDIES IN LANGUAGE. International journal sponsored by the Foundation "Foundations of Language". Volume 18 © 1994
Traditional areas of linguistics, but especially the typological and the functional.
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Editors: Helmi Sonneveld and Kurt Loening

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FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE. Explores the functional perspective on language with particular reference to the Prague School and neo-Firthianism. Volume 1 © 1994
Editors: Kristin Davidse, Dirk Noël and Anne-Marie Simon-Vandenbergen

Editor: Manfred Görlach

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MEETING HANDBOOK

LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

BOSTON UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE SCIENCES

SOCIETY FOR PIDGIN AND CREOLE LINGUISTICS

SHERATON BOSTON HOTEL

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

6-9 JANUARY 1994
Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 68th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, this handbook is the official program for a meeting of the American Dialect Society (ADS), for the Boston Conference on Language Development, and for the Annual Meetings of the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS) and of the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee (Catherine Ringen, Chair; Stephen Crain; Matthew Dryer; James Huang; Junko Ito; Pauline Jacobson; and John Victor Singler) and the help of the following members who served as consultants to the Program Committee: Stephen Anderson, Mary Beckman, Diane Brentari, Greg Carlson, Wallace Chafe, Susan Curtiss, Scott Delancy, Suzanne Flynn; Lyn Frazier, Victoria Fromkin, Andrew Garrett, Kristine Gjerlow-Johnson, Jay Jasano, Karen Jensen, Peter Ladefoged, Diane Lillo-Martin, Barbara Lust, Geoffrey Pullum, Deborah Schiffrin, Roger Shuy, Edward Stabler, Gregory Stump, and G. Richard Tucker.

We are also grateful to Aleka Blackwell and Dalia Cahana-Amitay (BU Conference); Douglas Kibbee (NAAHoLS); Allen Metcalf (ADS); and John Victor Singler (SPCL) for their cooperation.

A special thank you to Geoffrey Pullum who read the program for typographical errors and noted infelicities of style.

We especially appreciate the help which has been given by the Boston Local Arrangements Committee (Wayne O'Neill, Chair; Joan Maling; Carol Neidle; Colin Phillips; and Hoskuldur Thrainsson) and the contributions of the LSA Committee on Computing, for help in organizing the Computer Software Exhibit.

We hope this Meeting Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of the 1994 Annual Meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, where the 70th anniversary of the Linguistic Society was observed.

January 1994

Contents

General Meeting Information
Highlights
Meeting Rooms Floor Plan
Exhibit Hall Floor Plan
Meeting at a Glance
LSA Program
  Thursday Evening
  Friday Morning
  Friday Afternoon
  Friday Evening
  Saturday Morning
  Saturday Afternoon
  Saturday Evening
  Sunday Morning
ADS Program
  Boston University Conference on Language Development
NAAHoLS Program
SPCL Program
Abstracts of Papers
Advertisements

v
vi
viii
ix

xii
xiv
xv

xvii
xx

xxi
xxii
xxiii
xxiv
xxvi
xxvii
xxx

xxxi
1
120
General Meeting Information

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fri, 7 Jan</td>
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<td>Sun, 9 Jan</td>
<td>8:30 AM - 11:30 AM</td>
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The display copies in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit will be sold beginning at 8:30 AM on 9 January, the proceeds to be donated to fellowships for the Linguistic Institute. (These display copies have been generously donated by the publishers exhibiting in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit.) Advance orders for display copies, at a discount of 5% greater than that given by the publisher, will be taken prior to 9 January if accompanied by payment. All books must be picked up on 9 January between 8:30 and 10:00 AM. Unclaimed books will be resold and the advance payment donated to the 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 Copy 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 Liberty B during the following hours:

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<tr>
<td>Fri, 7 Jan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sat, 8 Jan</td>
<td>8:00 AM - 2:00 PM</td>
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Only orders placed before 2:00 PM on Saturday, 8 January, will be accepted. To allow members to pick up orders placed earlier, the Service will be open on Sunday, 8:00 - 10:00 AM.

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

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

Membership Status
Members wishing to renew their membership and/or register change of address will be able to do so on Friday and Saturday, 7-8 January, in the Republic Ballroom foyer near the registration desk.

Language Editor
Sarah Thomason, Editor of Language, will be in the Jefferson Room at the following times:

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<td>Fri, 8 Jan</td>
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<td>Sat, 9 Jan</td>
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All members, including students, are welcome to drop by to ask any questions they may have about submitting articles or reviews to Language.
National Science Foundation
Paul Chapin, Program Director for Linguistics at the National Science Foundation, will meet with interested members in the Jefferson Room at the following times:

- **Fri, 7 January**: 10:00 - 11:00 AM
- **Sat, 8 January**: 4:00 - 5:00 PM
- **Sun, 9 January**: 10:00 - 11:00 AM

National Institutes of Health
Howard Kurzman of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) will meet with members interested in learning more about research and training grant support available from the National Institutes of Health. Members may talk with him in the Kent Room at the following times:

- **Fri, 7 January**: 10:00 - 11:00 AM
- **Sat, 8 January**: 4:00 - 5:00 PM

**Highlights**

**Thursday, 6 January**

- **LSA Executive Committee Meeting**
  The Officers and Executive Committee (Lila Gleitman, President; Kenneth Hale, Vice President; President-Elect; Arnold Zwicky, Past President; Frederick J. Newmeyer, Secretary-Treasurer; Sarah Thomason, Editor; Laurence Horn; Christopher Manning; Sally McConnell-Ginet; Marianne Mithun; Ellen Prince; Susan Steele; and Anthony Woodbury) will meet beginning at 9:00 AM.

- **Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics**
  COSWL will host an academic session in the Commonwealth Room, 7:30 - 8:30 PM. Shulamit Reinharz, professor of sociology and director of women's studies at Brandeis University, will speak on the topic "The Impact of Feminism Research on the Social Sciences." The open COSWL business meeting will be 8:30 - 9:00 PM, followed by a reception. *The Cornell Lectures: Women in the Linguistics Profession* (1989), edited by Alice Davison and Penelope Eckert, and *The COSWL Collection of Language and Gender Syllabi* (1993), edited by Elizabeth Hume and Bonnie McElinney, will be on sale during the reception.

- **Boston University Conference on Language Development**
  The Boston University conference will meet 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM, 1:45 - 6:00 PM, and 8:00 - 10:10 PM in the Clarendon Room and the Exeter Room. The schedule of papers is on pages xxvii-xxviii.

- **Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics**
  SPCL will meet 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM and 2:00 - 4:45 PM in the Hampton Room and the Exeter Room. The schedule of papers is on page xxxi.

- **American Dialect Society**
  ADS will host a session in the Dalton Room, 10:00 - 11:30 AM. The schedule of papers is on page xxvi.

- **Computer Software Poster Session**
  The LSA Committee on Computing is sponsoring a software poster session on Friday, 7 January, 12:00 noon - 2:00 PM in the Clarendon Room. Participants are LSA members who have developed software of interest to the discipline and which may be purchased for less than $100 in addition to the cost of distribution media. *The Software Exhibit List* which contains abstracts of the programs to be demonstrated will be available during the session.

- **Preview Screening: "The Human Language Series"**
  Filmaker Gene Searchinger will show the first two programs in his four-part series for public television and educational distribution. Principal advisor to the series is George A. Miller. Other advisors are Daniel J. Sobin, Ivan A. Sag, D. Terence Langendoerfer, and Judith Kegl. Over 50 linguists were filmed for the series. Part One: Discovering the Human Language—"Colorless Green Ideas" will be shown in Republic Ballroom A, 12:30 - 1:30 PM.

- **North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences**
  NAAHOLS will meet in the Dalton Room, 2:00 - 5:00 PM. The schedule of papers is on page xxx.

- **LSA Business Meeting**
  The business meeting has been scheduled in the Constitution Room, 5:30 - 7:00 PM. This meeting will be chaired by Lila Gleitman, LSA President. The members of the Resolutions Committee include: Morris Halle, Chair; Sally McConnell-Ginet; and Susan Steele. "The Rules for Motions and Resolutions may be found on page xvi.

- **North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences**
  NAAHOLS will meet in the Dalton Room, 9:00 AM - 11:00 AM and 3:30 - 5:00 PM. The schedule of papers is on page xxxi. The Association's business meeting will convene at 5:30 PM in the Dalton Room.

- **Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics**
  SPCL will meet in the Hampton Room and the Exeter Room, 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM and 3:30 - 4:30 PM. The schedule of papers is on page xxxii. The Society's business meeting, chaired by John Victor Singler, will begin at 4:30 PM in the Hampton Room.

- **Poster Session**
  The poster session will be in the Clarendon Room, 12:30 - 2:00 PM. For those who have never attended one: In a poster session, research results are presented in visual form, usually on a poster board. Presenters may circulate among them, browsing and talking to presenters as desired. All posters deal with psycholinguistics. Presenters will be available to talk about their projects.

- **Preview Screening: "The Human Language Series"**
  Part Two: Acquiring the Human Language—"Playing the Language Game" will be shown in Republic Ballroom A, 12:30 - 1:30 PM.

- **LSA Committee on Endangered Languages**
  Endangered Languages will host an open meeting in the Kent Room, 1:00 - 2:00 PM.

- **LSA Committee on Language in the School Curriculum**
  Language in the School Curriculum will host an open meeting in the Jefferson Room, 1:00 - 2:00 PM.

- **1993 Presidential Address**
  Lila Gleitman, the 1993 LSA President, will deliver her presidential address at 2:00 PM in the Constitution Room. The address is entitled "A picture is worth a thousand words, but that's the problem.

- **LSA Birthday Party**
  To mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Linguistic Society, members are invited to have coffee and birthday cake in the Constitution Room foyer immediately following the presidential address.
Exhibit Hall Floor Plan

Grand Ballroom

Exhibitors

Booths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Booth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Academic Press, Inc.</td>
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<td>22-24</td>
<td>The MIT Press</td>
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<td>Mission de Cuyper/Fonius Publications</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Oxford University Press</td>
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<td>Pergamon Press</td>
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<td>Routledge, Chapman &amp; Hall</td>
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<td>Walter de Gruyter</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Xerox Corp.</td>
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Joint Book Exhibit

- Ablex Publishing Corp.
- Addison Wesley/Longman Press
- Ballantine/Fawcett Books
- University of California Press
- Cambridge University Press
- Indiana University Press
- Linguistic Society of America
- Linguistic Society of America
- Plenum Publishing Corp.
- Slavica Publishers, Inc.
- University of Toronto Press
- York Press, Inc.
- Working Papers

- University of California-San Diego
- Harvard University
- University of Illinois-Urbana
- University of Maryland-College Park
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Northwestern University
- Ohio State University
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- On-screen IPA transcription with all 196 characters including diacritics, time-linked to the waveform and spectrogram
- Extensive commands for editing, digital filtering, warping, splicing, appending, mixing, signal generation and other commands for exact manipulation of the signal for perceptual experiments
- Interface to Palatometer display to precisely relate lingua-palatal contact patterns to speech acoustics

Linguistic Society of America

Thursday, 6 January

Symposium: Linguistics in the Schools in the Last 25 Years
Organizer: Mark Aroloff (ONT-Stony Brook)
Room: Independence
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Nigel Fabb (U Serresbyde): The role of linguistics in shaping English teaching in Britain: A historical overview

Katharine Perera (U Manchester): Linguistics, teachers, and politicians: Current controversies over English teaching in Britain

Charles Read (U WI-Madison): The linguistic foundations of literacy: Research and its effects on schooling

Rebecca Treiman (Wayne SU): Young children's spelling sheds light on their phonological representations

* = 30-minute paper

Syntax: Binding and Anaphora
Chair: Kenneth Salle (Burgers U)
Room: Constitution
7:00 *C.L. Baker (U TX-Austin): Locally free reflexives, contrast, and discourse prominence in British English
7:45 J. Marc Audier (U Ottawa) & Lisa Reed (U Ottawa): A French prosodic subject to Condition C
8:05 Steven Franka (IN U) & Linda Schwartz (IN U): Neodistinctness, pseudo-agreement and binding
8:25 Nalini Raz (U IL-Urbana): Reflexives in Kannada and the RPSG binding theory
8:45 Tsukio Aikawa (MIT): Reflexivizer in Japanese and LF-analysis of reflex-binding
9:05 Sharon Coe (U PA): Arbitrary null objects in English and Pro-Arb
9:25 *Margaret Speas (U MA-Amherst): Null arguments in a theory of economy of projection

Historical Linguistics: Phonetics/Phonology
Chair: Jay Jasnow (Cornell U)
Room: Republic Ballroom B
7:00 Luciana Sorra (PA SU) & Philip Baldi (PA SU): The Pino-Arikem vowel shift
7:20 Alice Faber (Haskins Labs), Marianne Di Paolo (U UT), & Catherine T. Fant (Haskins Labs/Wayne U): The periphrastic history of MEE
7:40 Paul D. Falton (OH SU): The development of emphatics from sycophites
8:00 Susan G. Grim (U TX-Austin): The syllable structure of Accadian-Cyprian Greek
8:20 Brian D. Joseph (OH SU) & Rex E. Wallace (U MA-Amherst): PhR violated aspirates in Latin: A test for the glottal theory
8:40 David Taxen (U Chicago): The Indo-European demonstrative-sentiment: *-anes in Northern European
9:00 Charles Reis (Harvard U/Brandes U): The origins of the -oo/urth- alternation in Old Icelandic
9:20 Joseph C. Finney (Amer Inst Higher Studies): Sound changes bound to syncretic class in Central Pacific
9:40 Mark L. Lowen (U TX-Austin): Identifying the Slavic demonstrant in the history of Yiddish
Friday, 7 January

Morning

Syntax: Derivation, Movement and LF
Chair: John Whitman (Cornell U)
Room: Constitution

9:00 Joyce Bruni-Clareino (McGill U), Alan Liberman (McGill U), & Joel Korczak (McGill U): Strengthening AgrO
9:20 Hiroshi Sakai (U CA-Irvine): The uniformity measure for derivations
9:40 Miokko Zushi (McGill U): Long distance NP movement and the motion of equivalents
10:00 Hisatsugu Kitahata (Harvard U): Deriving cross-linguistic movement variation from a universal locality requirement
10:20 Chioko Takahashi (Cornell U): On the nature of nominative assignment in Japanese
10:40 Shin Watanabe (USC): Japanese scrambling as A'-movement
11:00 Jun Abe (UC) & Hiroshi Hoshi (UC): Gapping and P-structuring
11:20 Alan Missen (U MO): On the LF of coordinate structures

Phonology: Syllables and Spreading
Chair: Michael Krasnowitz (MIT)
Room: Independence

9:00 William J. Parry (Stanford U): The history and structure of the "f17 syllables"
9:20 Stuart Davies (U U) & Michael Hammond (U AZ): The on-glide asymmetry in English syllable structure
9:40 Mary Ellen Snoddy (U Louisiana): French final consonant revisited: Implications for momic theory
10:00 Chris Golson (Lexicon Naming, Inc.): The geometry of rhyme
10:20 Rebecca Lemanski (Cornell U): Nominalization in Sinhala and its implications for the status of personized stops
10:40 Rolf Noyer (Princeton U): Palatalization and vowel place in San Mateo Huave
11:00 Chip Gefken (U AZ): Cross-territorial capacity without line crossing: The case of Comanche Mixtec
11:20 Colin Phillips (MIT): Spreading values

Historical Linguistics: Syntax/Morphology
Chair: Edwin Barchellella (Wayne SC)
Room: Commonwealth

9:00 Joseph F. Eska (VA Polymer): Syntax and the morphology of the Old Irish respon- sive and imperative
9:20 Nathalie Schapansky (Simon Fraser U): Boston Art: A case study in grammatical- ization
9:40 Ortie Gengler (U CA-Berkeley): Why should an article turn into a preposition? Welsh predicative ye
10:00 F.R. Higgins (U MA-Amherst): Pronoun loss of me in Old English: An Anglo- saxon dialect feature
10:20 Whitney Tiber (Stanford U): Reanalysis is analogic
10:40 Elizabeth Trager (Stanford U): Unders, bar, and if: a conditional case: A historical perspective
11:00 Gary Holland (U CA-Berkeley): Homeric Greek prepositions and prepositions in diachronic typological perspective
11:20 Jaeg-Woon Park (U CA-Berkeley): The morphological affective construction in Korean
11:40 Susan D. Fischer (MIT): By the numbers: Language-internal arguments for creolization

Semantics 1
Chair: Irene Heim (MIT)
Room: Republic Ballroom B

9:00 *Craig Roberts (OH SU): Uniqueness presupposition in definite noun phrases
9:45 Chris Barker (U Rochester): Individuation and quantification
10:05 *Friederike Molmnan (U CA-Los Angeles): Together and alone
10:50 Deborah Mandelbaum (CUNY Grad Ctr): Genitives in predicate NPs
11:10 *Harry Howard (Tulane U): The tense structure and update potential of epoqa selection in Spanish

Friday, 7 January

Afternoon

Sociolinguistics
Chair: Crawford Pfeilg
Room: Republic Ballroom A

9:00 Keith Walker (U TX-Austin): The changing political economy of code choice on North African television
9:20 Gwene Wiera (Hong Kong Polytechni): Writing and identity: A problem in Bal ehnalahrung
9:40 Craig Sales (DelPa U): The role of di- glossia in language planning processes
10:00 Neil G. Jacobs (OH SU): Borrowing vs. language shift among 19th century Yiddish speakers
10:40 Lourdes Torres (U KY): Discourse markers in bilingual speech
11:00 Kenjiro Minada (U PA): Accusative case marker deletion in Tokyo Japanese: A quantitative perspective
11:20 Shigeko Okamoto (CA - fertileU CA- Santa Cruz): Japanese women's speech styles: Evidence for diversity
11:40 Malak Yasner-Drur (U AZ): Cognitive salience and the sociolinguistic variable

Poster Session: Computer Software
Room: Classroom
12:00 noon - 2:00 PM
Christopher Cuy (U 1A): Guru Core (1.0) (Macintosh)
Evan Antworth (Sum Int Int): PC-KITIMO (Version 2) (PC/Macintosh)
Richard Lerman (SUNY-Stony Brook): SYNTACTICA (NoT/486)
John Lawler (U MI): A World of Words (Macintosh)
Christina Thiel (Coltsenal Pool Cl): Tex (PC)
J. Randolph Valenine (U W Ontario): Rock 1.1 (Macintosh)
Friday Afternoon

Syntax/Semantics: Wh- Constructions
Chair: Eronen Bach (UC Berkeley)
Room: Constitution

2:00 Elena Hirschberg (USC): A semantic difference between full and partial wh-movement in German
2:20 Lauretta P. Dekeyser (Carnegie U): Wh-deletion: A syntax/semantics interface account of multiple questions and in-situ wh-substitution
2:40 Yvonne Stavert (Rutgers U): Another look at long-distance list answers
3:00 Hinu Ruffmann (U of Massachusetts-Amherst): Negative islands aren't islands
3:20 Ruriko Kawashima (Cornell U): A unified approach to indeterminate wh-pronouns and morpheme mo
3:40 Kazuhiko Yatabe (U of Toronto): Who Q = someone: A compositional interpretation of Japanese dare ka "someone"
4:00 Kyoko Inoue Noto (U of California-Berkeley): A correlational analysis of so-called internally headed relativization in Japanese
4:20 Sung Bumun (Rutgers U): Semantic constraints on the distribution of infinitival relatives

Phonology: Features
Chair: David Michaeli (UC Berkeley)
Room: Independence

2:00 Deborah S. Davies (York U): The geometry of voice quality-contrastinig pitch register systems
2:20 Wendy Wixted (Northeastern U): Questions: Evidence for consonants having height features
2:40 Linda Uyehara (Stanford U): Selected joints in American Sign Language handshapes
3:00 Daniel Silverman (UC Berkeley): A case study in Hiti-lag (spread glottis) and tone in Guam languages
3:20 Aaron Shockey (UC Berkeley): The representation of mixture: Evidence from Musya
3:40 Ellen Brodow (SUNY Stony Brook): L1-lingual contrasts
4:00 Joyce McDonough (UC LA): Asymmetry in nasal/nasal assimilation

Syntax: Agreement and Clitics
Chair: Susan Steffe (KU)
Room: Republic Ballroom B

2:00 Arunachala (U of Toronto): Agreement, null-case checking, and PRO
2:20 David Katzman (U Chicago): Chootaw verb agreement and levels of syntactic representation
2:40 Geoffrey Poole (Harvard U): Agreement in Turkish relative clauses
3:00 Michael Dukes (U of California-Los Angeles): Anisogymnasy and agreement in Cherokee
3:20 Alan Taylor (U of PA): Some evidence for a prosodic analysis of second position clitics
3:40 * Ur Shlossky (U of Geneva): Semantic clitics
4:25 Li Jiaxing Peng (Wayne State U): Clitics in Serbian/Croatian: Deriving the second position
4:45 Michael Hagerty (U of PA): Clitic placement and the derivational composition of phrase structure

Pragmatics/Dialogue
Chair: Lawrence Horn (Yale U)
Room: Commonwealth

2:00 Betty J. Biber (U of PA) & Gregory Ward (Northeastern U): Definites, uniqueness, and speaker intent
2:20 Anh Tien Ho: On a discourse-sensitive notion of information packaging
2:40 Andrew Kehler (Harvard U): A discourse processing account of gapping and causal implicatures
3:00 Michael Newman (Wesleyan U): The meaning of pronoun variation in English
3:20 Andrei Brokes (UC Berkeley): Pragmatics of Japanese aesthetic reference: Kone and sono at a wider paradigm
3:40 Dina Rudolph (U of Illinois): The pragmatics of the Japanese sentence-final particle yo
4:00 Jan van Kuppevelt: On determining relative prominence in discourse structures
4:20 Jaye Ring (Old Dominion U): Identifying the boundaries of prosodic units in narration
4:40 Glenn Frankena (U of Nebraska): Type-token ratios and discourse function

Friday, 7 January

Evening

Business Meeting
Chair: Lila Griswold
Room: Constitution

2:30-7:00 PM

Resolutions Committee: Mervin Hall, Chair
Sally McConnell-Ginet
Susan Steffe

Rules for Motions and Resolutions

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

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

2. Procedure Regarding Motions.

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

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

2c. Motions initiated from the floor, if they receive affirmative vote of a majority of members voting at the meeting, are then to be submitted by the Executive Committee to a mail ballot of the membership of the Society in the next issue of the LSA Bulletin. Passage requires: a) a majority of those voting, and b) that the total of such voting in favor must be at least 2 1/2% of the personal membership.

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

3. Procedure Regarding Resolutions.

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

3b. A Resolutions Committee consisting of three members will be appointed by the president prior to the beginning of each regular or special meeting. Any member wishing to introduce a resolution must submit it in advance to the Resolutions Committee which, in addition to its traditional duty of formulating resolutions of thanks and the like, will have the duty to make sure that the language is clear, and that duplication is avoided. The Resolutions Committee may meet in advance for this purpose or may, if necessary, refer to censure 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 broader to express 'the sense of the majority of the membership,' regardless of whether or not it has passed the procedures in 3e above. For the following meeting the resolution is forwarded to the Executive Committee for submission to the membership by mail ballot (in the next issue of the LSA Bulletin). Passage of such a 'sense of the majority of the membership' resolution requires the affirmative vote (more than 50%) of the membership responding.
Workshop: Perspectives on Computational Linguistics

Panelists: Judith Klevana (Columbia U CUNY Grad Ctr): Computational linguistics overview
Lois Levin (Arizona State U): Syntax in applied natural language processing
Janet Parry (Memorial U): Lexical semantics and computational systems
Stephen R. Anderson (U of Arizona): Parsing problems and computational morphology
Evelyne Trouvainoa (AT&T Bell Labs): Applications and the real world

Syntax: Clause Structure 1
Chair: Margaret Speas (U MA-Amherst)
Room: Constitution
8:00 Les Nab (U Paris VIII): The possessive have in Georgian
8:20 Elizabeth Gulliford (U of California): External arguments in nonfinite clauses
8:40 Deane Jones (U of Harvard): Parameters and Paroxysm
9:00 Erich M. Gross (U of Harvard): A minimalist account of English expletives

Phonology: Prosody 1
Chair: John McCarthy (U MA-Amherst)
Room: Republic Ballroom B
8:00 Chris Golien (Lexicon Net Ltd) & Teresa Reid (St. Andrews U): Prosodic metrics
8:45 Chang Yong Sohn (St. Andrews U): The binary nature in Old English
9:03 Megan Croll's (Yale U): The maximal-minimal stress parameter: An alternative to equal stress
9:25 Curt Rice (U Trademark): Prosodic swapping, more reassociation, and Steve's Law
9:45 Hiroshi Nagata (U CA-Los Angeles) & Shoichi Saito (U CA-Los Angeles): Tail pitch movement and the intermediate phrase in Japanese

Semantics 2
Chair: Elizabeth Tengset (Stanford U)
Room: Independence
8:00 Eve Swanson (U CA-Berkeley): Role and individual readings of change-predicate subjects
8:20 Christopher J. Pihl (St. Andrews U): Inside paths
8:40 Paul D. Dye (U of California, FL): Prototype structure, polysemy, and the diachronic semantics of who, why, and against
9:00 Kathleen O'Connor (Drew U): Master metaphors in Spanish: Solid, liquid, and gas in the abstract domain of money and finance

Syntax: Noun Phrases and Topics
Chair: Mona Andersen (U CT)
Room: Constitution
9:00 Silvester Ron Simons (U SC): True vs. pseudo possessed association in Chichewa
9:45 Nancy MacAmor (U of Chicago): On the definiteness of possessives in Romance
10:05 Judy B. Bernstein (U of Chicago): The definiteness article in Romance: elliptical nominal constructions
10:25 Andrew Carro (MIT): Compound nominal predicates and head movement in Modern Irish
10:45 Manuel H. Hines (U of USC): On the licensing of the bare CL phrase in Chinese
11:05 Jing Li (City Polytech-Nang Kong): (In)definiteness effects on quantified NPs as adjuncts
11:25 Tetsuya Sano (U CA-Los Angeles): On the so-called Japanese ref. sources
11:45 Tamotsu Morikobi (Trinity U): Who-what in the history of Japanese

Semantics/Syntax: Events and Argument Structure
Chair: Ray Jackendoff (Brandeis U)
Room: Republic Ballroom B
9:00 Tuia MacFarland (Northwestern U): Event arguments: Insights from cognitive objects
9:20 Tomiyoshi Ogihara (U WA): Events and states in discourse
9:40 Linda DiDiano (Northwestern U): Psych verbs: Agency and the nature of complex events
10:00 Sara Thomas (Stanford U): And Event: Possessors and the aspectual force of the head
10:20 Stephen Wright (U TX-Austin): A semantic construal on the argument structure of Japanese verbs
10:40 *Yo Matsumoto (TOKYO Christian U): A semantic construal on the argument structure of Japanese verbs
11:05 Natsuko Taguma (IN U): Uncertainty and manner of motion verbs in Japanese
11:25 Ralitza Jacqueline Turnbo (U CA-Santa Barbara): Syntactic reflexes of morphological operations: The case of accidental passive

Discourse/Pragmatics
Chair: Ellen Prince (U PA)
Room: Commonwealth
9:00 Yuriko Saka (U of Wisconsin): Word order in Japanese: Pragmatics of clitic constructions
9:20 Gregory Ward (Northwestern U): And the function of English in the classroom: The functions of fronting in English
10:00 Anne Bertram (Northwestern U): A quantitative analysis of transitive plural verbs
10:20 Polly Szawarzki (U MN-Minneapolis): The cooperative organization of Japanese conversation
10:40 Sorahane Tsutsui (S. Coud Sued): Apologies: A gender study
11:00 Kathryn Renlinger (M Tech U): Student talk and the culture of the classroom: The linguistic construction of gender and gender relationships
11:40 Kristin M. Fredrickson (U MT): Linguistic form and institutional mandate: Judicial opinions from two legal systems
Saturday Morning

Phonetics
Chair: Arthur Abrahamson (UC-CT)
Room: Republic Ballroom A

9:00 K. Bennoel Cohen (OH SU): Vocal tract evolution and the acoustics of vowel production
9:20 Rachel Witheram (UTX-Austin): Jaw position for pharyngeals: Optimizing articulation
9:40 Dan Byrd (CA-Los Angeles): Rate and reduction in consonant sequences
10:00 Judy Kegl (Rutgers U) & Howard Poizner (Rutgers U): The phonetics of contraction in American Sign Language
10:20 Laurel A. Sutton (CA-Berkeley): "Secondary articulations" of Irish consonants
10:40 Stephanie Jannedy (OH SU): General analysis of fast and slow speech in German
11:00 Sun-Ah Jindl (CA-Los Angeles): Syntax and accentual phrasing in Korean
11:40 Hyosun Kim (Carnegie U/Paris ID): A phonetic characterization of reduplication: The case study of Korean and English

Saturday, 8 January

Poster Session: Psycholinguistics
Room: Constitution
12:30 - 2:00 PM
Svetlana Avrutin (MIT) & William Phillip (U MA-Amherst): Quantification in agrammatic aphasia
Kim Dowell (OH SU): The influence of orthographic dominance on the processing of nouns in Japanese
H. Nicholas Nagel (FL Atlantic U) & Lewis P. Shapire (FL Atlantic U): Parsing local ambiguities in symmetrical structures: Prosodic influences
Bhawana Narmchin (Boston U): Frames of reference in the use of length, width, and height
Lorraine K. Older (CUNY Grad C): Kelly Robinson (Emerson C), Renée Kuehn (E Orange VA Med CTR), & Eiki Satake (Emerson C): Are suffixed read like prefixes?
Ann Senghas (MIT), Judy Kegl (Rutgers U), & Richard J. Senghas (U Rochester): Sign language emergence and sign language changes
Kati van Nice (U TX-Austin): Prosodic units as processing units
Susan M. Wilcoxson (U IL-Urbana): Ordinal numbers in Chinese and English: A cross-linguistic study of name and concept acquisition

LSA Presidential Address
Room: Constitution
2:00 - 3:30 PM
"A picture is worth a thousand words, but that's the problem" Lila Gleitman (U PA)

Syntax: Clause Structure 2
Chair: Jane Grimshaw (Rutgers U)
Room: Constitution

3:30 C. Jan Wouwer Zwart (U Groningen): Raising and incorporation in complex PPs
3:50 Leslie Barrett (New York U): Underlying features in German infinitives
4:10 Charles Jones (George Mason U): A & ing
4:30 Christopher Culy (U LA): Empty categories, structure sharing, and control
4:50 Peter Svartoch (U CA-Santa Cruz): Two classes of verb taking small clause complements

Phonology: Prosody 2
Chair: Robert Vago (Queens C-CUNY)
Room: Republic Ballroom B

3:30 Steve Houska (U DE): The rhythm rule, prosodic domains, and schwa in French
3:50 Hiroshi Nagahara (U CA-Los Angeles): Focus and phonological phrasing in Japanese
4:10 Ronnie B. Wilbur (Purdue U): Stress, focus, and extrametricity in American Sign Language
4:30 Siti G. Tutiie (U WA): Metrical structure and prosodic constituency in Salish Athabaskan
4:50 Mary Jack (Rutgers U) & Caroline Carrithers (Rutgers U): Prosodic vs segmental level impairments in aphasic-narrative speech
Saturday Afternoon

Semantics 3
Chair: Gregory Carlson (U Rochester)
Room: Independence

3:30 Laura Micheles (U CO): Temporal anaphora and the perfect—perfect contract in English
3:50 Graham Katz (U Rochester) & Beverly Spejewski (U Rochester): Temporal adverbials and the English present perfect
4:10 Sisuko Yaragashi Fuji (U IL-Urbana): Epistemic and speech act conditionals in Japanese
4:30 Shaun O'Connor (U AZ): The implications of Causal Carb for semantic theories of evidentials
4:50 Virginia Brennan (Swarthmore C): Types of English modal auxiliaries

Mathematical and Computational
Linguistics
Chair: Robert Berwick (MIT)
Room: Republic Ballroom A

3:30 *Philip Miller (U Lille 3): Strong generative capacity as the semantics of linguistic formalisms
4:15 Sharon Fink (SRA Corp) & Carol Van Eva-Dykema (US Dept Defense): A generative grammar approach to large-scale text understanding
4:35 *Michael Lata (U TX-Austin): Interactive context-free languages

Typology
Chair: Kenneth Hale (MIT)
Room: Commonwealth

3:30 Maria Polinsky (USC): Existential as complex predicates: Evidence for incorporation
3:50 Ronald P. Schaefer (U IL-U. Edwardsville): Eric's schematic core particles
4:10 Maria Polinsky (USC) & Ramzan Rajabov (U LIC): At, by, or with? Quasi-synonym locative series in Tsez

Symposium: Distributed Morphology
Organizers: Morris Halle (MIT)
Abbe Marantz MIT)
Room: Republic Ballroom B

Panelists: Stephen R. Anderson (Johns Hopkins U)
Mark Aronoff (SUNY Stony Brook)
Maria Bazar (McGill U)
Robert Beard (Rockne U)
Andrew Carnes-McCulsky (U Canterbury-New Zealand)

Saturday, 8 January
Evening

Symposium: Distributed Morphology

Panelists: Stephen R. Anderson (Johns Hopkins U)
Mark Aronoff (SUNY Stony Brook)
Maria Bazar (McGill U)
Robert Beard (Rockne U)
Andrew Carnes-McCulsky (U Canterbury-New Zealand)

Syntax: Causatives, Resultatives, and Inversion
Chair: Paul Postal (T. J. Watson Res Ctr)
Room: Constitution

8:00 Ezrapel Mejias-Bikandi (U NE) & John Moore (U CA-San Diego): Spanish causatives and indefinites: Evidence for VP-complementation
8:20* Anne Abiell (U Paris VII), Dariole Godard (CNRS U Paris VII), & Philip Miller (U Lille 3): The syntactic structure of French causative constructions
9:05 Christopher Manning (Stanford U), Masayo Iida (Stanford U), Patrick F. O'Neill (Stanford U), & Ivan A. Sag (Stanford U): The lexical integrity of Japanese causatives
9:45 Ke Zou (U CA-Los Angeles): V-V compounds and the fo-construction in Chinese
10:05 Theodore B. Fernando (U CA-Santa Cruz): Interpretive resultatives
10:25 Maria Luisa Jimenez (Georgetown U): Subject-verb inversion in Spanish
10:45 Akira Watanabe (U Tokyo): Locative inversion: Where unaccusativity meets minimality
### Sunday, 9 January

#### Morning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Room</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td><strong>Semantics/Syntax: Binding and Focus</strong></td>
<td>Arif Haruvit (U Stuttgart) &amp; Steve Reiman (U Stuttgart); Displacement and the theory of referential relations</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td><strong>Semantics/Syntax: Binding and Focus</strong></td>
<td>Andrew Bars (U AZ) &amp; Doron Tenev Langendoen (U AZ); Reference and reciprocals</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td><em>Hyunoo Cho</em></td>
<td>Room: Commonweal</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:05</td>
<td><strong>Semantics/Syntax: Binding and Focus</strong></td>
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<td>10:25</td>
<td><strong>Optionality</strong></td>
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<td><em>Roger Schwarzsa</em></td>
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**Syntax: Wh- Constructions**

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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td><strong>Syntax: Wh- Constructions</strong></td>
<td>C. L. Baker (U TX-Austin); Constituents</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td><strong>Syntax: Wh- Constructions</strong></td>
<td>John Boyd (U MA-Amherst); INFL-binding and exceptions to island conditions</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td><strong>Syntax: Wh- Constructions</strong></td>
<td>Philip Law (U Quebec-Montreal); Irish Inflection and subject extraction in Portuguese</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td><strong>Syntax: Wh- Constructions</strong></td>
<td>Edward W. Hinrichs (U Torino) &amp; Tatsuki Nakazawa (NTT); An HPSO analysis of split-NP topicalization in German</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
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**Phonology: Optimality**

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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td><strong>Phonology: Optimality</strong></td>
<td>Kathleen Haldor (U CA-Berkeley); Optimality and tone: Evidence from Banu</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td><strong>Phonology: Optimality</strong></td>
<td>Bill Beckman (U MA-Amherst); Fill ‘er up: An optimality theory of Shona height harmony</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td><strong>Phonology: Optimality</strong></td>
<td>John B. Kytäinen (U Helsinki); Complementizers preceding wh-questions</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td><strong>Phonology: Optimality</strong></td>
<td>Brian R. C. K. Davis (U DE); The need for PARSE FEATURE Constraints</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td><strong>Phonology: Optimality</strong></td>
<td>William J. Irwin (U DE); Optimality, alignment, and Polish stress</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td><strong>Phonology: Optimality</strong></td>
<td>Thomas B. Klein (U DE); The directional nomination of German contrast: A case against Generalized Alignment</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td><strong>Phonology: Optimality</strong></td>
<td>Sam Romaine (U MA-Amherst); Vocoid distribution in Lenneberg</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td><strong>Phonology: Optimality</strong></td>
<td>Roderic P. Casti (U CA-Los Angeles); Vowel elision and glide formation in Nilotic: A harmony theoretic approach</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td><strong>Phonology: Optimality</strong></td>
<td>Sharon Hargus (U WA); The first person plural prefix in Babine-Waase</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
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**Psycholinguistics**

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<td>9:00</td>
<td><strong>Psycholinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Diane Lillo-Freeman (U CT)</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td><strong>Psycholinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Daniel K. Knecht (U Ottawa), Helen Goodchild (U Ottawa), &amp; Lilija Progovac (Wayne SU); The acquisition of long-distance linking in Serbo-Croatian</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td><strong>Psycholinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Cecile McKeown (U WA); Object-controlled adjunctions: Lexical factors in syntactic development</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td><strong>Psycholinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Karin Stroswold (Rutgers U); The nature of children's early grammar: Evidence from inversion errors</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td><strong>Psycholinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Barbara Zurek Pesetsky (U NY); Cross-language constraints &amp; early bilingual lessons: Oh language or two?</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td><strong>Psycholinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Karen M. Smith-Loek (Macquarie U); The acquisition of the passive by normal and specifically language impaired children</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td><strong>Psycholinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Wija Ni (U TX-Utah); Stephen Chen (U CT-Harvard); The rapid use of semantic information in ambiguity resolution</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td><strong>Psycholinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Magdalena A. Kezik (U Bonn Alen); Agreemnet as a syntactic deficit: Evidence from Spanish</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td><strong>Psycholinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Valerie Shafee (U NY-Buffalo); Jeri J. Jaeger (U NY-Buffalo); The acoustic cues infants use in identifying their native language</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom B</td>
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**Sociolinguistics**

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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td><strong>Sociolinguistics</strong></td>
<td>John Rickford (U Stanford U)</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45</td>
<td><strong>Sociolinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Crawford Fagan; Real time change in Southern States Internals?</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:05</td>
<td><strong>Sociolinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Michael B. Montgomery (U SC) &amp; Jane M. Fulcher (U SC); What was verbal in 19th century African-American English?</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom A</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:25</td>
<td><strong>Sociolinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Shawna Walsworth (U Texas U); Microethography and Cajun register shifting</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td><strong>Sociolinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Ronald E. Borkes (U PA); The history of singular they</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:05</td>
<td><strong>Sociolinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Angela Kastoff (U MN-Minneapolis); Relative markers and social identity in Swedish-American English</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom A</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:25</td>
<td><strong>Sociolinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Alexei Jouroukhin (U Duke U); Linguistic markers of cultural identity</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom A</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td><strong>Sociolinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Julie Roberts (U PA) &amp; Sherm Ash (U PA); The acquisition of linguistic variation by Philadelphia children</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:05</td>
<td><strong>Sociolinguistics</strong></td>
<td>Scott Faibis Kleing (Georgetown U); Toward a practice-based approach to the notion of power</td>
<td>Republic Ballroom A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Session 1
Chair: Dawn MacLaughlin (Boston U)
Room: Fairfax

9:00  Jane Grimshaw (Rutgers U): English speakers as lexical bilinguals

9:30  Janet Randell (Northeastern U/Massachusetts Inst.), Angela van Hout (Massachusetts Inst.), & Ziger, Weissenborn (Massachusetts Inst): Approaching linking

10:00 Cheryl Fantuzzi (U Utah): The acquisition of aspect and argument structure

10:45 Monica Cahana-Amitay (Brown U): The structure of IP: Evidence from acquisition data

Session 2
Chair: Lais Rappaport (Boston U)
Room: Gardner

9:00  Matthew Rizpil (U Arizona): Paradigm and pronoun case errors

9:30  John Goie (UCS-Los Angeles): Consequences of the mutation of number morphology in Spanish and Catalan

10:00 Anjum Pereira (National U Singapore): Derivational constraints in early Urdu syntax

10:45 Claire C. Levitt (Leiden U): How does place fall into place?

11:15 Judith A. Glott (INH): Laryngeal-supralaryngeal cyclicity in acquisition

11:45 Paula Fikkens (Leiden U): The acquisition of Dutch syllable structure with special reference to vowel length

Session 3
Chair: Della Cahana-Amitay (Boston U)
Room: Fairfax

1:45  Nathalie Goulde (McGill U) & Lydia White (McGill U): Functional categories in child L2 acquisition of French

2:15  Samuel D. Epstein (Harvard U), Suzanne Flynn (MIT), & Gis Monika (Queen C-CUNY): Constraints & similarities in child and adult SLA: Some evidence from the acquisition of functional categories

3:00  William Philip (U Mass-Amherst) & Maaike Verrips (U Amsterdam): Dutch preschoolers’ Elke

3:30  Carol Morgan (Brigham Young U): From quantity to quantifier: Strategies for interpreting personal indefinite pronouns

4:00  Carrie O’Leary (U CT) & Stephen Craig (U CT): Negative polarity (a positive result) and positive polarity (a negative result)

4:45  Heim Smith Cairns (Queen C-CUNY), Dana McDowell (U S MI), Dadda Kostantinou (Queen C-CUNY), Jennifer Ryan Hou (WM Patterson C), & Sandra Parra (WM Patterson C): The pronoun correspondence requirement: Grammar or pragmatics?

5:15  Sigurdur Sigurjonsdottir (U Utrecht) & Peter Coopmans (U Utrecht): The acquisition of adjectives and pronouns in Dutch

Session 4
Chair: Maria Zhecheva (Boston U)
Room: Gardner

1:45  William E. Merrit (Kent SU) & John Moot (Kent SU): The effect of processing similar-sounding words on two-year-olds’ fast mapping

2:15  Rumei Shi (Brown U), James Morgan (Brown U), & Paul Allinson (Brown U): Mandarin input characteristics and grammatical category assignment

3:00  Anne Fernald (Stanford U): Infants’ sensitivity to word order

3:30  Denise Moldel (SUNY-Buffalo), Peter W. Jurczyk (SUNY-Buffalo), & Deborah Eckerl Nelson (U Michigan C): Does prosodic information help infants organize and remember speech information: A prosodic whole is better than two parts

4:00  Gerald W. McRoberts (Stanford U): Prosodic bootstrapping: A critique of the argument and the evidence

4:45  Larissa Nigpol (Yale U): Using multiple frames to bootstrap synchronically

5:15  Sandeep Prasad (U PA): Children’s use of structural cues in learning adjective meanings
Session 5  
Chair: Andrea Zukowski (Boston U)  
Room: Fairfax
- 8:00 Nina Hyams (U CA-Los Angeles), Kyle Johnson (U MA-Amherst), David Peepel (MIT), Joanne Schairer (U CA-Los Angeles), & Ken Wester (MIT): The acquisition of the Germanic verb particle construction
- 8:30 Zvi Penner (U Berne) & Tom Rooper (U MA-Amherst): The emergence of idiomatic reading and the acquisition of complement clause placement
- 9:10 David Lell McClue (Tilburg U): An activation model of parameter setting
- 9:40 Philip Resnik (U PA): Selectional relationships and verb acquisition: A computational model

Session 6  
Chair: Aleka Blackwell (Boston U)  
Room: Gardner
- 8:00 Henner K.J. van der Lely (Radboud C-U London): Binding theory and specifically language impaired children: No knowledge and no obedience?
- 9:40 Hilary van Brummelen (MIT): Michael Ullman (MIT), Gay Macrae (U MA-Amherst), Karen B. Kelly (Children’s Hospital), & Karen Levine (Children’s Hospital): A dissociation of memory and grammar: Evidence from Williams Syndrome

Session 7  
Chair: Mary Bodwell (Boston U)  
Room: Fairfax
- 9:00 Maukia Shimizu (Harvard U): Long conversational turn or frequent turn exchange: Cross-cultural comparison of parental narrative elicitation
- 9:30 Ruth A. Berman (Tel Aviv U): Narrative theory and narrative development
- 10:15 Ken Dred (Max Planck Inst): A discourse analysis of child English ne
- 10:45 Martin L. Mackie (Northeastern U), Judy S. Reily (San Diego SU), & Diane Anderson (San Diego SU): Two forms of organization in children
- 11:00 Heike Behrens (Max Planck Inst): The acquisition of present tense: A semantic problem
- 11:30 Astrid Ferdinand (Leiden U): The development of the verbal system in French child language

Session 8  
Chair: Julie Christiansen (Boston U)  
Room: Gardner
- 9:00 Cindy Brown (McGill U): The role of the L1 grammar in the L2 acquisition of segmental and L2 perception
- 10:15 Suzi Fukuda (McGill U) & Shili Fukuda (McGill U): To voice or not to voice: Pedagogy in the Japanese developmentally language impaired
- 10:45 Mary W. Sales (Shriver C U AP): Hyperlexia: Four case studies
- 11:30 Alison Tinkham (U CT/Haskins Labs) & Leonard Katz (U CT/Haskins Labs): Dissociation of phonological and syntactic abilities in children with reading disability
- 12:00 Manjanne Weil (Tufts U) & Claudia Pfeil (Tufts U): A neurolinguistic investigation of reading development and deficits in German children: Evidence toward a universal theory of dyslexia

Session 9  
Chair: Saikia Sreenuel (Boston U)  
Room: Gardner
- 3:30 Edward T. Kato (U PA): Novelty in word and deed: Children assign new verbs to unfamiliar actions
- 4:00 Melissa Byrnesman (Max Planck Inst) & Soojin Cho (San Diego SU): Cross-linguistic and nonlinguistic determinants of spatial agreement accounts: A cross-linguistic study of English, Korean, and Dutch
- 4:45 Toby Klassen: Language mixing reconsidered
- 5:15 Barbara Zeeck Pearson (U Miami) & Sylvia C. Fernandez (U MD-Baltimore): Cross-language syncretism in early bilingual lexicons: One language or two?
- 5:45 Heather Bondfield (SUNY-Stony Brook) & Susan E. Brennan (SUNY-Stony Brook): Lexical choice and vocabulary acquisition during conversations between native & non-native speakers

Session 10  
Chair: Monika Malanowski-Makowski (Boston U)  
Room: Gardner
- 3:30 Suzanne Lederer (U Amsterdam): Language loss in bilingual Alzheimer patients
- 4:00 Ruth C. Low (Rutgers U), Judy Kegi (Rutgers U), & Howard Palmer (Rutgers U): Components of role play: Evidence from deficits in a right hemisphere damaged signer
- 4:45 Rachel Maybery (McGill U) & Roselyn Gontier (McGill U): The critical period in normal infants: Evidence from American Sign Language
- 5:15 Karen Emmorey (Salk Inst), Bonita Ewan (Salk Inst), & Bari Grass (U CA-San Diego): A new case of linguistic isolation
- 5:45 Patricia Sibley (Wayne SU), E. Daleye Richmond-Welby (Wayne SU), Jerome N. Howe (Wayne SU), Paula Breuenger (Wayne SU), & Jacob E. Iger (Wayne SU): Cross-linguistic variation and interaction in twins with deaf parents

On behalf of the 1994 Conference Committee (Dave MacLaughlin, Monica Malanowski-Makowski, Saikia Sreenuel, Bing Liu Zhao, Maria Zanella, and Andrea Zukowski), we are extremely grateful to the following reviewers for their assistance in the selection of abstracts:

David Birdsong  
Paul Bloom  
Ellen Brownell  
Harald Chafe  
Stephen Crain  
Lyn Frazier  
James Paul Dace  
Jean Berko Gleason  
Tove Klaue  
Beth Levin  
Lina Mende  
Paula Menyuk  
Caro Noll  
Lydia White  
Wendy Wowall

We are also grateful for advice from Program faculty and from the Program Director, Professor Carol Neidle.
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Friday, 7 January

Session 1
Chair: E. P. Kruis (U Ottawa)
Room: Dalton
2:00 Margarete J. Lashby (St Michael's C): Native people as linguistic informants in the Jesuit relations
2:30 Dominique Lische (U AL-Birmingham): Relation de la Riviere des Amazones: Language and the new world’s discovery in 17th-century France
3:00 Lucia Binomi (U NC-Chapel Hill): “La lengua competente del imperio”. Revision of a topic
3:30 Break
4:00 Michail Mackert (AZ SU): Herasil Hol’s linguistic school
4:30 Regina Darvell (U W Ontario): Linguistic relativity, American texts & primitive man as a philosopher

Session 2
Chair: Regina Darvell (U W Ontario)
Room: Dalton
9:00 George Gienetakis (U CA-Los Angeles): The system of the Basque in Paris and its position in the history of linguistics
9:30 Daniel Taylor (Lawrence U): P: The biographies of a book (Vern’s De Longa Latina)
10:00 John E. Joseph (U Hong Kong): Natural grammar, arbitrary lexicon: An enduring paradox in the history of Western linguistics
10:30 Break
11:00 Maria Tiaipers (U NC-Chapel Hill): Language and history during the Lusignan Period in Cyprus (1191-1489)
11:30 Brian Merriam (U Toronto): Horizontal and vertical organization in the medieval dictionary
12:00 Wenon Hallen (U Essen): The complex background of the simple style

Saturday, 8 January

Session 3
Chair: John E. Joseph (U Hong Kong)
Room: Dalton
3:30 Anders Ahlqvist (U College-Galway): A short history of the study of Old Irish absolute and conjunct verbal endings
4:00 Kurt Janowsky (Georgetown U): William Dwight Whitney’s contribution to linguistic methodology during the last third of the 19th century
5:30 Business Meeting
Chair: Maria Tiaipers (U NC-Chapel Hill)

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Friday, 7 January

Session
Chair: Donald Winslow (GH SU)
Room: Hampton
Serial Syntax
Chair: Claire Lefebvre (U Quebec-Montreal)
Room: Exeter
9:00 Kenneth Frombush (U Papua New Guinea): Serial verb constructions in Tok Pisin
9:30 Betina Migge (GH SU): Subject influence in creole genesis. The case of serial verb constructions in Sranan
10:00 Michel DeCrafft (U MS) & Yves Déjean (Ins! Orien-Studies­-Moscow): Word order in Rassomok
11:15 Artur Koerner (U Hong Kong): Tense/Mood/Aspect
Chair: Julianne Mather (Loyola U-New Orleans)
10:45 Elizabeth Dayon (U Puerto Rico): The 4th element in vernacular African-American English be done
11:15 Donald Winslow (GH SU): The verb complex of Sranan creole
11:45 Pauline Christie (U W Indies-Mona): Relative clauses in Jamaican

French-Lexicon Creoles
Chair: Michel DeCrafft (U MS)
Room: Exeter
2:00 Claire Lefebvre (U Quebec-Montreal): Toward a unified analysis of predicate doubling phenomena in Haitian creoles
2:30 Paul Law (U NC-Chapel Hill): Subject influence in creole genesis. The case of serial verb constructions in Sranan
3:00 Kevin Roth (IN U): Creolization and the structure of DP in Mauritian creole: A GB analysis
3:45 Julianne Mather (Loyola U-New Orleans): A French source for creole? Aspect marking in St. Barth papias and Lesser Antilles creole
4:15 Flore Zéphir (U Mexico): The French and about the graphic representation of the evidence from Haitian creole
Abstracts of Regular Papers
The abstracts which appear in this Meeting
Handbook are photocopies of the originals
submitted to the LSA Program Committee.

Indiscretions of style, grammar, punctuation,
and spelling are the responsibility of the
authors.

Anne Abeillé (University of Paris VII)
Danièle Godard (University of Paris VII)
Philip Miller (University of Lille 3)
The syntactic structure of French causative constructions

The analyses of the syntactic structure of causative constructions in French and other Romance languages
classically assume a hierarchical structure involving an S or a VP complement to the causative verb. We
argue that French causatives have a flat structure (e.g., Marie [vp fera [v courir] [Jean]], Marie will make
Jean run; Marie [vp fera [v passer] [son examen]], Marie will make Jean take his exam), where
the infinitive, the subcategorized arguments, and the causee are all sisters of faire. Indeed, the causee and
the complements of the infinitive behave like sister complements of a V rather than like non-sister
complements in a control structure, and there is no evidence from classical tests that the infinitive, its
complements and the causee form a VP. Our analysis of causatives, cast in the framework of Head-
Driven Phrase Structure Grammar (Pollard/Sag '93), and developing on that proposed by Abeillé and
Godard '93 for French tense auxiliaries, assigns a schematic lexical entry to the verb faire which takes as
arguments the unansurated infinitival verb, with its COMPS list L unsatisfied, and the complements L
subcategorized by that infinitival verb. The complement cliticization rules of Miller and Sag '93 apply to
faire providing a natural account for "clitic climbing" and we provide a pragmatic account for well-known
restrictions on climbing. Our treatment, based on a lexically controlled use of the division type shift, pro-
vides a principled account of the distinction between unbounded and intermediate distance dependencies.

Michael Aceto (University of Texas-Austin)
Syllable structure and epenthesis in Saramaccan

This paper presents a diachronic description of syllable structure and epenthesis in Saramaccan, a Maroon language of Suriname. The approach taken in this work is a syllabic
template one adapted from Itô (1988). This paper assumes that epenthesis is licensed by
unsyllabified consonants (characterized by one skeletal rule a → VC___), which generate
empty slots in the creole's syllable structure, and that the quality of the epenthized/paragogic
vowel is determined via a series of rules called vowel correspondences. That is, vowels in the
rhythm largely determine the features of the epenthized vowel in the subsequent creole
lexical form. For example, boat /boːt/ → boṭv → boṭo and bed /bed/ → bedv → bedi. This paper
also questions the validity of the standard notion that creoles adhere to a CV phonotactic rule.
It demonstrates that the essential CV structure currently displayed by Saramaccan is a relatively
recent development (post-1778), and that in the years closer to its genesis (pre-
1778), Saramaccan actually included some complex onsets. For example, the 1778
Saramaccan word for 'smoke' was smoko, but currently it is the more canonical CV form
smāko.
Anders Ahlqvist (University College-Galway)
The history of Celtic linguistics

EVER SINCE Irish linguistics joined the mainstream of European scholarship, with the publication of Zeuli's monumental Celtic grammar, scholars have been puzzled by the existence, in Old Irish, of two distinct sets of endings in the Old Irish verbs, one — conjunct — when the verb is preceded by a conjunct particle and the other — absolute — when it isn't. The paper will first give a brief account of the linguistic facts involved and then attempts to describe the chief ones among the numerous attempts that have been made to explain them, by scholars ranging from Zeuli 1853, 1871 himself, through Thurneysen 1884, Zimmer 1890 and Pedersen 1908-1911 to Meid 1963, Watkins 1963, Cowgill 1973, McConar 1979, Sims-Williams 1984 and Koch 1987.

Takako Aikawa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Reflexivizer in Japanese and LF analysis of zibun-binding

This paper examines the binding behavior of the Japanese anaphors zibun 'self' and zibun-zisjn 'myself' and explores the goal of the paper is two-folded: first, following Reinhart and Reuland (1991, 1992), I will show that zibun is an anaphor that lacks the ability to reflexivize a predicate and that the true reflexivizer in Japanese is zibun-zisjn 'self-myself'. Second, I will explore LF-analysis of zibun-binding without movement. I will propose that zibun is bound to the first accessible AGR at LF by coindexation. I will examine the long-distance (hereafter, LD)-binding of zibun to the anaphoric nature of AGR in Japanese (cf. Boer 1989). Our LF-analysis of the LD-binding of zibun will provide not only a new approach to LD-anaphors but also a refinement of a predicate and that the true reflexivizer

Manuela Ambar (University of Lisbon)
Marie-Thérèse Vinet (University of Sherbrooke)
Verbal selection, functional categories and control in Haitian creole

The purpose of this paper is to offer a unified treatment for the distribution of you and control phenomena in sentential complements of declarative-epistemic, volitional and factual verbs in HC. Our analysis is based on the distribution of indicative, subjunctive, infinitival and control in the same sentential complements in Portuguese, as developed in Amber 1992, Amber & Vinet 1993. We illustrate how the verbal selection of a sentential tense feature and BT can play an important role over control phenomena — bearing on obligatory and non-obligatory coreference vs. disjoint reference — of embedded subjects with immediately subordinate subjects. The literature on this research topic has mainly focused on its attention on grammatical relationships present a subjunctive complementation. Disinflected languages, like HC, have rather been poorly studied from this point of view. We claim that the apparent diversity observed in this area between the two grammars depends on the interaction of the following factors: i) selection properties ii) the relation that functional heads (T and AGR) establish with the positions they are L-related to and checking of morphological features of lexical items (as in Chomsky 1992) iii) sentence structure and iv) Binding Theory.

Nancy Mae Antrim (University of Southern California)
On the definiteness of possessives in Romance

This paper builds on the insights revealed in Giorgi and Lombari (1991), Zentner and Franker (1987) and Tremblay (1993) on the nature of the possessive in Romance. It proposes that possessive pronouns are both adjectival and pronominal; and as such are marked +DEF and as such do not require licensing. Thus, the definiteness of the article with a possessive in Spanish and French becomes redundant, since the article would mark the definiteness of the already +DEF possessive.

Jacques Arens (University of Amsterdam)
The syntax of the Saramaka Maroons

This paper will discuss some syntactic characteristics of the language. It begins with an account of the grammar of the Saramaka Maroons, the earliest known native documents for Saramaka and, or any Suriname creole. The syntactic constructions to be discussed include serial verb constructions (SVCs) and subordination. The only types of SVC that occur in these letters are the directional SVCs and the active/benefactive SVC, which are also marked +DEF. The first types to emerge in Saramaka are subject-object clauses and function clauses. Our paper focuses on the case of the postposed

Julie Auger (Indiana University)
A morphological approach to subject-clitic inversion in Romance

Miller & Sag 1993 argued for a morphological rather than syntactic treatment of object clitics in clitic climbing constructions in Romance. This paper looks at another Romance clitic construction, namely subject-clitic inversion (SCI) — see (1) below — and argues that a similar conclusion must be reached concerning subject clitics. The widespread application according to which only syntax can move elements, forcing a syntactic analysis of most Romance clitics (cf., e.g., Haiman 1991 and di Sculpo 1990), is thus called into question here.

(1) Vien-ta 0? "come-you" "Are you coming?"

Haiman 1991 claims that the absence of (1) in Colloquial French (CF) is interpreted as the sign that CF subject clitics have lost all syntactic relevance and must be analyzed as affixal agreement markers. While this condition is correct, the premise upon which it is based is wrong. SCI is used with second person subjects in CF (Covenee 1995 & Sicard 1992). Instead of rejecting the affixal analysis, I suggest that SCI in some Romance dialects is better handled by morphological processes than by syntactic rules. Arguments supporting this position will be discussed: (i) in some dialects of French, application of SCI is restricted to a small number of forms, (ii) in Picard and in Franco-Provençal, the form of the postverbal pronoun differs from that of the preverbal one, and no phonological rule can derive this alternation, and (iii) the postposed clitic replaces the verbal ending -er in Norman French. Implications for object clitics will also be pointed out.
Partly following the criteria of Zwicky & Pullum 1983 for distinguishing clitics from affixes, numerous analysts have recently argued for the assignment of affixal status to the so-called "pronominal clitics" in Romance verb-forms like French je le donne 'I give it to you' and equivalent Spanish te lo doy 'you give it to me,' both meaning 'I give it to you' (cf. the respective surveys in Auger 1993 and Rivera-Castillo 1993). But there have as yet been relatively few concrete proposals which specify for the elements in question the details of such a morphological (rather than syntactic) treatment. In the current paper, we present a novel and explicit set of rules which account for both the simple and the complex forms in a substantial portion of the verbal systems in French and Spanish. Our analysis adopts an approach of the (Extended) Word-and-Paradigm type advocated by Anderson's 1992 A-Morphous Morphology, and we adduce evidence showing that this processing treatment can avoid several problems concerning accounts couched within frameworks which treat morphemes as things (e.g., templatic approaches making use of position-classes, as well as analyses where morphemes are (sub)lexical items organized according to their subcategorization restrictions). Finally, we discuss the support provided by these data for the claim that morphology is not subject to the same Condition which governs phonology. For all these issues, we make frequent reference to non-prescriptive forms whose commonness is validated by sociolinguistic corpus-studies.

J-Marc Authier (University of Ottawa)
Lisa Reed (University of Ottawa)
A French pronominal subject to Condition C

How can one distinguish between the three basic types of expressions which fall under the Binding Theory? Both semantic and syntactic criteria seem irrelevant. For example, in regards to the latter, the coreference properties of so-called French "demonstrative gc" (a nominal element restricted to the subject position of raising constructions) are subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Paul said that Pierre disait que c'est un genie.

Paul heard that Peter said that he was a genius.

The evidence suggests that the reference of gc is constrained by Condition C, which makes gc a member of the set of R-expressions. However, if we consider the syntactic behavior of gc, we notice that gc patterns with personal pronouns rather than with full NPs, which suggests that gc is syntactically a pronoun. Thus, it would appear that we are left with no way of determining which expressions of a language should obey which principle of the Binding Theory. However, one obvious difference between so-called personal pronouns like elle and the pronominal gc is that while personal pronouns take forms corresponding to every number/person combination, the pronominal gc is restricted to third person. This restriction on gc is what we believe to be the key to identifying R-expressions. That is, we will suggest that the following defines the term "R-expression":

(2) gc is an R-expression iff it is part of an inflectional paradigm restricted to third person.

Sergey Avrutin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
William Phillip (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)
Quantification in agrammatic aphasia

In this study, we examine the comprehension of quantificational sentences by three agrammatic (Broca's aphasics). We suggest that, due to processing difficulties, aphasics resolve to a more parsimonious resolution, namely quantification over events. This results in a pattern of responses different from normal control subjects in a systematic way. We provide a psycholinguistic model that shows why such a quantification is less resource-consuming. We also show that when patients are presented with sentences where the event variable is suppressed, their performance improves significantly, which is consistent with our analyses. Finally, we provide an explanation why this pattern of responses parallels exactly the pattern observed in preschool children and tired adults.

Julie Auger (Indiana University)
Richard D. Janda (University of Chicago)
Clitics as affixes and the process morphology of Romance verbs

In this study, we examine the comprehension of quantificational sentences and the psycholinguistic model that shows why such a quantification is less common. Finally, we provide an explanation why this pattern of responses parallels exactly the pattern observed in preschool children and tired adults.
Andrew Barss (University of Arizona)
D. Terence Langendoen (University of Arizona)
Reference and reciprocity

This paper proposes a modification of the analysis of reciprocity in Heln, Lesnik and Way (1991), in which the range argument of other in each other is taken to be an A*-anaphor, rather than an A-anaphor. This accounts for the fact that the antecedent of the reciprocal phrase is focused, as in Only God and Lucifer pity each other, two interpretations are possible, one in which no other pair pity each other, and the other in which no other pair has the property that one pities them from the other Lucifer. In this regard, reciprocals pattern like simple pronouns (cf. Only Mary pities her son which is ambiguous in the same way) rather than reflexives (cf. Only Zatan pities himself, which is unambiguous). Our account also explains the absence of the ambiguity when the focusing element does not form a constituent with the focused element (cf. I only believe Mary pities her son; I only believe God and Lucifer pity each other).

Jill Beckman (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

Fill er up: An optimality theory of Shona height harmony

In this paper, I provide an Optimality Theory (McCarthy and Prince 1993, Prince and Smolensky 1993) analysis of Shona height harmony in Shona (Bantu). Rather than invoking derivational rules postulated by the OT theory, this analysis relies on ranked, violable constraints which govern feature distribution and association. Shona height harmony may be accounted for by invoking constraints which are independently motivated in the prosodic phonology literature (ALI0N, FILL) as well as constraints on feature specification and licensing.

In Shona, there is a three-way contrast among high, mid and low vowels, with mid vowels occurring underlyingly only in stem-initial syllables. Underlying low-vowel harmonize in height with a preceding mid vowel: only vowels in initial syllables carry an underlying specification for [high] in Shona. The restriction of underlying [-high] specifications to stem-initial position results from a constraint, ALIGN 1= 1, which requires that any [+high] specification be aligned with the left edge of the stem. "Spreading" of [-high] to subsequent vowels is achieved via FILL PL(ACE), which requires that segments have a PL(ACE) specification. FILL PL(ACE) outranks *SPREAD, meaning that a representation with multiply linked [-high] is more optimal than one with a singly linked specification, even though the addition of association lines carries some cost (Hediger 1993).

The current analysis marks an interesting foray into Optimality Theoretic analyses of segmental phonological processes, as well as suggesting interactions between feature underspecification and FILL constraints.

Heike Behrens (Max Planck Institute)
The acquisition of present tense: A semantic problem?

Based on the analysis of longitudinal data of seven German children between ages 1;9 and 4;0, this paper investigates the semantics underlying the acquisition of present tense. German children start out with tenseless infinitives. Subsequently, present tense and infinitives coexist for a period of almost two years. It has been assumed that the contrast between nonfinite and finite forms expresses a semantic contrast such that infinitives encode modality (intention, desire), i.e., future reference, and that present tense forms encode simultaneous reference. This finding could not be corroborated. Instead, the children used infinitives and present tense in the same set of functions. Hence, the data do not support the principle of contrast (Clark 1988), which predicts that children use different forms to express different meanings. The children's sensitivity to the form-function patterns of the input language becomes obvious in their use of present tense for both simultaneous and future reference, as appropriate in the target language. Consequently, there is no restructuring of the initial semantic system because of a very narrow use of present tense that was implied by the contrast hypothesis. On a theoretical level, the course of development can be described as one from morphologically unmarked to morphologically marked temporal reference.

Andrew Bekš (University of Tsukuba)

Pragmatics of Japanese anaphoric reference: Kono and sona in a wider paradigm

Previously the Japanese demonstratives KONO 'this' and SONO 'that' were analyzed exclusively within the RO-, SO-, A- paradigm. I reexamine the pragmatics of their anaphoric reference within a wider paradigm that also includes ellipses of NPs and NPs unmodified by KONO or SONO, using Givon's notions of TOPIC CONTINUITY (TC) and REFERENTIAL DISTANCE (RD). This study also presents a methodology for paradigmatic studies of anaphoric reference using experimental data.

A paraphrase task was used to elicit texts from 45 participants. The analysis is based on the RDs for the NPs in the elicited texts, referring to the major topic entities of the original text. These RDs were: 1) unmodified by KONO or SONO, 2) elided, 3) modified by KONO, or 4) modified by SONO.

Distribution of these four forms over RDs and in topic chains indicated that: 1) KONO+NP and unmodified NP are opposed to (SONO)+NP and ELLIPSIS and are associated with longer RDs and (re-)introduction of topic entities. 2) ELLIPSIS is associated with short RD and with strongly accessible topics in long topic chains. 3) (SONO)+NP is associated strongly with short RD, and it marks less accessible topics within the short RD range, and is opposed to ELLIPSIS in this respect.

Vladimir Belikov (Institute of Oriental Studies-Moscow)

Word order in Russenorsk

Russenorsk (RN) is a trade pidgin used in 19th-early 20th century in the easternmost part of Northern Norway for barter between Russians and Norwegians. Six texts from Olaf Broch's collection (Russenorsk tekstmateriale, Mål og innen, Heft 4, 1930) were analyzed. (S)V0 order predominates in one text (the only one written down by a Russian), but nevertheless, the total ratio of (S)V0 to (S)VO sentences is 20:14. The most usual composition of a sentence with a transitive verb as its predicate is: SUBJECT+to+TIME/PLACE+to+DAT. OBJECT+DELF. OBJECT+TR. VERB. Verbs of motion, like transitive verbs, often also occupy the final position in a sentence with the destination phrase (marked by po) placed before them.

In Russenorsk, the negator precedes the verb, but can be separated from it by subject and object constituents. Kor ja like po moja molka klad. 'Why haven't you brought flour for me?' (lit.: you not in that flour bring). The same syntax is not uncommon in Finnish, cf. the Finnish translations of the Russenorsk example: Miksi et minulle juhoko tuotat? (lit.: why NEG:2sg:pres.ฅorne flour bring). Presumably the grammatical features contrary to those not found in Indo-European languages may be the heritage of some Finnic-Russian or Fenn-Sudanavian medieval pidgin.

Ruth A. Berman (Tel Aviv University)

Narrative theory and narrative development

An analysis of children's storytelling abilities is proposed which derives from two independently motivated models, one of narrative structure and the other of language development. The data are texts produced by Hebrew-speaking children aged 3 to 9 years compared with adults in three narrative settings: a personal experience, a pictured storybook, and a film without words. The texts are analyzed to determine how tellers and listeners process and interpret the input language and how they organize discourse to meet particular narrative functions—e.g., scene-setting. The ways that speakers organize discourse to meet particular narrative functions—e.g., scene-setting. Two lines of development are identified. Knowledge of narrative structure develops linearly, from isolated event to local temporal chaining, to local causal relations and eventually global action structures, and each successive level entails the next. Knowledge of storytelling develops in a partially U-shaped curve, with performance at the early phase superficially sharing features of dialect ability, and an apparent dip in the middle in such areas as task control, expressions of affect, and linguistic forms.

(SAT MORN: Fairfax)

(SUN MORN: Constitutions)

(SAT MORN: Fairfax)

(SUN MORN: Independence)
Romance elliptical nominal constructions may be formed with the definite article plus a descriptive adjective (1) or with an indefinite plus adjective (2): (1) Sp: el pequeño (2) Sp: uno pequeño Ca: el petit Fr: un petit a small (one)

I begin the talk by providing several arguments against equating (1) and (2). I will argue, instead, that although the construction in (2) may conform to the standard case of D taking a (null) NP complement, the construction in (1) is to be related to the predicative AP structure assumed in Chomsky (1992), following Stowell (1983) and others.

Specifically, I propose that the definite article in Romance languages like Spanish and Catalan may take AP as a complement, turning a predicative AP into an argument. The SpecAP position in an example like (1) is occupied by pro. I attribute the relative absence of (1) in standard Italian to a difference in its definite article, which I claim does not take AP as a possible complement.

If [DAP] is an argument, then the construction in (1) should be barred as a clause complement of a verb like considerar (‘consider’). This is exactly what we find. The construction in (2), on the other hand, does appear in SC contexts, supporting the distinction made between (1) and (2), as well as the structure proposed for (1).

In the present paper we turn our attention to pidgin/creole features in literary and nonliterary representations of non-European Cape Dutch from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Of special productive value are twentieth-century corpora of nonstandard Afrikaans, in particular, inform our evaluation of the written evidence that has come down to us from the previous centuries.

In the present paper we attempt no more than a sketch of what will require far more detailed study. We argue that it is possible to metaplace out of Afrikaans those elements that belonged to the former Cape Dutch pidgin/creole. Den Besten (1987, 1988) has marshalled the evidence from the seventeenth century and first half of the eighteenth century. In the present paper we turn our attention to pidgin/creole features in literary and nonliterary representations of non-European Cape Dutch from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Of special productive value are twentieth-century corpora of nonstandard Afrikaans, in particular, inform our evaluation of the written evidence that has come down to us from the previous centuries.

Anne Bertram (Northwestern University)
A quantitative analysis of transitive phrasal verbs
A perennial problem in the discussion of transitive phrasal verbs is what factors govern whether the direct object precedes or follows the particle. Formal approaches consider the following factors to be crucial: 1) direct objects type (pronoun or NP); 2) direct object length or complexity; 3) level of stress on the direct object and the particle. In contrast, functional approaches consider the timing and Contrary to Schuetze-Coburn et al. (1981), resulting declination units are not merely physiological breath groups, but also coherent semantic units. Narrators use both prosodic cues and discourse markers to signal major and minor transitions in their stories.

Lucia Boniotti (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
"La lengua comparsa del imperio": Revision of a topic

this paper addresses the intellectual disposition of sixteenth century Spaniards toward language and linguistic acquisition in regard to both native tongues and Western languages in America. The choice between Castillian and the Indians’ own native tongues as the appropriate vehicle for their Christianisation became a central dilemma in the dissemination of Spain’s mission in the New World. This debate is symptomatic of the fact that “the struggle for political and cultural control was also, at a crucial level, a struggle for linguistic supremacy” (Papen 1993:118). I will show how, at both ends of such debate, the interlocutors derived their linguistic arguments in defense or depiction of the usage of Castilian in America from the other numerous debate of Spanish Renaissance linguistic reflection: that of the status and prestige of Castillian, in the Peninsula, over Latin and Italian.

Betty J. Birner (University of Pennsylvania)
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)
Definiteness, uniqueness, and speaker intent
Felicitous use of the definite article has been argued to require the referent of the NP to be either familiar in the discourse (e.g. Hein 1982, Green 1989) or uniquely identifiable (e.g. Clark & Marshall 1981, Kadmon 1990, Hawkins 1991, Gundel et al. 1993, Roberts 1993). However, a unique but unfamiliar entity may be felicitously referred to with the (1a), as may a familiar but non-unique entity (1b): (1a) It’s a book makes the claim that syntactic structure is epiphenomenal. b. [in a room with three windows] It’s hot here. Somebody open the window.

Unique identifiability is sufficient but not necessary for felicitous use of the; however, when the referent is not uniquely identifiable it must be undifferentiated and undifferentiable in context (cf. Kadmon 1990). These cases include undifferentiable mass or plural NPs (e.g. Hand me the salt) and singular NPs which are not relevantly differentiable (e.g. Open the window). Given that felicity is dependent on relevance, increasing relevance decreases acceptability: (2) [where the room in question has three windows] As a test of your physical dexterity, Chris, you must enter the second room on the left # and try to open the window.

Thus, the speaker’s (s)ferred goal is crucially relevant to evaluating the felicity of the definite, and a purely semantic account of the meaning of the definite article is insufficient to fully account for its distribution in discourse.
Heather Bortfeld (State University of New York-Stony Brook)
Susan E. Brennan (State University of New York-Stony Brook)
Lexical choice and vocabulary acquisition during conversations between native and non-native speakers

We examined lexical choice and vocabulary acquisition by non-native speakers in conversations with native speakers. Subjects did a referential communication task, where they matched pictures of common objects six times. Native speakers were paired with either non-native or native speakers. Vocabulary acquisition by non-native speakers was measured by having them name the objects before and after the communication task. We found similar amounts of lexical entrainment with native speakers. Subjects did a referential communication task Zeljko Borkovic (University of Connecticut/Haskins Laboratories)
On the categorial status of null operator relatives and its theoretical implications

In this paper I provide evidence that null operator relative clauses are not introduced by the complementizer that are IPs and explore theoretical implications of the IP status of relative clauses in question. I argue that the IP status of the construction in question is forced by the Principles of Economy of Representation. I provide evidence that finite propositional complements not introduced by that are also IPs and give a uniform account of the IP status of that-less null operator relatives and that-less propositional complements.

Melissa Bowerman (Max Planck Institute)
Soonja Choi (San Diego State University)
Linguistic and nonlinguistic determinants of spatial semantic development: A cross-linguistic study of English, Korean, and Dutch

Spatial semantic categories differ across languages, e.g., the familiar cut between containment (ip) and support (gp) is not universal. In previous research based on spontaneous speech data, we found that learners of English and Korean show a productive grasp of certain language-specific categories by as early as 17-20 months (Choi & Bowerman, *Cognition*, 1991). The present study tests and extends these findings in a three-way cross-linguistic elicited production experiment with children learning English, Korean, and Dutch, age 2;0 to 3;6, and adults. In a play-like setting, speakers were encouraged to describe a standardized set of familiar and novel topological spatial actions that are categorized differently in the three languages (e.g., cassette IN/OF case, ring ON/OFF pole, suction book ON/OFF wall, Bristle Blocks TOGETHER/ APART). Children of all age groups, including the youngest (2;0-2;6), extended words according to language-specific patterns. Within each language, learners made certain characteristic errors, however, which demonstrate that their knowledge was productive and also suggests that spatial semantic learning involves a complex interaction between the categories of the input language and learners' own nonlinguistic spatial sensitivities.

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Virginia Brennan (Swarthmore College)
Types of English modal auxiliaries

This paper treats English modal auxiliary verbs, allowing them sufficient flexibility in type to account for traditionally recognized differences among epistemic, root and quantificational interpretations. On the analysis given here, modal expressions are dyadic operators, combining with a pair of any of the following: (a) propositions, (b) property expressions, or (c) open formulae (from new propositions or property expression). The first member of the pair corresponds to Kratzer's (1981) modal base; this argument, derived from contextually supplied information, is used to fix the accessibility relation. The second member of the pair is the scope of the modal verb. Typically, the type of the modal base and the type of the modal verb's scope always correspond.

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Chris Brockett (University of Washington)
Topic focus, and the proportion problem: Japanese evidence

This paper considers the role of topic and focus in the interpretation of 'donkey' and related sentences in Japanese. By building these discourse notions into the semantics along lines proposed by Parfet (1991) it appears possible to obviate the proportion problem, where the non-selective binding of Heim (1982) predicts implausible conclusions. In matrix contexts, a well-formed [Japanese donkey sentence requires the subject of the antecedent clause to be marked for topicality by us, and located outside the conditional clause, a nominative subject being assigned an exhaustive-listing focus. When Japanese donkey sentences are mapped to semantic representations that incorporate these facts, the NPs corresponding to the subjects of the conditional clauses are outside the clauses, either as the nuclear scope or a superior projecting. In the resulting configurations, the proportion problem does not arise under adverbials of quantification such as daisai 'mostly' and horondo 'almost entirely.' A semantics that takes the notions of topic and focus may permit us to preserve Heim's original hypothesis concerning the status of indefinites.
cognitively and neurally distinct system whose symbolic rules by_sstmb struct from people mouse-mice, blow-blew) grammar might be distinct from those responsible for lexical memory. To grammatical Hilary People producing A contrast by second language learners whose L1's do not contrast Task, which measures the subject's ability to indicate that the acquisition of a non-native contrast is constrained by the learner's L1: Japanese reflect subtle phonological properties of their respective native contrast, he or she will unable to Discriminate ~/from Ll phonemsc contrast. (We~ker 1984) is a universal role of (UG) are privative language• marking (aapirated (aap)\] and Ito 1989, Cho 1990, Lombardi 1992). This paper investigates the potential of language shows both systemic and sociolinguistic forces and resolutions, but with important (SAT MORN: Gardon) the role of the L1 grammar in the L2 acquisition of segmental structure Acquisition of segmental structure in first language acquisition isaccomplished by the interaction of Universal Grammar (UG) and the learner's detection of phonemic contrasts in the input (Jakobson, 1944; Rice & Avery, 1991; Brown & Matthews, 1992). This paper investigates the acquisition of the English /l/ contrast by second language learners whose L1's do not contrast these two segments phonemically. It is proposed that the observed decline in infants' ability to acoustically discriminate certain non-native contrasts (Wexler & Tors, 1984) is a direct result of the construction of phonological representations. This proposal predicts that if a learner's L1 grammar lacks the phonological structure that differentiates a particular non-native contrast, he or she will be unable to acquire the novel segmental representations. In order to evaluate these predictions, Chinese and Japanese subjects completed an AX Discrimination Task, which measures the subject's ability to perceive the /k/ contrast acoustically, and a Picture Selection Task, which measures the subject's ability to discriminate the two segments phonologically. The results indicate that the acquisition of a non-native contrast is constrained by the learner's L1: Japanese speakers are unable to discriminate /l/ from /l/, either acoustically or phonologically, although Chinese speakers perform both tasks with native-like accuracy. The differential performance of these two language groups is shown to reflect subtle phonological properties of their respective L1's. The findings of this study demonstrate that a speaker's L1 grammar may actually impede the operation of UG, preventing the L2 learner from acquiring a non-native phonemic contrast.
Dasi Byrd (University of California-Los Angeles)

Rate and reduction in consonant sequences

Which aspects of articulation are varied as speech rate increases? The duration of each component of a sequence might simply be shortened, perhaps causing a parallel reduction in the magnitude of the articulation. However, phonologists have also suggested that in the relative overlap of units yields the overall faster rate. This paper compares these two mechanisms, which need not be exclusive, for talking faster. It also considers whether the component unit's place and manner of articulation are in which speech rate is increased. Four sequences spanning word boundaries, bigram, digram, trigram, and fgram, were produced by five talkers at a variety of rates and were recorded using electroglottography. (A video tape of computer generated S-D displays of the palatal contact data will be shown.) Individual consonant duration, temporal overlap relative to C1, and maximum lingual-palatal contact for each consonant were evaluated with respect to speaking rate. The results evidenced both mechanisms of faster speech—individual consonants shortened in duration and a relatively linear increase occurred in the overlap of the articulations. The sequences, however, did not behave identically. Rate had only a minimal effect on digram, which was almost completely overlapped at all rates. Spatial reductions were the least consistent consonant of fast speech, being found only for a subset of the fast articulations, namely, codas, coronals. Coda d reduced most, coda s, and on-set coronals and g not at all. The different behavior of coronal seq vs. labiato and palatal seq vs. codas argues against theories of speech production treating all coronals identically. This paper, then, demonstrates that talking faster means decreasing articulatory durations and increasing the overlap between successive articulations. At the same time, it shows that how we adjust our speech rates depends on linguistic factors, both featural and prosodic.

Helen Smith Cairns (Queens College-City University of New York)
Dana Mc Daniel (University of Southern Maine)
Dahlia Konstantyn (Queens College-City University of New York)
Jennifer Ryan Hsu (William Paterson College)

The SVC: a case study of reference in phraseology or pragmatics?

This paper reports a study of 37 children between the ages of 4½ and 6½. It investigated an interesting phenomenon we have discovered in previous research, which we have called the Pronoun Coreference Requirement (PCR). Children who have the PCR required the pronoun in a sentence like (1), just as they require PRO to be controlled in sentences like (2). (Children who allow coreference free syntax, PCR do not occur in sentences like (3).) Our study was designed to determine whether the PCR is attributable to a grammatical principle or pragmatic preference. We presented sentences like (1) and (2), as well as (3), in either a non-biasing context or following a story that biased reference of the pronoun element to a character external to the sentence. Children with (as opposed to those without) the PCR allowed outside reference rarely, with no difference between PRO and overt pronouns. We argue that these data confirm the hypothesis that the PCR is a grammatical phenomenon.

(1) Grover hugged Bert before he jumped over the fence.
(2) Grover hugged Bert before PRO jumping over the fence.
(3) Grover told Bert that he's gonna jump over the fence.

Andrew Carnie (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Complex nominal predicates and head movement in Modern Irish

I will argue that complex phrasal nominal predicates are allowed under head movement in Modern Irish. VSO is assumed to follow from the head movement of the V to some functional category higher than that subject. Irish shows an additional construction, where there is no verb and a nominal predicate appears in initial position. Paralleling the sentences with verbs, these nominals appear to have raised to the highest position. This is consistent with the fact these predicates are marked with a tense cluster (T). The problem with such sentences, however, arises when the predicate is complex

I.e. (an-), (the verb which the paper is going to say) Phrasal categories are not supposed to undergo head movement. I claim that the appearance of complex nominal predicates in positions in this head movement position is accounted for if nominal predicates incorporate into their Determiner head which then in turn undergoes head movement. Evidence for this proposal comes from extraction phenomena. An element that has undergone incorporation should not allow extraction of any subconstituent. Under certain conditions Irish allows ECP or Island violations (McCloskey 1989). This is not true of incorporated nominal predicates where extraction is not allowed. This argues that the predicate nominal is not an argument position, and following the analysis above, has undergone incorporation.

G. Tucker Childs (University of the Witwatersrand)

As a syntactic and language shift

Vowels and glides are also suggested that a change simply a relatively linear increase occurred in the overlap of the coronals.

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Huy-im Chai (Stanford University)

The V-V combination in Korean: A complex predicate composed in syntax

I examine the structural and argument-taking properties of a complex predicate construction in Korean (main verb-head verb, e.g., ilk-ipo 'read try'), and show that it has a dual characteristic, i.e., it behaves sometimes as a single predicate, but in other cases, as two separate syntactic entities: a composed predicate like manual-e crea (-transitive)+give takes two non-subject arguments like a normal ditransitive verb, and also patterns together both as a 'double accusative' constructions; a light verb can take a conjoined VP or IP as its structural complement in a coordinate structure, which shows the component verbs' structural separability.

This dual characteristic of the construction challenges any uniform analysis, which views it either as a uniquely 'local' unit (Cho 1988), as a purely 'syntactic' combination (Yoon 1993), or an intermediate Xo category (Ha 1993). It can be accounted for by allowing a systematic mismatch at different levels of representation, i.e., the component structure and the constituent structure (Bresnan 1989). I propose that this verb+construction, like the Romance 'restructuring' verbs (Rosen 1989, Allen 1993), or the South Asian verbal alternations (Chung 1993), are complex predicates which have composed argument structures at the argument structure level. But at the constituent structure or S-structure level, the components are syntactically independent. This account not only captures the valence change in the merged predicate and the coordination fact, but can related phenomena such as the negative verb adverb as 'not' and the 'plural copying' in this process.

The presence of this construction, along with other complex predicates of various languages, confirms the existence of argument structure and of a many-to-one mapping from it to surface syntax.
The different stages in the development of this variety. Some relative structures combine retentions from the very early stages of creole with patterns borrowed later from standard English. At the same time, there has been some innovation. All this is examined in the context of the interaction between focusing and relativization which is still very evident in the use of relative clauses.

A focus of recent SLI research has been to characterize the grammatical deficits of SLI children in linguistic terms. According to the approach developed in our project, many of the grammatical problems of SLI children involve an impairment of grammatical agreement, i.e. the process by which two phrase-structure elements are coindexed with respect to some grammatical feature such as PERSON or NUMBER. Results from two recent studies of our project support the missing agreement hypothesis. On the basis of longitudinal data from 19 German-speaking subjects, we will show that SLI children typically do not acquire subject-verb agreement (SVA), whereas the same children acquire the complete system of participial inflection, indicating selective disruptions in their inflectional systems. The second study is a therapy experiment designed to teach the SVA affixes to four German-speaking SLI children over a period of extensive training. We report on those SLI children who acquired the agreement paradigm in the course of the therapy also had the syntactic rule of generalized Verb-Second, with a short delay after the acquisition of agreement. This finding supports the missing agreement hypothesis and suggests that head movement is unimpaired in SLI.

Evolution has left the modern human with a supralaryngeal airway which is qualitatively different from that of non-human airways as a vocalic constriction is varied. My results suggest that the nature of the acoustic stability in the human airway which are conspicuously larger than those of a non-human airway. For the low front/back vowel, my results suggest that the acoustic output that a human could generate is qualitatively different from those that other animals can produce. However, no satisfactory account of the contrast for low vowels, though without any increase in areas of formant stability.

The constructions are not problematic for analyses involving structure sharing, as I will demonstrate by providing an analysis of the contractions using Lexical Functional Grammar's functional control. In functional control, the controller and controlled have the same functional structure, and hence only one of them can be realized as an NP. In addition, if there is only one NP, then there is no question of a controlled R expression not being free. Structure sharing, then, and not empty categories, seems to be appropriate for control in DS.
Kim Darnell (Ohio State University)

The influence of orthographic familiarity on the processing of nouns in Japanese

We investigated the role of orthographic familiarity in the processing of Japanese nouns by comparing the reading times of words that were kanji dominant (the kanji form is preferred by native speakers), kana dominant (the kana form is preferred), and orthographically neutral (both forms are acceptable). In a phrase-by-phrase repetition paradigm, the word was presented in its orthographically familiar orthography. In the neutral condition, there was no difference between the reading times for kanji and kana. This evidence supports our hypothesis that the orthographic dominance of a word in a kana-kana context is not only dependent on the words of members of American cultures (expressed in texts in their traditional languages). The foregrounding of texts stands alongside the relative grammaticality of categories as a core theoretical position of the Bialistok school. The consequence of this position, in practice, has been an ongoing instance in which those American Indians who share the anthropologist's fondness for what Western culture calls philosophy are truly “coeval” (Fabian 1983) with the anthropologist as philosopher. Although the political implications of this position have emerged relatively recently, the position itself was clearly articulated by Paul Rezin in 1927 in “Primitive Man as Philosopher.” This paper will trace the core argument as above.

Deborah S. Dayton (York University)

The geometry of voice-quality-contrasting pitch register systems

This paper contributes to current research on the structure and distribution of features of the laryngeal node system advanced by McCarthy (1986) and others.

In this paper we argue that the [] on-glide functions as an onset-segment while the [] on-glide is an off-glide as part of the nucleus in tautosyllabic CVCV-sequences. The phonotactics of tautosyllabic CVW- and CVYW-sequences are different. Crucial to the observation is the fact that the [] in CVYW-sequences can follow a nasal consonant whereas [] in CWV-sequences cannot. Words like nudge and music are common while tautosyllabic CWV-sequences are nonexistent. The observation is relevant because English onsets cannot contain nasal-initial clusters. The fact that [] obeys this constraint while [] does not strongly argues for [], but not [], being an off-glide. However, the Pig Latin (PL) form for twin is [tuin] while cute is [yutke]. The different treatment of [] and [] in PL provides additional evidence for the onset analysis of [] and the nucleus analysis of [y]. Given that phonotactic constraints and PL do not treat the [] on-glide as an onset-segment, we posit that English has an underlying [diphong] [w]. We argue against McCarthy's y-insertion analysis of [y]-sequences by reiterating Borowsky's 1986 criticism of [] and by showing that the y-insertion analysis cannot account for the PL form of cute being [yutke] while tune is [yute].

Regina Darnell (University of Western Ontario)

Linguistic relativity, Americanisms, and primitive man as a philosopher

Anthropology as practiced in North America differs from its British and Continental counterparts primarily because of its emphasis on language, an emphasis which entails a specific and ideological definition of culture and an unavoidable dependence on the words of members of American cultures (expressed in texts in their traditional languages). The foregrounding of texts stands alongside the relative grammaticality of categories as a core theoretical position of the Bialistok school. The consequence of this position, in practice, has been an ongoing instance in which those American Indians who share the anthropologist's fondness for what Western culture calls philosophy are truly "coeval" (Fabian 1983) with the anthropologist as philosopher. Although the political implications of this position have emerged relatively recently, the position itself was clearly articulated by Paul Rezin in 1927 in "Primitive Man as Philosopher." This paper will trace the core argument as above.

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Stuart Davis (Indiana University)

Michael Hammond (University of Arizona)

The on-glide asymmetry in English syllable structure

In this paper we argue that the [w] on-glide functions as an onset-segment while the [y] on-glide functions as part of the nucleus in tautosyllabic CVW-sequences in standard American English. We account for this asymmetry by positing an underlying diphong [w] in [yutke] and argue against Halle & Mohanan's (HM) 1985 y-insertion analysis of [y]-sequences. The phonotactics of tautosyllabic CYW- and CVYW-sequences are different. Crucial to the observation is the fact that the [w] in CVYW-sequences can follow a nasal consonant whereas [y] in CWV-sequences cannot. Words like nudge and music are common while tautosyllabic CWV-sequences are nonexistent. The observation is relevant because English onsets cannot contain nasal-initial clusters. The fact that [w] obeys this constraint while [y] does not strongly argues for [w], but not [y], being an off-glide. However, the Pig Latin (PL) form for twin is [tuin] while cute is [yutke]. The different treatment of [w] and [y] in PL provides additional evidence for the onset analysis of [w] and the nucleus analysis of [y]. Given that phonotactic constraints and PL do not treat the [w] on-glide as an onset-segment, we posit that English has an underlying diphong [w]. We argue against HM's y-insertion analysis of [y]-sequences by reiterating Borowsky's 1986 criticism of [] and by showing that the y-insertion analysis cannot account for the PL form of cute being [yutke] while tune is [yute].
Paul D. Deane (University of Central Florida)
Prototype structure, polysemy, and the diachronic semantics of with, mid, and against
This paper will examine the diachronic semantics of the English prepositions with, mid, and against in the light of core meaning, unitary prototype, and lexical network models of word meaning. It will argue that their historical development is best explained by involving shifts in a unitary prototype in which polysemous senses appear if the new prototype motivates them, and disappear if it does not. In Old English, with meant 'against', and the extinct preposition mid meant 'with'. Against (OE orgy) could mean 'back', 'facing', or 'towards'. In the transition to Middle English against came to have the same range of senses that with had in Old English, while mid supplanted mid in all of its senses. In Early Modern English against shifted prototypes again, developing the meaning 'location in forcible contact with' which had hitherto been absent. When this happened, several Middle English senses, including 'towards', 'facing', and 'exposed to' dropped from use, while a new sense, 'visually blocking the view of', appeared. These shifts make sense if we interpret them as the consequences of shifts in prototype; they make less sense interpreted as alterations in a lexical network or a set of homonymous lexical items.

Michel DeGraff (University of Michigan)
Yves Dejean (Institute of Applied Linguistics-Haiti)
On Haitian creole's 'very strict' adjacency principle
Dejean (1992) observes that in Haitian Creole (HIC) a transitive verb and its direct object must be strictly adjacent. On the contrary, French (one of HIC's source languages) allows adverbs to intervene between transitive verbs and their objects. With respect to the position of the direct object, HIC seems more similar to English than to French, although adjacency between verb and object is even 'stricter' in HIC than in English, as shown, inter alia, by the distribution of locative and action-modifying adverbs in the two languages.
What are the underpinnings of what Dejean calls HIC's 'very strict adjacency principle'? We primarily explore a variety of data bearing on this 'principle' in IHC and we then try to explain these data within the principle-and-parameters framework. If time permits, we will also address the status of apparent violations to the 'very strict adjacency principle' by IHC/French bi-lingual speakers in (literary) texts.

Laurent P. Dekydtspotter (Cornell University)
Wh-cliticization: A syntacticsemantics interface account of multiple questions and in-situ wh
Chomsky (1992) argues that wh-movement is a reflex of morphological licensing. In multiple questions, an interpretive rule of absorption allows a single wh-quantifier to satisfy morphological requirements on all quantifiers (1) (cf. Higginsobin and May 1981).
(1) Who bought what?
I propose an analysis of wh-pronouns which eliminates the need for absorption. Wh-pronouns are licensed by movement to SpecC, but wh-pronouns can also cliticize onto the verb. LF movement of the pronoun from C ensures that wh-features are licensed by C. Hence in multiple questions each wh-expression is independently licensed (2).
(2) [CP Who; [C what [bought][,]] [p t v, [np n,]]]
Following Groenendijk and Stockhof (1982) I assume that the function of a wh-verb is to encode the Cope projection index dependent variables. (2) thus denotes the set of situations such that two individuals stand in the buy relation at the real world.

Linda DiDesidero (Northwestern University)
Frighten verbs: Agency and the nature of complex events
This paper draws on research in agenticity and in event structure to analyze the behavior of FRIGHTEN psychological verbs in agentic versus non-agentic environments. I propose that the real difference among FRIGHTEN verbs lies in the information in the event structure, particularly in the way in which the wh-events of action and reaction relate to one another. Only action-salient verbs may occur in agentic environments; reaction-salient verbs may not. The salience of subevents here examined can explain the behavior of some psych verbs which do not fit in proposed models of psych verb behavior.

Anna-Marie DiScuillo (University of Quebec-Montreal)
Prefixed as adjuncts
This paper explores the properties of prefixed in deverbal, denominal and deadjectival verbs found in French, challenging current views on derivational morphology. It is argued that the prefixes in expressions such as in ADORNER (to bring), PASSIF (to lead), DÉFAIRE (undo) and RAPPELER (to recall), APPRÉCIER (to appreciate), and PREJUDICER (to prejudge) are prepositional; they project an adjunct structure to a verbal projection. It is shown that the prefixes provide aspectual modification to the verbal projection to which they adjoin. Two levels of prefixes are distinguished: V2-level (e.g. in ADORNER), which modify some parameters of the event, and V1-level (de- and un-), which modify the event as a whole. The two are distinguished by ordering properties, ability to be repeated, and by semantic considerations. V2-adjuncts specify the orientation of the event denoted by the verb, without changing the nature of the event. With denominal verbs, the prefixes and the nouns combined are modifiers of a causative/inchoative verbal projection. With deadjectival verbs, the prefixes indicate the positive (sp) or the negative (sn) and of a scalar property (ADJ). The prefixes have a conceptual contribution to the projections to which they are a part. They shape the event denoted by the verbal projection in specifying its beginning point, its endpoint, its trajectory, polarity on a scale, etc. The contribution of the prefixes varies with the semantic dimension, spatial, temporal, measure, etc., of the verbal projection. Thus, the syntactic and semantic properties of these prefixes are distinct from those of category-changing suffixes.

Kees Doord (Max Planck Institute)
A discourse analysis of child English no
We present a discourse-analysis of the syntactic uses of no as they appear in the utterances of three English-speaking children (Adam, Eve, Peter). We argue that these children use 'no' neither as a suppletive alternative for 'not' as an auxiliary used in sentence negations, contra standard assumptions (Bloom 1991, Deprez and Pierce 1993). We argue that 'no' is used as a determiner, e.g. 'no pen', as in grammatical adult colloquial negations, or as a metalinguistic wh-frames (Horn 1989) exclamatory negation operator, e.g. 'No the sun shining' means 'I didn't say 'the sun is shining', not 'The sun isn't shining' and 'No eating that', means 'Like hell I'm eating that one'. We show that child English 'no' exhibits a completely different syntax and discourse semantics. This research illustrates the importance of carefully looking at discourse context when interpreting child language utterances.
The pragmatics of focus-association with only

A standard view is that there are grammatical rules that associate differences in meaning with differences in placement of focal accent in English sentences containing only, as in (1) and (2).

(1) John only gave a BOOK to Mary.
(2) John only gave a book to MANY PEOPLE.

I argue that this apparent difference in meaning is not associated by grammatical role with the difference in focal accent between (1) and (2), that (1) and (2) are actually ambiguous between these two readings, but that the semantics of only is such that in typical discourse contexts and out of context — the more obvious readings are precisely those generally assumed to be the sole readings of these sentences. Crucial evidence is provided by examples like (38) and (4B), in which the constituent semantically associated with only is not the element on which the focal accent falls.

(3) A: I hear that John only gave A BOOK to Mary.
B: True, but John only gave a book to MANY PEOPLE.

(4) A: Is it true that there is nobody that John only gave a book to?
B: No, John only gave a book in MARY, and John only gave a book to SALLY.

These examples follow the general pattern that the focal accent falls on the constituent representing an

 agreement marking

of the AH in terms of an

offocus-association with

development of

always

agreement

advancement' of

moving, progressing, having a good time, and protecting itself. It is no happenstance

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provided by examples like (38) and (4B), in which the constituent semantically associated with only is not the element on which the focal accent falls.

(3) A: I hear that John only gave a BOOK to Mary.
B: True, but John only gave a book to MANY PEOPLE.

(4) A: Is it true that there is nobody that John only gave a book to?
B: No, John only gave a book in MARY, and John only gave a book to SALLY.

These examples follow the general pattern that the focal accent falls on the constituent representing an

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provided by examples like (38) and (4B), in which the constituent semantically associated with only is not the element on which the focal accent falls.
This paper examines the sociolinguistic principles that account for the development of were regularization (e.g. I weren't there) as an alternative to the more common vernacular English use regular pattern (e.g. You was there). Principles essential to an understanding of this pattern involve grammaticalization, sallency, and symbolic social projection. A variation analysis of internal and external factors affecting were generalization for a quasi-isolated dialect community on the Outer Banks of North Carolina shows that earlier generations of speakers employed general were regular pattern whereas the present generation limits its use to negative forms. The pattern of change thus shows a morphologization of regularized weren't as a negative (e.g. I weren't but *I 'sere). weren't is also less socially marked and perceptually less influenced than the highly stigmatized was regularization. And ethnographic evidence indicates that this form is becoming significant as a symbolic indicator of island identity. The sociolinguistic interpretation of weren't regular pattern in Outer Banks Vernacular English shows how internal linguistic and sociolinguistic principles interact to account for the development of changing patterns of morphologization.

Alice Faber (Haskins Laboratories)
Mariana DiPolo (University of Utah)
Catherine T. Best (Haskins Laboratories/Wesleyan University)
The peripatetic history of ME weren't

The Great English Vowel Shift (GVS) is one of the most discussed sound changes in the history of any language, particularly in the English subfields of present-day interaction and the changes involved in the development of the ModScE vowel system pertain to ME weren't, we reexamined the history of *were, considering the demographic history of English and the insights provided by sociolinguistic studies of modern Creoles, alongside traditional orthographic and rhyme evidence. Before the GVS, the Late ME front vowel space was extremely crowded, containing short vowels *e, *a, *o, *u, and diphthongs *ai, *au, *au, *ou, and *e. Over the past c. 700 years, ME *were has participated in a series of near mergers of aspect and argument structure with ME see by the end of the 18thC. While there are British dialects in which *were coalesced with *are and *be, this did not happen in the standard. Rather, *were items appear right in time to date, and, in ModScE have / were, with some well-known exceptions. This transfer is generally attributed to the influence of other dialects in which *were has coalesced early with *are and had not approximated *are. However, comparison of 20thC regional speech forms recorded in the SED with the geographic sources of immigrants to London in the 16th-18th Cs provides no plausible source dialect without traces of an aren't structure.

Eduardo Faingold (State University of New York-Stony Brook)
The development of the article system in language acquisition, creolization, and history

This paper studies natural morphological processes in the development of the article system in first language acquisition, creolisation, and history, and examines these changes in the light of Nickerson's bioprogram. It reveals possible correspondences in the acquisition, creolisation, and history of the definite as well as the indefinite articles, with particular detail to Latin and the Romance languages, Spanish, and Portuguese-based creoles (Papiamentu, Pidgino, koles (Judoed-Ibero-Romance, and fusion (Kroen), with some reference to English, English-based creoles (Rastafarian), the classical languages (Latin, Greek, Arabic), and language change in progress (Finnish, Hebrew). Grammaticalization starts with the least marked structure (demonstrative pronouns, zero indefinite article), while more marked items (fully grammaticalized definite and indefinite articles) are the last to appear. These developmental processes are governed by a universal hierarchy of markedness that reflects natural morphological processes. First, demonstrative pronouns are grammaticalized as definite, while zero functions as the indefinite article. Finally, the first cardinal number is grammaticalized as the indefinite article.
The developments of the verbal system in child French

It is usually assumed that tense and agreement on verb forms in French child language are acquired independently. Following this scenario, the first finite verbs have only tense, agreement appearing later. I argue, however, that early uses of irregular verbs show that agreement is present on the finite verb in the early stages, in an unspecified form. A comparable pattern shows up in the development of Subject Clitics and auxiliaries expressing Tense. Initially they may be phonologically empty or have an unspecified form. Acquisition of paradigmatic specific forms entails their obligatory lexicalization. The default character of Agreement and Tense marking in Child Language supports the idea that the development of functional projections the verb moves to is dependent on features that need not be lexically specified from the beginning on.

Anne Fernald (Stanford University)
Infants' sensitivity to word order

Between 6-10 months infants become sensitive to certain features of the phonology of the ambient language. When do infants begin to show awareness of higher order regularities in the spoken language such as language-typical sound patterns associated with grammatical vs. ungrammatical word order? 36 10-month-old and 32 14-month-old infants were presented with Normal Word Order (NWO) and Scrambled Word Order (SWO) stimuli. The NWO and SWO versions of each stimulus sentence were pseudomixed in a mean F0, F0-max, F0-min, overall F0-contour shape, and duration. Infants were tested in an auditory preference procedure in which sound presentation was contingent on fixation of a central checkerboard. For 14-month-old infants, the mean looking/listening time on NWO trials was significantly longer than on SWO trials. For 10-month-old infants, however, there was no listening preference for speech with Normal Word Order over Scrambled Word Order. Although infants show early sensitivity to global phonological patterns of their language, awareness of language-typical sound patterns associated with word order develops more slowly and is not evident until the beginning of the second year. We will also discuss research in progress which explores the extent to which 14-month-old infants are able to detect less radical violations of normal word order, and investigates the cues which infants rely on to make this discrimination.

Theodore B. Fernald (University of California-Santa Cruz)
Interpreting reflexivatives

This paper argues against the standard view (cf. Carrié & Randall, 1992; Dowry, 1979; Goldberg, 1992; Hockstra, 1988, etc.) that transitive reflexivatives (e.g., Robin shot Kim dead) are derived from the lexical entries of transitive verbs and that intransitive reflexivatives (e.g., Pui laughed herself silly) are derived from entries for intransitives. Verbs which are obligatorily transitive can appear in the reflexive construction without the customary transitive reading (e.g., Robin shot himself free, Kim gazzled himself silly. The president's appointed himself daisy). I propose a lexical rule which removes the internal syntactic arguments from the input verb (following Jayaseelan, 1984), while maintaining the basic eventual description and its lexical entailments. The lexical rule adds the property of having an effect to the interpretation of the verb; everything else follows from this.
Sharon Flank (SRA Corporation)
Carol Van Es-Dykema (U.S. Department of Defense)
A generative approach to large-scale text understanding

We have developed a linguistically-based automated text understanding system for use in multiple languages and domains. Our system uses syntactic parsing, and relies on a phrase structure grammar to identify syntactic structures in the text. Each language has its own grammar, but the grammars share an X-bar-based structure (Jackendoff 1977, Speas 1990 and Roehrsteih 1991) and methods for determining determiners and semantic futility. Our implementation has advantages over both principle-based parsing (cf. Berwick 1987, Forg and Berwick 1989), in which one grammar serves multiple languages, and over ad-hoc grammar design, in which commonalities are ignored. We show how use of X-bar theory and language-independent semantic constraints facilitates grammar development. Our implementation includes innovative handling of (1) syntactic gaps, (2) logical structure alternations, and (3) conjunctions.

Glenn Frankenfield (University of Maine-Farmington)

Type-token ratios and discourse function

Examination of thirteen texts which vary substantially in their type-token ratios indicates that the rates at which authors repeat vocabulary within a text are a function of the differing goals of the discourse. Texts with a high rate of repetition focus on interpersonal goals and shared information, and tend to ignore foreground definite nouns such as proper names against a background of unbounded space such as statistics. Texts with a low rate tend to introduce new information and foreground punctual verbs against a background of unbounded space (mass nouns).

Steven Franks (Indiana University)
Linda Schwartz (Indiana University)

Nondistinctness, pseudo-agreement and binding

Burzio (1991) proposes a significant new characterization of the notions of 'anaphor', 'pronoun' and 'R-expression', based on their absolute and relative morphological content. We hypothesized that developmentally language impaired children who appear to rely on explicit declarative memory opposed to implicit procedural memory to learn language (Perris & Gopnik forthcoming) would have difficulty forming such compounds: word-initial voiceless obstruents become voiced when it is the second member of a compound (e.g., jiri + kasi - origina: jirikas). We compared the ability of developmentally language impaired children to form and manipulate pseudo-agreement, a lexical feature similar to anaphor-antecedent relations in the lexical present a cross-linguistic hierarchy of anaphor-antecedent relations based on the lexical present a grammar. We hypothesized that the lexical present a grammar. We hypothesized that the lexical present a feature of anaphor and show that a similar feature hierarchy may exist for impersonal expressions across languages.

Kristin M. Fredrickson (University of Michigan)

Linguistic form and institutional rationality: Judicial opinions from two legal systems

Institutional discourse analysis and genre analysis come together in this analysis of American and Swedish legal documents, which explores how and why differences in legal systems affect discourse structure. This study analyses the generic structures of judicial opinions from the United States and Sweden. The generic structure of the texts to be quite different, in terms of both the linear ordering of text parts and the proportion of each type. Pragmatic and cognitive analyses show that the American opinions are more oriented toward legal theory and argumentation whereas the Swedish texts center more on the practical world of the courtroom and the particular case being heard. The textual differences revealed in this large-scale, multi-faceted linguistic analysis can be traced back to differences in the jurisprudential philosophies and procedures in the American and Swedish legal systems, thus revealing how the institution is embedded in its texts.
Chip Gerfen (University of Arizona)
Cross-segmental opacity without line crossing: *The case of Coatzospan Mixtec*

This paper argues for the use of feature cooccurrence constraints to characterize phonological opacity across segments rather than simply within a particular segment in non-linear phonology. I focus on regressive nasal harmony in Coatzospan Mixtec (CM). In CM, regressive nasal nasalization marks the 2nd-person familiar (Pike and Small 1974). Of interest is the behavior of intervening consonants. Voiced consonants are transparent, as in *wet*‘-a→wet’ (1961–1991 supports two claims about the representation of English syllables and segments: (a) all word-final apical obstruents are extrametrical, even post-lexically, (b) any Place and Laryngeal are class nodes; other features link directly to or are part of roots. These patterns offer evidence that 1) d, s, z are extrametrical post-lexically. Some 340 rhymes (12%) in the corpus are perfect rhymes but for an extra t, d, r, z on one of the rhyming words. 5% of the rhymes differ by a single distinctive feature. C-features that differ in rhyme include place (3%) and voicing (0.5%); there are no (non-coronal) rhymes that differ in nasality, continuancy, etc. This is shown to apply against a matter node (Clements 1985) and support feature geometries that put only place and voicing features under class nodes (Sapir & McCawley 1966; McCarthy 1988; Clements 1990). Place and laryngeal nodes block place and laryngeal features from c-commanding the root. Assuming that features which c-command the root are most essential to phonological similarity yields a normal explanation of why only nasal features are overlooked in rhyme. The only vowel features that are overlooked in rhyme are hi and io, supporting Clements’ (1990) opinion but arguing against his claim that C-place dominates V-features.

George Giannakis (University of California-Los Angeles)
The system of the *Kurrahs* in Pali and its position in the history of linguistics

The term *kuraka* is used by Panini in a technical sense, meaning the capacity in which a thing can participate in the accomplishment of an action. Six different capacities are distinguished: *apakina, sampakina, kartha, adlakarna, karanam, karat*, which correspond roughly to the following notions-functions of modern linguistic synchrony, place, pause or goal, and agent, respectively. In modern terminology one could perhaps say that a *kuraka* stands for the deep or underlying relation of a NP to the VP, whereas *vibhati* (case form) is the representation of the *kuraka* in the surface structure, but there is no perfect one-to-one correspondence between the deep and the surface structures. The *kurakas* are semantic units subsuming various shades of meaning relations which are expressed by vibhati in actual sentences of the language. This system resembles in some ways modern theories of "Case Grammar," as proposed by Fillmore and others, but the differences between them, both in structure and functional relation, are substantial.

Orib Gnesser (University of California-Berkeley)
Why should an article turn into a preposition? Welsh predicative *yn*

Welsh predicative *yn* (Mae John yn ffyrywr = "John is (is) a student"), found nowhere else in Celtic and homophonous (arguably identical, but for mutation) to the Prep *yn* "in" synchronistically, plausibly derives diachronically from the Celtic definite article *sindos*. This remarkable categorial metaparadigm has been explained formally (Arey, Watkins, BSG 19) but heretofore never examined functionally. The particle does occur throughout Old Welsh (including Old Welsh) as an adverbializer; in either case, the oldest spellings have a t/d (OW int), arguing for a link to *sindos*. Now the original Celtic adverbial marker was surely Devote case (Old Irish); but when Brythonic lost case, *sindos* assimilated and itself was recasted as the adverbial marker; the predicative use, however, is explicitly indefinite, and in most of Celtic int was still "moored" to definiteness via its formal association with the article. Only in Welsh did a different article *yn* arise, allowing *yn* (< *ing*) to cut loose and "leaveout" in the sphere of the preposition *yn* "in"—a natural metanalysis for an adverbial/predicative particle functionally (Frisch and the spreading of harmonic [+nasal] across voiceless consonants. And finally, I argue that the use of the constraint IF [+NASAL] THEN NOT [-VOICE] (cf. Archangeli and Pulleyblank in press) as a constraint on the spreading of harmonic [+nasal] across voiceless segments in the language provides the simplest account for the data.

Judith A. Gierut (Indiana University)
Laryngeal-supralaryngeal cyclicity in acquisition

This paper reports an experimental evaluation of the principle of Laryngeal-Supralaryngeal Cyclicity in acquisition. In accounting for the emergence of phonemic distinctions, the principle predicts that acquisition of phonemic distinctions proceeds as a continuous cycle, with expansion of the inventory alternating between additions of laryngeal and supralaryngeal properties of the geometric representation (Gierut, 1963). Six children aged 3 to 5 years old) with restricted phonological inventories participated. Children were assigned to one of four experimental groups based on the substantive distinction to be taught, either laryngeal or supralaryngeal properties, and the cyclic phase of teaching relative to the existing sound system, either in or out of phase. Changes in the phonological inventory was monitored throughout and continued longitudinally for two months post-treatment. Distinct patterns of learning emerged such that children who were taught out of phase relative to their existing sound system demonstrated at least 2 repetitions of the bivalent cycle, with emergent distinctions diffuse throughout the lexicon. In contrast, children who were taught in phase did not advance in the cycle, but evidenced minimal change consistent with prior phases. The results further validate Laryngeal-Supralaryngeal Cyclicity as a principle of phonemic acquisition. Extensions of the principle will be considered to the acquisition of phonemic distinctions and historical sound change. [Supported by NIH DCO433, DCO469, DCO4007]

Chris Golston (Lexicon Naming, Inc.)
The geometry of rhyme

An analysis of 2,874 rhymes in Bob Dylan’s lyrics (1961–1991) supports two claims about the representation of English syllables and segments: (a) all word-final apical obstruents are extrametrical, even post-lexically, (b) any Place and Laryngeal are class nodes; other features link directly to or are part of roots. These patterns offer evidence that 1) d, s, z are extrametrical post-lexically. Some 340 rhymes (12%) in the corpus are perfect rhymes but for an extra t, d, r, z on one of the rhyming words. 5% of the rhymes differ by a single distinctive feature. C-features that differ in rhyme include place (3%) and voicing (0.5%); there are no (non-coronal) rhymes that differ in nasality, continuancy, etc. This is shown to apply against a matter node (Clements 1985) and support feature geometries that put only place and voicing features under class nodes (Sapir & McCawley 1966; McCarthy 1988; Clements 1990). Place and laryngeal nodes block place and laryngeal features from c-commanding the root. Assuming that features which c-command the root are most essential to phonological similarity yields a normal explanation of why only nasal features are overlooked in rhyme. The only vowel features that are overlooked in rhyme are hi and io, supporting Clements’ (1990) opinion but arguing against his claim that C-place dominates V-features.

Chris Golston (Lexicon Naming, Inc.)
Tomas Riald (Stockholm University)
Prosodic Metrics

We propose a theory of Prosodic Metrical which is *templates, binary, prosodic, and non-derivational*. Prosodic Metrics extends Prosodic Morphology and *specie Optimality Theory* to the realm of poetic meter. We analyze 38 types of meter from Classical Greek and Arabic. Traditional transformations, ternary feet and mysterious prosodic categories found in Alexandrian-based and Al Xalillian-based metrics are dispensed with entirely. Consequences for Greek include abolishing construction and resolution; conflating Ionic trochaic and anapest, etc. Consequences for Arabic include analyses exactly parallel to those of Greek; a formal account of the statistical popularity of the meters in terms of Clash and Lapse; the elimination of metrical positions that are inauthentic units of prosody (the traditional *pegs*, F from corpus-based studies which show that 4 of the 18 Arabic meters account for only 60% of the use). On the other hand, four meters form a natural class; this is not true of any traditionally-based analyses (Halle 1967, Maling 1968, Prince 1997). Given our analysis, four prosodic constraints correctly rank the 18 meters such that rhythmic dynamic forms go hand in hand with popularity; this is impossible on previous analyses.
Baker's seminal work (1979) showed that the different behavior of verbs like donate and give poses a deep learning problem (see e.g. Randall (1990), Grimshaw (1989) Pinker (1989)). This paper argues that the give/donate distinction is not one which holds within a single language, but one which holds between two different lexical systems. English has a G(ermanic)-lexicon and an R(omanic)-lexicon, differing in phonology, syntax, and morphology. English speakers are (lexical) bilinguals.

The crucial step in learning is the assignment of a word to a lexical language, which requires sensitivity to the properties which distinguish the two lexicons.

John Griestead (University of California-Los Angeles)
Consequences of the maturation of number morphology in Spanish and Catalan

Adult Spanish and Catalan are characterized by the occurrence of both post verbal and pre-verbal subjects as well as by rich subject-verb agreement. At a very early stage however, (18 - 24 months) children do not use either post-verbal subjects or plural subject-verb agreement. In the next stage (25 - 30 months) they begin to use both. To explain this correlation, it is hypothesized that the maturation of the number projection, within a more highly articulated IP, allows nominative case assignment by the verbal complex to post-verbal subjects. Before this maturation, nominative case assignment may only take place in a specifier-head relation within the highest functional head to which the verb moves, producing strictly pre-verbal subjects. The child data used in this study comes from Hernandez Pina (1984) and the CHILDES data base (MacWhinney and Snow, 1985).

Erich M. Grosz (Harvard University)
A minimalist account of English expletives

This paper accounts for the basic behavior of English there- and it- expletive constructions within the Minimalist framework of Chomsky (1992). It argues that a natural stipulation concerning the lexical item there, namely that it bears Case features but not Agreement features, may replace the stipulation in Chomsky (1992) that there is an "LP-affix." This avoids stipulating a class of pronominal affixes, a welcome result, since XP affixes (as opposed to X affixes) are otherwise unattested in natural languages. In contrast, expletive it, unlike there, additionally bears Agreement features for third-person singular. Finally, postulating a null interpretation for expletives combines with Diesing (1992)'s definiteness analysis to correctly predict that there-expletive constructions tolerate only indefinite subjects.
There is an ever-growing body of literature which supports the claim that second language learners perceive L2 sounds within the phonetic categories of their first language (L1) (Leather and James 1991). How L2 sounds are mapped onto L1 categories is an open question which is addressed in this paper. I propose an account, based on feature competition, which explains why German and Japanese speakers of ESL perceive the interdental more like a labial, while Turkish speakers perceive it more like a stop.

The first person plural prefix in Babine-Witsu Witen' is an Athabaskan language, has two predictable allomorphs: syllable-initial [ts' ]- ['bs't'agnn-e] we cook', and syllable-final [ts ]- ['bs'tagnn-x] 'we'll cook'. An ordering paradox arises in a linear analysis of the phonology and morphology of this prefix. The phonological shapes of adjacent prefixes which determine the shape of the lpl prefix, indicating that the lpl prefix must be added after all other prefixes. However, subject prefixes found in a position different from that occupied by the lpl block the affiliation of the perfective prefix. If all subject prefixes are added at the same point in the derivation, then some subject prefixes (i.e., the lpl) must be added after the perfective prefix (since the latter determines the shape of the lpl), and some subject prefixes must be added before the perfective prefix (blocking it). I argue that the non-phonological allomorphy of the lpl prefix is determined by an Optimality Theory output constraint.
Split-NP topicalization in German has received considerable attention among GB syntacticians. Two fundamental questions about split-NP topicalization have yet to be satisfactorily answered: 1. What is the category of the topic and its corresponding non-topicalized remnant? 2. Is the topic extracted out of a complement NP in the Mittelfeld (eg. Rojewski 1987) or is the topic base-generated and connected to a second NP in non-topicalized position (eg. Haider 1990/7)? Our analysis of split-NP topicalization will provide an answer to both of these questions and will make the following claims: 1. The topicalized material has the status of the full NP. This assumption is supported by the fact that split-NP topicals exhibit the same delection patterns as full NPs and by the fact that some dialects admit not only bare plurals and mass nouns as split-NP topics, but also singular count nouns. The non-topicalized remnant constitutes an NP as well, since remnants exhibit the same syntactic behavior as elliptical NPs. Determiners in such remnants and in other elliptical NPs always appear in the strong delection. Moreover, some of these strong determiners (keie, eine) can only appear in elliptical NPs and in remnants of split-NP topics. 2. The topicalized NP is not the result of head extraction out of a complement NP. In our analysis, split-NP topics are extracted complements of main verbs in the syntax and are linked to an elliptical NP in the Mittelfeld in the semantics. The resulting analysis of split-NP topicalization will be presented in the framework of HPSG. Split-NP topicalization is accounted for via a lexical rule which is a variant of the complement extraction rule proposed by Pollard and Sag (in press) for topicalization in English.

Robert D. Hoberman (State University of New York-Stony Brook)

Subtractive morphology and morpheme identity in Arabic

At the ends of major syntactic constituents ("in pause") in Classical Arabic most words are truncated, losing up to one whole syllable and the whole or part of as many as three morphemes. The following are some examples (full forms followed by pause forms): kitaab-i-na/kitaab; yaktub-u/yaktub; yaktub-u-na/yaktub; kastab-at-i-nakastab; keetab-at-i-naketab; keetab-at/nketab (too change). The difference is not simply phonological; several morphological conditions determine how much is truncated in a pause form. The following points will be argued: (1) The pause/full alternation is (at least in part) indeed truncative or subtractive morphology, rather than the failure to add some elements. (2) The morphological rules of truncation must recognize not only morpheme boundaries but also specific morphemes. They cannot be stated in terms of phonological properties alone, nor with a combination of phonological and morphosyntactic information. This is a strong counterexample to the "a-morphous" hypothesis of Anderson 1982.

Eric Hoekstra (Royal Netherlands Academy)

Complementizers preceding wh-phrases

Some city dialect speakers allow a complementiser to precede a Wh-phrase:

(1) Ik weet niet of wie er allemaal op het instituut werken

I know not who at the institute work

A preceding complementiser is insensitive to the distinction between relative and embedded questions, whereas a following complementiser is. Three arguments are presented to support the claim that there is a functional projection hosting "of" and taking CP as its complement. This projection semantically designates comparison, as "of" is characterizedly used to express this.
Miao-Ling Hsieh (University of Southern California) 
On the licensing of the ban-CL phrase in Chinese 

The Negative Polarity Item (NPI) ban-Classifie r (CL) phrase behaves differently from the renhe 'any' phrase. First of all, while renhe 'any' can be licensed by clause-negation, superordinate negation (in the subject position), yes/no questions, conditionals, and others, a ban-CL phrase can only occur with clause-negation. Second, although multiple occurrence of renhe phrases is permis sible, that of ban-CL phrase is not. Furthermore, renhe phrases are not allowed to intervene between the negation and a ban-CL phrase. The above facts strongly suggest the dependence of the ban-CL phrase on negation. Following Pollock (1989) and Chomsky (1989) that NEG heads its own maximal projection. NegP, we would like to suggest that the ban-CL phrase be analyzed as an agreement-inducing element and is must move to the SPEC of NegP at LF. The analysis gives an account to all the above facts. Evidence of the movement comes from the WCO test.

Jose L. Huade (University of Illinois-Urbana) 
Optimization and complex rule order: Palatalization and nasal assimilation in Basque 

Complex rule orderings constitute a case where we may ask whether the complexity is in the facts or in the analysis. One such case is studied in this paper. It is assumed that, when the facts are viewed as involving constraint interaction, the complexity vanishes. In some Basque dialects, nasals (and other coronals) palatalize after /i/. Nasals also assimilate to a following consonant. In a standard generative analysis within lexical phonology, one must conclude that N-ASSIM applies both before and after PAL. N-ASSIM has a lexical application which creates inputs for PAL in certain cases. It also has a postlexical application which can obliterate the effects of facts or in the analysis. One such case is studied in this paper. It is argued that, since /ndaa-ga-lya/ gives an elegant account of apparently unrelated rules in the two languages, the data . ln this paper I show that an analysis based on Optimality Theory (Prince and Smolensky 1993) more satisfactorily accounts for tonal patterns in Kikerewe and Runyambo.

Marta Pollock (University of California-Los Angeles) 
The acquisition of the verb particle construction 

In this paper, we investigate the acquisition of the verb particle construction in English, Dutch, and German. There are two phenomena of interest. First, there is an early stage in the acquisition of English in which children obligatorily place the object particle after the particle, as in "Papa take him off." This contrasts with the adult language in which the object may precede or follow the particle, as in "Sue looked up the reference"/Sue looked the reference up." Second, the "stranded particle stage" of early English also contrasts with particle constructions in early German and Dutch. In these languages, children show a strong tendency to use separable prefix verbs as root infinitives in which the particle fails to separate from the verb, as in "Was pack open?" (Soc porridge up-eat). This contrasts sharply with regular verbs in Dutch and German which are most often finite and occur in second position, as in "Hogen koat Thomas" (Tomorrow comes Thomas).

In our paper, we provide an analysis of the acquisition of the verb particle construction which explains this difference between early English vs. early Dutch/ German. We also provide an account for the "stranded particle stage" in early English.

Nina Hyams (University of California-Los Angeles) 
Kyle Johnson (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) 
David Polpell (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) 
Jennifer Schaeffer (University of California-Los Angeles) 

The acquisition of the verb particle construction 

In this paper, we investigate the acquisition of the verb particle construction

William Edard (University of Delaware) 
Optimality, alignment, and Polish stress 

Optimality Theory (Prince and Smo lensky 1993, McCarthy and Prince 1993a,b) eliminates rules in favor of an ordered set of universal surface well formedness conditions. McCarthy and Prince offer a sketch of Polish word stress (Rubach and Bouj 1985), proposing the constraint ranking in (1). This paper will examine the modifications required to extend this account to cover clitic stress and exceptional stress in Polish.

(1) FBIN >> ParseSyll >> Align(Word R.Foot) >> Align(Foot L.Word).

In uncategorized words the main stress is located on the penult, with alternating stresses starting at the beginning of the word, v. (2). With proclitics, words can lose their initial stress while retaining other stresses. cf. (3).

(2) a. sławnośfís b. konstantynopolitaczynka (3) a. dón sławnośfís b. ód konstantynopolitaczynka
The constraints in (1) stipulate that: feet should be binary (FBIN); all syllables should be parsed (ParseSyll); there should be a foot the right edge of the word (AlignF), and feet should be aligned with the left edge of the word (AlignL). Because more highly valued constraints take precedence. for example, words with an odd number of syllables will contain one unfooted syllable (FBIN >> ParseSyll) whose location is determined by the AlignL constraint. For sentences such as (3b) are problematic on this account because they contain two unfooted syllables.

An alternative parsing of (3b) ~ód konstantynopolitaczynka~ would satisfy ParseSyll completely. To correctly deal with clitic stress, calculations on two levels ~Word and 'Clitic Group~ must still be performed (cf. Hale & Keylowski 1991). Words with exceptional stress cause similar complications.
Alexei Iourtschak (Duke University)

Linguistic markers of cultural transition

THIS PAPER ANALYZES, FROM LINGUISTIC AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES, THE LINGUISTIC CHANGES WHICH OCCUR IN FIRST GENERATION RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES IN THE US. THREE TYPES OF LINGUISTIC INTERFERENCE ARE DISTINCTIONS: FIRST, LEXICAL AND STRUCTURAL BORROWING IN WRITTEN RUSSIAN, WHICH ARE USED IN EITHER "UNASSIMILATED" FORM (ORIGINAL ENGLISH) OR "ASSIMILATED" FROM (AMERICAN ENGLISH). SECOND, NEWLY PRODUCED CONSTRUCTIONS (IN SPOKEN IMMIGRANT RUSSIAN) WITH TWO SUB-VALENTS IN EITHER STANDARD RUSSIAN OR ENGLISH. THIRD, "SEMANTIC BORROWING" A REPLACEMENT OF THE THEMATIC ROLES IN RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTIONS BY THE THEMATIC ROLES IN THE CORRESPONDING ENGLISH CONSTRUCTIONS.

IT IS ARGUED THAT THE THREE TYPES OF LINGUISTIC INTERFERENCE FUNCTION AS LINGUISTIC MARKERS OF TRANSITION AND PRODUCTION OF CULTURAL IDENTITIES AND MEANINGS.

Mary Jack (Rutgers University)

Caroline Carrithers (Rutgers University)

Prosodic vs segmental level impairments in aphasic narrative speech

Studies that seek to distinguish segmental from prosodic level aphasic deficits (e.g., Blumstein, 1991 and references therein) deal mostly with 'foreign accent syndrome', the term applied to selectively-impaired prosody. However, an aphasic subject without a 'foreign accent', who nevertheless exhibits a pattern of errors which suggests a diminished role of syllable structure, may be impaired at the prosodic level of phonology. Our analysis of 120 paraphrases in the narrative speech elicited from two aphasic subjects (one fluent, atypical conduction aphasia, and one non-fluent, atypical agrammatic) supports the hypothesis of selectively impaired phonological levels - segmental and prosodic. FOX's distribution of onsets to codas conforms to two generalizations gleaned from speech errors in normals: a) more errors occur in onset than coda position, and b) the maximization of onsets in stressed syllables, which will increase the complexity of the onset relative to the coda (if any). This can be true only if the phonological component of the speaker's language production mechanism is indeed using intact syllable structure. JMD violates both tendencies: a) his equal proportion of errors in onset and coda position indicates a relational bias toward codas as an error locus, and b) his onset errors occur in the syllable following stress. This suggests that FOX's phonological deficit is at the segmental level, while JMD's is at the prosodic level.

Neil G. Jacobs (Ohio State University)

Borrowing vs language shift among 19th century Yiddish speakers

The 19th century marked the simultaneous virtual disappearance of (once-dominant) Western Yiddish (WY) and the development/raise of a modern Standard Yiddish (Svy) based on Eastern Yiddish dialects. In both instances, the role of New High German (NHG) was significant. In the former, the majority of 19th c. WY speakers took part in language shift to coterrorial German. In the latter, NHG was used as a conscious model and anti-model in the development of Svy (Schechter 1969); emerging Svy borrowed heavily from NHG. Incorporation of modern Germanisms was thus in one case part of a process of language death and in another, an example of development and expansion. The traditional scholarship (Weinreich 1938, 1980; Lowenstein 1979) offers no principled distinction between the two types of NHG influence. The present paper, using the model of Thomason & Kaufman (1988—T/K), shows that the nature of the NHG influence differs among WY speakers along lines with T/K claims about shift-induced change vs. borrowing. Changes are given from phonology, morphology, and lexicon. Thus, for example, shifting WY > NHG typically (Shipman 1926; Jacobs 1993) expunged common native vocabulary of Hebrew-Aramaic (H/A) origin, systematically replacing those with NHG words without systematically moving heavily < NHG without the adjacent consonantal gestures. In both situations, 19th c. Yiddish speakers used NHG as a linguistic vehicle to modernization, yet the strategies and implementation differed in ways important for general linguistic discussion. The historical relationships of Yiddish and German, structural closeness, and tightness of the control groups make the sociolinguistic situation of 19th c. Yiddish speakers a particularly complex and challenging testing ground for the claims of T/K.

Kurt R. Janowsky (Georgetown University)

withheld Wackemagel (1806-69): A philologist in need of being rediscovered

Jacob Grimm wrote in 1833 that he knew of no one better qualified than Wackemagel, then barely 27 years old, to serve as lecturer in German language and literature at the University of Basel. Karl Lachmann encountered an equally positive evaluation. Made a full professor in 1835, Wackemagel taught in Basel for 25 years, and received numerous offers from prestigious German universities. At the death of Jacob Grimm in 1834, many of his peers ranked Wackemagel as now being the leader in Germanistics. Strangely enough, not much was written about him at his time, and even less is written about him today. He was, however, massively influential in many sections of his field. The objective of this paper is to show in some detail the specific achievements of Wackemagel, what their relevance was then, how they influenced philological research at his time and what significance they still may have even today. The attempt will be made to prove that Wackemagel's relative isolation at a "parochial" university accounts to a great extent for the lack of widespread influence of his writings. It will also be argued, on the other hand, that Wackemagel's primary interest in teaching led to research which is best described as subversive primarily to the specific needs of his teaching. Perhaps precisely because of this intended restriction scholars today find it fascinating and rewarding to rediscover Wackemagel's work.

Stephanie Janney (Ohio State University)

General analysis of fast and slow speech in German

English and German are characterized by the rhythmic alternation of strong and weak syllables. Reduction of weak syllables in fast or more casual speech styles has been observed for both these languages. In extreme cases the neutralization of the unstressed vowel can obscure the differences in words pairs like collapse and clap in English or Kassow "caas" and Kasse "caas, V" in German. Reduction of weak syllables may be phonological in terms of a phonological deletion rule (Strass, 1952; Klocwe, 1982). However, in recent years alternative explanations based on gestural re-organization (Brownman & Goldstein, 1989; Kohler, 1989) have been offered. In both languages weak syllables can be timed in various ways and also overlapped. In case of extreme overlap the vocalic gesture might be completely hidden by the adjacent consonantal gestures. In this paper we report on readings at nine rates by native northern German speakers of a corpus containing "minimal pairs" such as beraten 'to advise' and abaten 'to fly'. These words were subject to durational measurements and a perception test. There is strong evidence for the latter account in the observation that in slow speech the vocalic element and therefore extra syllable can appear where underlyingly neither are present. The gestural score model provides a unified account for what the phonology needs two categorical rules for: a deletion rule and an insertion rule (Hall, 1992). The appearance of a vocalic element and hence an extra syllable in slow speech can be achieved by spacing the articulatory gestures further apart in time so that during the transition from one gesture to another a gestural gap is created. The predictions made by the gestural score model hold true for the collected German data in fast as well as slow speech.

Maria Luisa Jimenez (Georgetown University)

Subject-verb inversion in Spanish

Previous approaches to subject-verb (S-V) inversion in Spanish have claimed that only arguments associated with obligatory V-2 inversion, while non-argumental do not. This paper suggests that the reason behind this oblique V-2 inversion, while non-argumental attitudinal, is not the argumental/non-argumental opposition, but rather the relation of the WH-phrase discourse-linked WH-phrases trigger obligatory inversion because they need to be pronounced in order to be understood by the listener. Following Pustejovsky (1987) and Horvath (1986), we propose that non-arguments are not assigned a default focus. Discourse-linked WH-phrases, on the contrary, are not assigned a default focus, and, therefore, are not licensed under the rules; consequently, the subject may intervene between the verb and the WH phrase.
Thus, GT requires four relevant Italic forms from diaspirates: one aspirated realization. As a result, the two theories make different predictions for the outcome of developments of PIE diaspirates, and so on at least this count the traditional reconstruction is preferable. 

The Glottalic theory (GT) for Proto-Indo-European stops is best known for reinterpreting the traditional theory's voiced plain stops (ṭṭhṛṣṭha) as glottalized. However, GT also revises the phonetics of the other traditional PIE consonants, allowing for direct comparison of the two theories. In particular, both theories reconstruct voiced aspirated stops in PIE, but with a different status: distinctively voiced and unaspirated in the traditional theory (*Dbh), but distinctively voiced with non-distinctive aspiration in GT (*Dh). The theories differ on how they account for various phenomena affecting *Dbh/Dh changes traditionally explained by individual language sound changes ("Grassmann's Law") descripting the first of two aspirates are accounted for in GT by PIE allophony between plain voiced and plain aspirated realizations, governed by constraints requiring roots with *Dbh to show at least one but no more than one aspirated realization. As a result, the two theories make different predictions for the outcome of PIE diacritics. For example, with the lang, the traditional theory predicts reflexes of two aspirates. We have found four relevant Italic forms from diaspirates: Oscan *fehsa 'wall', *hala 'have', Umbrian forfanti 'three', Latin for 'three'. To account for these forms, GT must resort to ad hoc explanations (e.g. distant manner assimilations), while in the traditional theory, these forms are exactly as expected. Thus, GT requires extra machinery (aspiration restrictions), and cannot give a natural account of Italic developments of PIE diaspirates, and so on at least this count the traditional reconstruction is preferable.
Sun-Ah Jun (Ohio State University)  

Synchrony and accentual phrasing in Korean

Prosodic Phonologists (Selkirk 1984, 1986; Nespor & Vogel 1986) define the Phonological Phrase by the edges of maximal projections, or the head-complement relationship. Cho (1989), Silva (1990), and Kang (1992) use this syntactic algorithm to account for the domain of rules such as Korean Lens Stop Voicing. However, phonetic experiments (Jun 1991, 1993) show that the domain is better accounted for by the Accentual Phrase, a unit also is the domain of phrasal tones in Korean (Jun 1989), and is the same level as the Pitch Phrase, but differing in that it is not exclusively defined by intonational patterns. Thus, the factors determining Accentual Phrasing, using a corpus of thousands of utterances produced by more than twenty native speakers. (For many of these utterances, pitch tracks and waveforms also have been examined.)

The data show that the phonological phrasing of a sentence in the Accentual Phrase boundary is the same regardless of whether the intonational boundary is the left edge or the right edge of the word. This shows that the phonology is not a direct correlate of intonation.

Edward T. Kabo (University of Pennsylvania)  

Novelty in word and deed: Children assign new words to unfamiliar actions

To account for how the language-learning child so readily solves the ambiguities of the multiply interpretable world, researchers have sought evidence of mechanisms that constrain the possible meanings of new words. Such evidence is thought to exist in the "disambiguation effect." Merriman & Bowman (1989), Preschoolers asked to select the referent of a novel noun in the presence of two objects, one familiar and one novel, and to act upon the novel object (Markman & Wachtel, 1988). The various accounts offered to explain this effect are based almost exclusively on work with nouns. The results of this study suggest that we rethink the mechanisms proposed to account for the disambiguation effect. Two of these accounts, the Maturational and Argument (Markman & Wachtel, 1988) and the Novel Category Principle (Golinkoff et al., 1992), rely heavily on a hierarchically ordered concept of the object they apply to nouns, but probably not to verbs (Huntenbarger & Lns, 1979; Grasser et al., 1987). A more plausible explanation would be Clark’s Principle of Contrast (Clark, 1983, 1987).

Christina Kakava (Princeton University)  

Stylistic variation and macrovariables: Testing Bell’s hypothesis

This paper tests Bell’s (1984) hypothesis about the role adjectives play in stylistic variation by examining macrovariables such as the disagreement strategies used by the same speakers during an hour-long conversation in Modern Greek. Bell proposes an “audience design” framework, according to which the addressee is the most important variable affecting a style shift, while “nonpersonal factors” such as setting and topic are derivatives of the audience style shift. This study shows that factors such as topic discussed and personal involvement with it (Chafe 1985, Tannen 1989) affect the type of disagreement strategy used, ranging in force from strong to weak, and including a participant or the more argumentative the topic, the stronger the disagreement. This study is significant for two reasons. First, in contrast to most sociolinguistic studies that focus on interviews where shown a series of videoed action pairs and the relevant action and compare different speakers of different status, this study examines a naturally occurring set of speakers of similar status discussing a variety of topics. This enables a control over different participants and a thorough examination of different topics and different degrees of involvement with the topic. Second, in contrast to claims of the sociolinguistic literature, it is used in this study to test the assumption that quantitative sociolinguistic studies, it shows that topic and personal involvement—the latter not even considered in the literature—seem to affect the speakers’ stylistic choices. This implies that Bell’s hypothesis needs to be further tested for its application on macrovariables in studies falling within the scope of interactional sociolinguistics.
Graham Katz (University of Rochester)
Beverly Spejewski (University of Rochester)
Temporal adverbials and the English present perfect

We provide an interpretation for the English present perfect which accounts for differences with the simple past and infelicities in the use of temporal adverbials with the present perfect (\text{\textit{He's been killed today}}). On our account of the present perfect, speech time is included within the reference interval for the event, rather than after it as for the simple past. This difference gives rise to different implicatures for the two tenses. Furthermore, temporal adverbials are contrastive in the present perfect, and so there must be multiple possibilities for the occurrence of a given type of predicate in order for a temporal adverbial to be used with that predicate in the present perfect. Certain events (e.g. Fido be walked) are repeatable and have multiple reference intervals, while others (e.g. John be killed) are non-repeatable and have a single reference interval. A temporal adverbial cannot be used with a non-repeatable event because there is no contrast to be made among reference intervals.

Ruriko Kawashima (Cornell University)
A unified approach to indeterminate WH-pronouns and morpheme \textit{mo}

This paper is concerned with accounting for the varying quantificational force exhibited by the combination of an indeterminate WH-pronoun and the morpheme \textit{mo} (henceforth, \textit{WH/mo}) in Japanese (Kuroda (1965), Nishiguchi (1987), Ohno (1989)). \textit{WH/mo} behaves as (a) a Negative Polarity Item (existential) under a negative operator, as (b) a Free Choice \textit{any} (universal) under an affective operator, and as (c) a universal quantifier in the absence of any explicit affective operator. Following Kadmon & Landman (1993), I argue that this seemingly paradoxical contrast (existential vs. universal) exhibited by \textit{WH/mo} follows naturally from two semantic properties of \textit{mo}; widening and strengthening. Furthermore, a difference in domain selection for widening explains the contrast between (b) and (c).

Andrew Kehler (Harvard University)
A discourse processing account of gapping and causal implicature

Levin and Prince (1982) note that gapped sentences do not give rise to causal implicatures often associated with their nongapped counterparts. For instance,\textit{(1a) John is gone.}\textit{(1b) John is killed today.)}

We show that this fact falls out from a discourse processing architecture designed to account for VP-ellipsis data (Kehler 1993). Evidence is given that VP-ellipsis requires a surface-syntactic antecedent in \textit{parallel} constructions (e.g., \textit{non-symmetric 'and'}). The architecture predicts that the syntactic gapping operation is unacceptable in those contexts where VP-ellipsis obtains semantic antecedents. This accords with the facts noticed by Levin and Prince as well as the lack of gapping in other non-parallel constructions.

Judy Kegl (Rutgers University)
Howard Poizner (Rutgers University)
The phonetics of contraction in American Sign Language

This paper presents a phonetic analysis of contractions in American Sign Language (ASL). Analysis of sign reductions, such as those involved in contractions, not only reveals how movements generated in more proximal joints (shoulder and elbow) can be shifted to more distal joints (wrist and fingers), but also highlights those aspects of sign articulation that are essential to its representation. We report the results of 3-D motion analyses performed to contrast ASL contractions and phrases (such as \text{\textit{KNOW YOU}} (phrase) AND \text{\textit{KNOW YOU}} (contraction); \text{\textit{YOU KNOW}} (phrase) AND \text{\textit{YOU KNOW}} (contraction)); \text{\textit{YOU MUST}} (phrase, \text{\textit{you don't have to}}); and \text{\textit{YOUR NOT MUST}} (contraction), etc. and to characterize their respective kinematic properties. Infra-red emitting diodes were strapped to the subject's shoulder, elbow, wrist, joint, and index finger. Movement trajectories were digitized from neighboring views with two optoelectronic cameras (OPTOTRAK) reconstructed graphically, and then analyzed numerically and graphically using customized software for the interactive manipulation and dynamic display of the reconstructed trajectories. Differences between phrases and contractions are characterized in terms of angular motions at the at the shoulder and elbow, and temporal characteristics of the movement profiles of the wrist and fingertip, laying a foundation for further systematic, visualizable, and quantitative investigations of ASL phonetics.

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Scott Fabius Kiesling (Georgetown University)
Toward a practice-based approach to the notion of power

In this paper I use discourse from an ethnographic study in an American all-male social club to show that the notion of power is much more complex than usually assumed in sociolinguistic studies. The use of the term in an unqualified and undefined manner has led to confusion and imprecise theories. There are many problems with the use of power as an analytic category in sociolinguistics in addition to the one I focus on here. My goal is not to present a full-blown theory of power in a short presentation, but simply to highlight the problem of power as a monolithic notion, and suggest a direction in which this problem may be remedied. I contrast power with status and influence, discussing how each one of these is relevant in the social club, and suggest that power is situated, depending largely on the goals of speakers in each interaction.

Hyunsook Kim (Cornell University/University of Paris III)
A phonetic characterization of release/unrelease: The case study of Korean and English

In the literature, release means the oral burst following the oral closure and unrelease the oral closure with no oral burst. McCawley (1967) and Kim-Renouf (1974) claim that Korean neutralization is the effect of the unreleasedness of coda consonants, thus being represented as the change of the feature [+release] (the presence of the oral burst) into [-release] (the absence of the oral burst) in coda position. Based on the same notion of the feature [+/-release], Selkirk (1982) proposes that when an English /h/ is not released, it gets glottalized, otherwise it is flapped. In this paper, however, I argue that release/unrelease are associated not with the presence/absence of oral burst as usually assumed in the literature, but with the presence/absence of aspiration and tenseness in the case of Korean and with the presence/absence of aspiration in the case of English.
Tracy Holloway King (Indiana University)  

Russo-Romanian study of a girl's Danish SpecCP via SpecFP, whose acquisition patterns of features outside and inside the shared space are examined and on the basis of the acquisition patterns of features outside and inside the shared space, it is argued that types of language mixing can be regarded as acquisition patterns of a shared space. Finally, a model which can explain individual as well as cross-linguistic differences in early language development is proposed.

Hirasaku Kitahara (Harvard University)  

Deriving cross-linguistic movement variation from a universal locality requirement  

Huang's (1983) Condition on Extraction Domains (CED), prohibiting extraction from non-complements, accounts for both adjunct-inland effects and subject-inland effects. This unification and the universality of the CED are challenged by Icelandic (an FSO language), exhibiting adjunct-inland effects but lacking subject-inland effects (cf. Zaenen 1983). Within the Minimalist framework (outlined by Chomsky 1992), I argue that these cross-linguistically variant (and invariant) CED effects, problematic for previous analyses, follow from natural interaction of a Universal Locality Requirement (subsuming CED) and an independently motivated AGR-Parameter (concerning AGR-mediation of Case-checking).

Tove Klausen  

Language mixing reconsidered

Bilingual children's language mixing has often served as material for discussing whether children are able to develop two languages separately from early on (two-system model) or a phase of temporary language mixing precedes differentiation as part of development (one-system model). In previous studies it has been argued that language mixing is related to the organisation of the parental input and that languages must be kept separately to each parent in order to avoid language mixing (one-person one-language model). This explanation of language mixing is problematised and it is suggested that types of language mixing might be related to the structural similarities of the two languages in the bilingual environment. Results from earlier studies of bilingual development seem to support this speculation. A notion of shared space is developed which refers to shared features between languages. Results from a study of a girl's Danish-English bilingual development in the age range from 0; 2.23 to 0; 8.05 are examined and on the basis of the acquisition patterns of features outside and inside the shared space, it is argued that types of language mixing can be regarded as acquisition patterns of a shared space. Finally, a model which can explain individual as well as cross-linguistic differences in early language development is proposed.

E. F. Konrad Koerner (University of Ottawa)  

William Dwight Whitney's contribution to linguistic methodology during the last third of the 19th century

Andrews (1990) has situated William Dwight Whitney (1827-1894) in the centre of the professionalization of North American linguistics; he has comprehensively argued for the importance of Whitney for the development of the field, and has elucidated Whitney's contribution to the development of linguistic theory and methodology. Whitney's contributions to linguistics were widely recognized in his own time and are still acknowledged today. His work on the American language was highly influential, and his contributions to linguistic theory and methodology are still relevant today. Whitney's work has had a significant impact on the development of American linguistics, and his contributions continue to be studied and analyzed by modern linguists.

Jaklin Kornfitt (Syracuse University)  

On the syntax of (non-) infinitival and free relative clauses in Turkish

Turkish has some typological characteristics which have received little attention: #1. T. has no infinitival relative clauses; #2. Instead, it has tense related relative clauses without the agreement marking (henceforth free RCs (FR)) although it does have finite FRs; #4. The finite FRs exhibit an unexpected suffix order: the plural marker of the (understood) head precedes the AGR marker of the modifying clause rather than following it. #3. The finite FRs are headed: the AGR of the modifying clause, a [+N] element, raises to the head noun position of the FR, to protect the phonologically empty operator from being governed from the outside (cf. J. Levin's '83 proposal: overt operators may be governed, but empty operators can't). In non-finite clauses, since there is no [+N] element the case rules in FRs, the head-noun position in not realized. The operator is governed. 

- 48 -
Silvia Kouwenberg (University of the West Indies-Mona)

On morpholog y in creole

Many studies of the formal characteristics of creole languages have approached their subject as if creole languages conformed to a simple pattern, a "pan-creole" set of properties. However, there is a growing awareness of the existence of pluri formity among creole languages. In the area of morphology, the Creole Workshop on Morphology (University of Amsterdam 1987) challenged the long-held belief that creole languages share a lack of morphology and could be characterized as belonging to the "analytic" type. Morphological processes in these languages cover the range from analytic to synthetic, and there is little if any cross-creole uniformity in this area. This paper will give a characterization of mor phological processes in Berbice Dutch Creoles along the lines proposed in Anderson (1985), who argues that morphological processes - not languages - should be examined on parameters such as type of change, involved, etc. We will see that this language has processes which range from analytic to synthetic, including incorporation. Each of these processes can be compared to the presence or absence of such processes in other creole languages of the Caribbean. Berbice Dutch Creole is thus no more representative of a "pan-creole" morphology than it is of any other imaginable morphological type.

Tina Kraskowska (University of Pennsylvania)

Slavic multiple questions: Evidence for wh-movement

Based on evidence from multiple questions in Slavic and Romanian, I will argue against the standard view of wh-Movement, which is taken to be a relation between a wh-phrase in Spec, CP, and a V-H cont. Drawing upon Rudin's (1989) observation that the Slavic languages and Romanian pattern into two groups with respect to multiple Wh-Movement, in previous work, I argued that wh-movement in these languages is not a general phenomenon, and that the structures of multiple questions fell out of the interaction of Wh-Raising with different sets of locality constraints. In this paper, I will argue that wh-movement in these languages is moved to a scope position, and that the c-command relations of these questions are determined by the inflected verb in INF in these languages. Wh-movement produces the derivations below.

(1) [wh te [v te [i] ] ]
(2) [te [wh te [i] ] ]

In the Multi-IP languages, there is a null Q particle in C, and the leftmost wh-phrase moves to Spec, CP to satisfy the c-command/second constraint. See (3).

(3) [te [wh te [i] ] ]

I will argue that wh-Movement consists of (i) the requirement that the abstract Q morpheme in C, bears a [\*Q]\* feature, and (ii) wh-Raising. In the abstract Q morpheme is licensed by Spec-head agreement, and in the Multi-IP languages, by the null Q particle in C. Our theory gives a unified account of wh-fronting and a direct representation in the syntax of the semantics of wh-questions.

Manfred Krifka (University of Texas-Austin)

Focus and operator scope in German

Frey (1990) derived the readings of sentences like (1), (2) from the relative positions of the operators in deep structure and surface structure. Roughly, an operator \( \alpha \) in scope of an operator \( \beta \) if \( \alpha \) or a trace of \( \alpha \) is c-commanded by \( \beta \).

(1) [Mindestens einem Kind] hat Hans fast jedes Bild gezeigt. (3-V)
(2) [Fast jedes Bild] hat Hans mindestens einem Kind gezeigt. (3-V)

However, (1) also has a (V-3) interpretation with rising stress on mindestens einem Kind and falling stress on fast jedes Bild, the so-called "I-topicalization" (Jacobs 1982). I will explain why this interpretation arises, making the following, independently motivated assumptions: (i) Focus is assigned to constituents in pronominal position. (ii) Focus assignment may occur before movement. (iii) Multiple focus is realized by a rise- fall pattern. The (V-3) reading of (1) originates because mindestens einem Kind, in order to receive focus, has to go through a prepositional position. There it leaves a trace, which is c-commanded by fast jedes Bild.

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Daniela Kudra (University of Ottawa)

Liliana Gavagcioglu (Wayne State University)

Helen Goodluck (University of Ottawa)

The acquisition of long-distance linking in Serbo-Croatian

Questions in Serbo-Croatian can be formed by two mechanisms: koga questions are formed by movement, permit long distance (successive cyclic) extraction from non-indicative clauses and are sensitive to islandhood, whereas when questions trigger long-distance linkage of the wh-word for all clause types, and allow violation of island constraints. In the analysis of Progovac (1992) the requirement of long-distance linking for koga is a language particular realization of principle B of the binding theory.

Adults performed in accord with the dictates of the grammar. All but four of the children did very poorly with koga, incorrectly preferring short-distance linkage. By contrast, their performance on the act-task principle A/WH sentences was excellent. Thus children's problems with koga do not derive from lack of knowledge of the binding theory per se.

We discuss our findings in the context of potential paths for the development of long-distance linkage and movement in the syntax.

Michael Latta (University of Texas-Austin)

Inaccessible context-free languages

This paper examines the ICF languages - those that can be identified by solely intersecting a finite number of context-free languages. This family of languages is within the preview of languages interested in formal issues or interested in the Axtological framework (Sadock 1991). The paper discusses paradigmatic ICF languages, such as (\(\mathbf{\{a,b\}}\)) and non-ICF languages, such as (\(\mathbf{\{w,w\}}\)). Automata that accept ICF languages are defined, and the algorithmic, and Turing-decidability properties of the ICF family are delineated.

A proof of the non-ICF status of \(\mathbf{\{w,w\}}\) is presented and the relevance of this fact to Axtological theory is discussed.

Paul Law (University of Quebec-Montreal)

On inflected infinitivals and subject extraction in Portuguese

This paper argues that despite the asymmetry of subject extraction out of inflected infinitival complements in European Portuguese with respect to the presence or absence of an auxiliary, these complements are uniformly. The projection of a null complementizer. I suggest further that in contrast with finite verbs, inflected infinitivals cannot verify completion. They do not assign Case to the postverbal Spec-VP position, but must assign it by Spec-head agreement. Subject extraction out of inflected infinitival complements therefore must move through the Spec-IP to receive Case, and the trace left there would be properly head-governed only if an auxiliary moves to C (cf. Raposo 1987). I therefore assimilate the impossible of subject extraction out of an inflected infinitival without an auxiliary to the English that-trace fact and the que-qui alternation in French. The uniformity of the movement of the categoral projections of these inflected infinitivals thus avoids the ad hoc distinction between those with an auxiliary as CPs and those without an auxiliary as IPs (cf. Raposo 1988), for which there is no independent evidence. My analysis argues against Raposo's analysis according to which the postverbal subject is adjoined to IP and subject extraction is from this position. It need not ad hoc assumptions like: (i) that the complementizer is a proper head-governor (to account for the possible subject extraction out of finite clause); (ii) that "strong" INFL renders its IP projection a minimal syntax barrier to government (to account for the impossible subject extraction out of inflected infinitival without an auxiliary); but (iii) that INFL ceases to be a minimality barrier when an auxiliary moves to C (to account for the possible subject extraction out of inflected infinitival with an auxiliary). ---
Paul Law (University of Quebec-Montreal)
On the contribution of linguistic theory to creole studies

The purpose of this paper is to illustrate the usefulness of linguistic theory, a general theory about natural language, I.e. Universal Grammar (Chomsky 1965), as a tool in studying creoles. Specifically, it argues that despite their impoverished morphology, creoles have the same grammatical properties of which there are overt morphological manifestations in languages with richer morphologies like English and French. It shows that the distribution of lexical subjects as well as creoles and non-creoles, and that the serial verb construction which is characteristic of both creole and (some) non-creole languages morphologically. Linguistic theory thus reveals the specific mechanisms underlying the morpho-syntactic properties of creole grammars, and provides an account of how they are related. Moreover, it gives principled explanations for the ways in which creoles resemble or differ from non-creoles, and for why the resemblances and differences should hold. Linguistic theory is thus a very useful tool in creole studies.

Margaret J. Lehey (St. Michael's College)
Native people as linguistic informants in the Jesuit relations

By the mid-seventeenth century, a number of French Jesuit missionaries understood and spoke one or more of the indigenous languages of Canada. They had also produced grammatical dictionaries, and grammars of those languages, some of which survive and have been studied by linguists, anthropologists, and historians. However, very little of the Jesuits' language work could have been accomplished without the help of native people. This paper will identify some of these native people, describe the circumstances of their collaboration, and examine the nature of their contributions, as reported in the Jesuit relations.

David LeBlanc (Tilburg University)
An activation model of parameter setting

We present a model of parameter setting based on an activation model. Triggers are seen as individual activation points and innate groupings of activation points correspond to parameter settings. The activation points relate to the entirety of the phenomena the parameter controls rather than a single parameter. The model allows for null values and non-null values for parameters. Points which receive input increase in strength while those receiving no input atrophy. When the parameter becomes available for use by the child all settings are available; the child must choose probabilistically between them based on their relative strengths. Strength is measured as a function of accumulated strength/maximum strength where maximum strength is a measure of potential strength. Eventually the child chooses a single parameter; by this time all points not corresponding to the language of exposure have atrophied, so the child simply selects the minimal setting which includes all remaining points. As an example, the model is related to the null-subject parameter and we demonstrate not only overgeneralization and retreat but also account for why Italian children delete subjects about twice as often as English children.

Hymoong Lee (Ohio State University)
Toward an autonomic account of crossover

We argue that the effects of crossover must be ascribed to a principle which is motivated independently from a necessary condition on bound anaphors such as the Bifocal Principle or the Parallelism Constraint on Operator Binding. We then propose the Principle of Referential Autonomy (PRA) and deduce the grammaticality of core examples of crossover from the PRA plus language-specific facts obtained from positive data.

Principle of Referential Autonomy

For each natural language L, there is an isomorphism invariant function f_L such that

i. (f_L)(NP, NP) includes the nuclear sentences (RA) and (NP)

ii. For each nuclear sentence i, j, (f_L)(i, j) is an independent referentially autonomous (RA) NP occurring in L.

Independent principles guarantee that (1a) would be syntactically isomorphic to (1b) if it were grammatical.

1. (a) "Some relatives of his, wife hated some daughter of every author, (WCO)
(b) Some daughter of every author hated some relatives of his wife. (inverse linking)

Then the referential autonomy function for English, (RA_English), which must identify some daughter of every author as an RA NP in (1b), must also identify some relatives of his wife as an RA NP in (1a) since (RA_English) is isomorphism invariant and since (1a) and (1b) are assumed to be isomorphic. Since some relatives of his wife is not RA, this leads to a contradiction. Hence, (1a) cannot be a grammatical string.

Claire Lefebvre (University of Quebec-Montreal)
A unified analysis of predicate doubling phenomena in Haitian creole

In Haitian Creole, several constructions involve a copy of the main predicate (cf. Hutchison, 1989). This phenomenon is observed in adverbial clauses which are interpreted either as temporal or as causal (cf. Lefebvre and Ritter, 1989; to appear), in clauses interpreted as factive clauses (cf. Lefebvre and Ritter, to appear) and in the predicate cleft construction (cf. Pieu, 1982a, Koppen, 1986; Lumsden and Lefebvre, 1988, 1992; Lefebvre, 1990; Larson and Lefebvre, to appear). In spite of the fact that these three constructions exhibit different clusters of properties (which are discussed in detail in Lefebvre and Ritter, to appear; Lumsden and Lefebvre, 1989), they all involve a copy of the main predicate. The aim of this paper is to provide a unified analysis of the predicate doubling phenomena. First, the paper documents the twofold proposal in (1), which draws from work by Hutchinson (1989), Manfredi (1990), Lefebvre (1991, 1992 a, b, c) and Law and Lefebvre (1992).

1. (a) The copy is the name of an event; it realizes the implicit argument in the Lexical Conceptual Structure (LCS) of a predicate.
(b) The option of realizing the implicit argument of LCS is available in languages in which event determiners are available.

Second, it is argued that this twofold proposal permits a unified account of the predicate doubling phenomena in Haitian Creole.

Rebecca Lettermann (Cornell University)
Nominal gemination in Sinhala and its implications for the status of prenasalized stops

A major issue in Sinhala phonology is gemination in nominal declensions. I argue that the primary insight in this phenomenon is a matter of underlying weight, represented morphonically. I show that this approach provides insight into the representation of prenasalized stops and argue that they are indeed single complex segments. Several alternations occur between the singular definite and plural nominals in Sinhala, e.g. (a) [pota] 'book' and [potu] 'books', (b) [redda] 'cloth' and [reddu] 'cloths'. I attribute this contrast to a difference in underlying forms, positing a floating mora in the root forms of nouns which geminate in the singular (b) and those which do not (a). In forms containing a floating mora in the underlying representation, e.g. (a) [potu], simple concatenation with the singular definite morpheme -u and the zero plural morpheme yields no gemination. In contrast, in forms with an underlying floating mora, e.g. (b) [reddu], the mora associates with either the root-final consonant (the singular definite or a vocalic default melody in the plural, based on syllabification constraints. In both cases, however, the underlying floating mora crucially contributes weight to the surface form. This analysis explains the prenasalized stops, e.g. [hommbo] 'ohis' vs. [hommbo] 'chins', where I argue that Sinhala shows a singleton [pd] vs. geminate contrast [md], not a prenasalized stop [tpd] vs. cluster contrast [nd]. The behavior of prenasalized stops in other phonological processes such as A-reduction, Nasal Neutralization and Long-vowel Shortening provides further evidence for this analysis.

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-52-

-53-
In this paper it is claimed that the development of a representation for the Place of Articulation features Labial, Coronal and Dorsal is best viewed as a de-autosegmentalization process (Goldsmith 1976). These features enter the speech production system as genuine autosegments, linking to all the consonants and vowels in a word. Gradually and systematically they become 'segmentalized'. First, feature specifications appear to be located at specific positions in the word, and it is only in a later stage that Place features may occur freely anywhere in the word. This is concluded from a longitudinal study of the phonological development of 11 children, between 1;1 and 2;0 years old at the start of a one-year data collecting period, acquiring Dutch as their first language. Instead of focusing on certain segments or child language phenomena, the Place feature composition of every single production of 6 of these children was taken into account. This way a model of the acquisition of Place feature specifications in lexical representations could be constructed, where both matches and adaptations of adult targets have their place and function.

Dominique Lincet (University of Alabama-Birmingham) (FRI AFT: Dalton)
Relation de la Riviere des Amazonas: Language and the new world's discovery in 17th century France

Comparing Cristóbal de Acuña's chronicle of the discovery of the Amazon river (Diario descubrimiento del gran rio del Amazonas, 1641) to its later translation by the French novelist Martin Le Roy de Gomberville (Relation de la Riviere des Amazones, 1682), this paper will analyse the linguistic differences between the two texts, and demonstrate their ideological, historical and literary implications. It will then try to measure the importance of such a text in the history of French language and literature and offer a contribution to the study of the impact of the New World's discovery in 17th century France.

Ruth C. Loew (Rutgers University) (SAT AFT: Gardner)
Judith Kegl (Rutgers University)
Howard Potrner (Rutgers University)
Components of role play: Evidence from deficits in a right hemisphere damaged signer

Role play, a narrative device relying critically on the linguistic reference system of ASL, also appropriates extralinguistic devices such as affective facial expression and signing style idiosyncrasies for the linguistic purpose of differentiating roles. We hypothesize that the former make demands on left hemisphere functions; whereas, the latter requires right hemisphere processing. To investigate this issue, we analyzed role play in a 38-year-old, ASL-fluent, female hearing signer (AS) with a right parietal-occipital lesion. Although AS correctly represented 1st person reference (signaling attempted use of role play), she has difficulty both in maintaining spatial coreference relations and in distinguishing roles through caricatures using facial affect and sign style variation. We compare failure to maintain disjoint reference in the ASL language acquisition process (Loew, 1984) with the deficit exhibited by this signer. Analysis of her deficits in the use of a language subsystem which crucially requires both right hemisphere and left-hemisphere processing helps us to refine our conception of the dissociation between language and non-language functions in the brain.
Michael Mackert (Arizona State University)
Horatio Hale's linguistic ethnology
Horatio Hale's (1817-1896) linguistic ethnology formed an alternative to
John Powell's ideas and set the parameters for Franz Boas' work for the BAK.
Powell (1887) claimed that ethnology as a science did not exist and linguistic
groupings were inadequate ethnic classifications. Hale (1888) reasserted the
place of ethnology by arguing that scientific classifications of human groups
had to be based on linguistic stocks. Hale (1888) required grammatical and
lexical data as proof of genetic relations and increasingly emphasized prenum-
inal evidence. Based on the latter, Hale (1883, 1886) aligned Cherokees with
Iroquois and argued that the languages of Polynesia were not related to those
of Western America. Powell relied on lexical evidence for linguistic classifi-
cations and considered types of grammar merely as an indicator of progres-
sive cultural stages. Hale rejected such schemes and proposed that monosyl-
labic, agglutinative, and synthetic types of languages existed because the
original frames of each type were endowed with natural language features
of different degrees of strength. Hale's ideas guided his supervision of
Franz Boas' work in British Columbia. Hale ensured that Boas based his work on
linguistic stocks, and his views on the principles of genetic classification
informed Boas' (1889, 1890) early reports for the BAKs.

Julianne Maher (Loyola University-New Orleans)
A French source for creole ka?: Aspect marking in St. Barth patois and Lower Antillean creole
Goodman 1964 sub-classifies the Atlantic French Creoles by the aspect marker ka, and discusses a number of possible sources for the predicate marker: African, Carib, Portuguese and French. For the latter, he points to the ki construction in the non-creole French variety of St. Thomas, an off-shoot community from the island of St.
Barth. This paper, drawn from an on-going study of St. Barth Patois, provides an analysis of the St. Barth Patois ki construction as currently used on St. Barth and as a possible source of Antillean Creole ka. It concludes that a direct derivation of Creole ka from Patois ki is not impossible, though rather forced. A further discussion includes a spectral ka, as presented in the 19th century grammars and in 20th century analyses, permits speculation on the evolution of ka, whether from progressive or non-punctual to imperfective, or vice-versa.

Monica Malaum-Makowski (Boston University)
The structure of IP: Evidence from acquisition data
It has been proposed that the IP projection actually incorporates a
cluster of features, and that each one of them is the syntactic head of
its own maximal projection. In this study, I examine the early
manifestations of tense and agreement in English-speaking children.
Following the assumption that the acquisition of these elements
reflects the development of the corresponding syntactic projections.
The data used come from the CHILDES database: the markers studied
include forms of be and does/n't for agreement and the ending -ed in the case of tense. I consider that tense or
agreement has emerged when the child uses a marker in spontaneous
speech, and there is at least one semantically appropriate example in
two consecutive files.

This study shows that tense and agreement do not emerge
simultaneously. Furthermore, the data strongly suggest that there is
a specific sequence in the order of acquisition that is constant across
children: tense appears before agreement.

Denise Mandel (State University of New York-Buffalo)
Peter W. Jusczyk (State University of New York-Buffalo)
Deborah Kemler Nelson (Swarthmore College)
Does sentential prosody help infants organize and remember speech information: A prosodic whole is better than two parts
Theories that propose a mapping between prosodic and syntactic structures require that
prosodic units are perceptually salient in fluent speech for infants. Although previous
studies have demonstrated that infants are sensitive to prosodic markers of syntactic units,
they do not show that infants actually use prosodic information to encode the linguistic
information. The results of a recent study in our laboratory provided the first evidence that
the prosodic organization of speech into clausal units enhances infants' memory for spoken
information. The present study extends these findings by demonstrating that infants are
more apt to retain information that occurs within the same clausal unit than information
that spans two contiguous units.

Christopher Manning (Stanford University)
Masayu Iida (Stanford University)
Patrick F. O'Neill (Stanford University)
Ivan A. Sag (Stanford University)
The lexical integrity of Japanese causatives
Japanese causatives (like those of many other languages) have long been treated in terms of complex
syntactic structures that appear to simplify the relation between syntactic constituent structure and
semantic interpretation. We examine critically the various arguments for this position (e.g. possible
tree-phrase interpretation, Principle B effects, and anaphor binding), arguing that once argument]-
structure representations are recognized, Japanese causatives are best analyzed as simple lexical items,
thus allowing their phonological and syntactic constituent structure to be reconciled, in keeping with
the strongest version of the lexical integrity hypothesis. In our analysis, 'constituent phenomena such
as homophonization, anaphor and pronominal binding, and quantifier 'floating' are treated in terms of
a hierarchical a-structure, whereas case marking, agreement and word order phenomena are all
determined by more general lexical principles. The lexical domain of a variety of phonological processes
is also correctly predicted. Our analysis thus enables us to posit a uniform syntactic constituent
structure whose relation to lexical structure is transparent and to offer the beginning of an explanation for
why causatives act in some respects (wrt lexical/structure properties) like simple words and in
other respects (wrt a-structure properties) like syntactically embedded constructions.

(SAT EVE: Constitution)
Kenjiro Matsuda (University of Pennsylvania) (FRI MORN: Republic Ballroom A)

There have been a number of studies on what exactly conditions optional deletion of accusative case marker \( o \) in Tokyo Japanese (Trutsuji 1984, Satoo 1985, Shibamoto 1985, Masunaga 1988, Hosaka et al. 1992). In this paper, I will approach the problem from a quantitative perspective, using 1,000 tokens of transitive sentences taken from natural discourse by native speakers of Tokyo Japanese. It will be shown that the variation is actually a multivariate phenomenon, which has to be accounted for by a number of factors in a quantitative manner including object NP-Verb adjacency, the types of NP-complexity of the verb, degree of embeddedness of the clause in the sentence and the perseveration factor, where a preceding clause with the accusative marker deletion makes it more likely for the next transitive clause to have the case marker deletion than otherwise.

Lastly, I will mention the social aspects of the variation, with age, sex and residence Ja of the speaker as the determining factors of the variation in the speech community.

Yo Matsumoto (Tokyo Christian University) (SAT MORN: Republic Ballroom B)

A semantic constraint on the argument structure of Japanese verbs

In this paper I will discuss a semantic constraint on the well-formedness of a verb's argument structure in Japanese on the basis of the behavior of certain V-V compounds and other complex predicates which mix the argument structures of two verbs into one (Matsumoto 1991, 1992). An interesting fact of such predicates is that the mixture of arguments is not just the pure addition of arguments, but is constrained, so that certain argument structures are ruled out. For example, the compound verb \( \text{mochi-kara} \) (have-go.buck) 'go buck, carrying' subcategorizes for agent, theme, and goal, mixing the arguments of the two member verbs, but it cannot take the locative argument of the first verb of the compound in addition.

I propose that various restrictions observed boil down to one general semantic condition on argument structure. All the locational arguments (i.e., locative, source, and goal) of a predicate must be interpreted with respect to the position of the same entity. I will show this prohibition is not placed on the argument structure per se, but on the relationship between the argument structure and the semantic component carried by the arguments, as stated above. A similar proposal made for English motion predicates (Goldberg 1991) is also discussed in the light of the possible universal nature of such constraint.
The idea that young infants rely on prosodic cues in speech to bootstrap their way into syntax is an hypothesis that has been enthusiastically accepted without sufficient critical attention to the logic of the argument or the limitations of the data. We argue that support for the prosodic bootstrapping hypothesis rests on an eclectically used indirect evidence, and some of the central findings cited in its favor have not been replicated. We first examine the indirect evidence for prosodic bootstrapping, including descriptive studies of AD-speech, experimental studies of adult speech processing, descriptive studies of ID-speech, and developmental research suggesting that young infants are "sensitive" to the mapping of prosody onto syntax. Then we present a study which attempted to extend the widely cited finding that young infants prefer to listen to speech appropriately segmented at clause boundaries. 144-4-month, 7-month, and 10-month-old infants were tested in an auditory preference procedure with English and German ID-speech samples in which pauses were inserted at clause boundaries (Appropriate) or within clauses (Inappropriate). A significant listening preference for Appropriate over Inappropriate speech was found only for 10-month-old infants when listening to English. Taken together, these results suggest grounds for questioning the assumption that the prosodic bootstrapping hypothesis has strong prima facie plausibility.
William C. Merriman (Kent State University)
John Marazita (Kent State University)

The effect of processing similar-sounding words on two-year-olds' false mapping

Two-year-olds' tendency to map a new noun onto an unfamiliar rather than familiar object was hypothesized to be affected by how sound similarities between the noun and the familiar object's label were interpreted. Presentation of a story in which an onset and rime (e.g., /la/) or onset and /at/ occurred repeatedly was predicted to inhibit 2-year-olds' tendency to map a novel term that was made of these units (e.g., /lat/) onto a familiar object. Because the correct interpretation of cat, lat, and sat, for example, requires ignoring their shared /at/ rime, processing these words reduces the weight subsequently given to phonological similarities noted between lat and the familiar object's name. The prediction was confirmed in three studies. Children who heard a story containing many /1/-initial and /at/-final words were less likely than those who heard one containing many /w/-initial and /og/-final words, for example, to map lat onto a familiar object.

Charles F. Meyer (University of Massachusetts-Boston)
Edward Blachman (Interleaf, Inc.)
Robert Morris (University of Massachusetts-Boston)

Can you see whose speech is overlapping?

It has become increasingly common in linguistics for analyses to be based on computer corpora: large collections of speech or writing in computer-readable form. Typically, computer corpora are annotated to indicate the linguistic phenomena as pauses, tone unit boundaries, speaker turns, and overlapping speech. As the use of computer corpora increases, it becomes more necessary for linguists to be concerned not just with standardizing the annotation but with presenting this annotation to the user in as readable a format as possible. We focus on annotation for overlapping speech, a phenomenon that needs to be marked in any corpus of speech, and discuss software that accurately marks speech overlaps and that presents overlaps to users in as visually revealing a manner as possible.

Laura Michaelis (University of Colorado)

Temporal anaphora and the preterite-perfect contrast in English

In this paper, I examine the contrast exemplified in (1):

(1) a. I have willed my fortune to Greenpeace.
   b. I willed my fortune to Greenpeace.

I show that (a) this contrast cannot adequately be accounted for in purely semantic terms, and (b) it is crucially discourse-pragmatic: the preterite can be used to code anaphoric past-time reference while the present perfect (PrP) cannot. Unlike pure semantic accounts, this account explains the following anachronies:

(2) a. ??How have you broken your arm?
   b. ??Myron has painted the picture in the hall.

I conclude that the contrast: between PrP and preterite is a markedness opposition arising from a desiring act against anaphoric determination of reference time. The preterite is UNMARKED with respect to the anaphoric feature, while the PrP is NONANAPHORIC. The fact that the PrP bears the feature [-anaphoric] provides motivation for the following principle: The PrP cannot be used to request or provide information about circumstances surrounding a pragmatically presupposed event. (cf. Dinsmore 1981, Concrete 1976)

Massahiko Minami (Harvard University)

Long conversational turns or frequent turn exchanges: Cross-cultural comparison of parental narrative elicitation

Conversations between mothers and children from three different groups were analyzed to study culturally preferred narrative elicitation patterns: (1) Japanese-speaking mother-child pairs living in Japan, (2) Japanese-speaking mother-child pairs living in the U.S., and (3) English-speaking Canadian mother-child pairs. Comparisons of mothers from these three groups yielded the following salient contrasts: (1) In comparison to English-speaking mothers, mothers of both Japanese groups gave proportionately less evaluation. (2) Both in terms of frequency and proportion, mothers of both Japanese groups gave more verbal acknowledgment than did English-speaking mothers. (3) Japanese mothers in the U.S. requested proportionately more description from their children than did Japanese mothers in Japan. At five years, Japanese-speaking children, whether living in Japan or the U.S., produced roughly 1.2 utterances per turn on average, whereas English-speaking children produced about 2.1 utterances per turn, a significant difference. Thus, while English-speaking mothers allow their children to take long monologic turns, and even encourage this by asking their children many descriptive questions, Japanese mothers simultaneously pay considerable attention to their children's narratives and facilitate frequent turn exchanges. As products of their culture, Japanese mothers, while being subject to the influence of Western culture, induct their children into a communicative style that is reflective of their native culture.
Friederike Moltmann (University of California-Los Angeles)
Together and alone

I propose a semantic analysis of expressions such as together and alone. This analysis derives the various readings of such expressions in different syntactic and semantic contexts from a single, situation-related meaning without assuming ambiguities, as in prior approaches.

Michael B. Montgomery (University of South Carolina)
Janet M. Fuller (University of South Carolina)

What was verbal \( \bar{a} \) in 19th century African-American English?

Recent studies, especially of remnant English-speaking African communities in the Dominican Republic and Nova Scotia (Poplack and Tagliamonte 1991a, 1991b) have examined variation in verbal \( \bar{a} \) for regularities that might constitute evidence for substructural (creole) or superstructural patterning in earlier African American English. However, all studies to date have conflated two or more distinct hierarchies of verbal stems in 19th-century British English, thus providing incomplete comparisons with superstructural varieties and imprecise assessment of possible superstructural influence on AE. The forerunner of superstructural varieties with which most Africans would have had contact in the 19th-century American South, 18th-century British English had four distinct verbal \( \bar{a} \) morphemes to mark 1) grammatical number of the subject; 2) grammatical class of the subject; 3) non-adjacency of the subject; and 4) habituality of the verb. This paper presents evidence for the similar and distinct patterning of each morpheme in three sets of vernacular letters from North and South Carolina from the 1840s-1860s from 1) African-American slaves and ex-slaves; 2) white plantation overseers; 3) emigrants from the British Isles. It also raises important questions about using vernacular data for addressing the issue of the prior creolization of African-American English.

Jean-Pierre Montreuil (University of Texas-Austin)

Prosodic rules, especially Initial Syllabification and Foot-Formation, apply as soon as a prosodic domain can be properly constituted. The domain for prosodicization is determined without reference to syntactic structure, and to a large degree, morphological structure.

These points of theory (in the spirit of Prosodic Lexical Phonology: Inkelas 1989, Inkelas & Zec 1990, Zec & Inkelas 1992, Zec, in press; also Cohn 1989, Kahn 1992, Rice 1992, Selkirk 1990) are demonstrated through the reanalysis of two sets of data from Modern French: 1) constraints on Glide Formation which cast a light on the domain of Initial Syllabification, and 2) Countertonic Schwa Specification, which crucially depends on a proper delineation of the domain of Foot-Formation.

On both counts, the account presented here improves on extant analyses in the sense that it provides a principled way to generate the correct outputs while limiting the lexical nature of the prosodic component.

Carol Morgan (Brigham Young University)

The study investigates children's strategies for interpreting the meaning of the personal indefinite pronouns somebody, nobody, and everybody. 60 children between the ages 3 and 6 were studied.

The data were examined according to age of subject, order of interpretation of pronouns presented, reaction time, and comparison of adult responses and data obtained from children. The results indicate that children are not interpreting the meaning of these pronouns in terms of semantic, pragmatic, or syntactic constraints, but are instead associating them with a numeric quantity. Adults interpret 'every' as a universal quantifier, and so do not allow a choice between the two houses. But a child, who may be unfamiliar with numbers, may interpret 'every' as simply a large quantity, the choice of the house with five figures is acceptable and interpretable, and may also choose randomly between the house with one figure and the house with five figures and some other house.

Also, the adult may choose randomly between the house with one figure and the house with five figures and some other house, while the adult split their responses between the house with one figure and the house with five figures. This may indicate that the children do not yet have the hypothesized meaning of 'any' that exist in most of its positive declarative uses. Instead, they are more likely interpreting it as marker of negation because of its frequent use in a counterfactual particle within negative scope.

Tatsuhiko Motohashi (Trinity University)

Wh-Phrases in the history of Japanese

In Modern Japanese, wh-phrases with the topic marker \( \bar{a} \) are generally ungrammatical for both interrogatives (e.g., 'who') and indefinites (e.g., 'somebody'). However, they were allowed a little more freedom in combining with \( \bar{a} \) in Archaic Japanese. The historical changes of wh-phrases in Japanese will be characterized by the development of genuine wh-quantifiers in Modern Japanese from strong and weak indefinites in the sense of Pickering (1992):

- \( \bar{a} \)-ha ... ka[+W]? (Modern Japanese)

- \( \bar{a} \)-ha ... ka[+W]? (Archaic Japanese)

This difference will be captured by assuming that in Modern Japanese, a pure wh-operator must move at S-structure to the [+W] Comp for the Spec-head agreement for the interrogative (Watanabe 1992), while in Archaic Japanese, \( \bar{a} \)-ha as a whole must raise at LF to the [+W] Comp.

Mafuna G. Mayer (Autonomus University-Barcelona)

Accounting for sentential code-switching: A review of the matrix language frame model

The present paper examines the matrixness model and the matrix language frame (MLF) model proposed by Myers-Scotton to universally account for the social and structural constraints on code-switching. Particular attention is allocated to the theoretical distinction between matrix (ML) and embedded language (EL), as well as to the classification of code-switching into three types: ML-EL, ML islands, and EL islands. Three central hypotheses of the MLF model designated as ML hypothesis, the blocking hypothesis, and the EL-wigger hypothesis are the basis on which the entire model can be falsified. Practical problems of identifying ML and EL on the basis of social and pragmatic criteria and morphemic frequency are considered. Data from English Spanish code-switching in Gibraltar is used to critically examine Myers-Scotton's proposals.
Sallikoko Mufwene (University of Chicago)

The founder principle in creole genesis

In the present study, I test Mufwene's population-genetics-derived trope of 'founder hypothesis' to see how far it can go to account for features of some creoles testified by European languages. I focus on Jamaican Creole, Sranan, and Guajira. The features to be investigated are lexical-semantic, syntactic, and phonological. The study takes into account the settlement histories of the territories in which these creoles are spoken, the ethnolinguistic compositions—both European and African—of the early settlements, and available texts of the periods assumed critical in the gradual formation of these creoles. It keeps in mind Boretsky's (1993) position that the selected features need not be exact copies of the models in the sources language varieties and that part of creolization involves grammaticization, i.e., idiomatization of some constructions of lexical materials for grammatical functions. That is, as the creoles were developing, some forms and constructions are likely to have been partly reinterpreted/reanalyzed to meet the communicative needs, especially regarding grammatical meaning, of the contact population. How much of what we observe in creoles today was determined by the founder population and would have been different had the composition of the latter not been the same?

Susanne Mühlheisen (Free University-Berlin)

Attitude change toward language varieties in Trinidad

The study of language attitudes in the anglo-creoleophone Caribbean has been surprisingly rare, even though the different forms of prestige (high social standing vs. solidarity and identity) which have been attributed to the different codes form a decisive factor for any understanding of the communicative situation in Caribbean societies. One of the very few systematic studies in this field was conducted by Donald Winford on teacher attitudes toward language variation in Trinidad. In order to establish a diachronic dimension and examine attitude change, a follow-up study has now been undertaken on 90 primary and secondary school teachers, using a detailed questionnaire and eliciting information on both their evaluation of Trinidadian English Creole in general and of the speech of different subgroups. Special attention has been given to the functional distribution of the codes and the extent to which respondents consciously accept TEC in different environments. Explicit comparison with the Winford study highlights significant developments in speakers' attitudes which, in conclusion, will be related to extralinguistic influences such as language policies in education and the media sector.

Alan Mann (University of Missouri-Columbia)

On the LF of coordinate structures

Recent discussions of coordinate structures have shown them to be hierarchical and asymmetric. In this paper we propose an LF for coordinate structures that retains the asymmetry, but allows for the semantics of coordination to be accounted for in a more transparent manner. Our analysis accounts for three problems associated asymmetrical coordination: i) all conjuncts are interpreted as equal with respect to the semantics; ii) all conjuncts must be of identical semantic category; iii) many phrasal coordinations have the semantics of sentential structures. The analysis derives i) and ii) directly, and allows coordinate structures to be treated as plurals (and) and distributed singulars (or). It removes any reference to 'coordinate structure' as a construction, and provides evidence for treating all coordination as essentially group-forming rather than propositional.

Pieter Muysken (University of Amsterdam)

Double object construction in the history of Negerhollands

Most creoles have double object constructions, not only languages which are typologically related to European languages, but also languages with which these European languages do not have close contact. In many languages there is no double object construction, creoles with a language on the other hand do not have the double object construction. One possible explanation is that double object constructions are invented in several processes, and that different creoles have different histories. This study has now been undertaken on some European creoles developed in the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. We have variation between three main structures: i) a neutral subject, verb and object order; ii) an object-verb-subject order; iii) a subject-verb-object order.

Henriëtte Nagahara (University of California-Los Angeles)

Focus and phonological phrasing in Japanese

It has been demonstrated in a number of languages that focus plays a special role in phono logical phrasing, in such a way that its effect overshadows the normal phrasing requirements (Cho 1990, Korean, Corrado 1990, Genese 1990, Kavano 1990, Chichewa, among others). This paper presents a revised and expanded version of the analysis presented in the previous paper, incorporating focus, of the intermediate phrasing algorithms for Japanese developed in Pichemann and Beckman (1986) and Pichemann and Tatsch (1988). We propose the following hierarchy of constraints on the phrasing of Japanese: well-formedness at the intermediate phrase level, following Prince and Smolensky (1992) and McCarthy and Prince (1992). 1) *Focus consisting of a single accentual phrase > [Verb, [Verb, [Verb, ...]]]. 2) The intermediate phrase at the left edge of the verb and every maximal projection, just in case there is no focus, and the verb consists of more than one accentual phrase. 3) If there is no focus, but the verb consists of a single accentual phrase, the sentence is intermediate phrased at the left edge of every maximal projection (but not at the left edge of the verb). 4) The sentence is sectioned when the sentence-final intermediate phrase is the focused constituent, and this focus phrasing overrides any non-focus phrasing patterns. It can be seen, in the final analysis, that these hierarchically ordered constraints circumscribe all and only possible intermediate phrasing patterns in Japanese.

Shoichi Iwaski (University of California-Los Angeles)

Tail pitch movement and the intermediate phrase in Japanese

Tail pitch movement refers to the tonal shape which appears at the end of the speech unit. In yes/no questions, the LH tail pitch movement is observed (Beckman and Pichemann 1986:287). In the model presented in Beckman and Pichemann (1986) and Pichemann and Beckman (1988), the boundary tones involved in this tail pitch movement, L, and H, are specified as to where they link. The L is associated with the edge of the accentual phrase and the H with the boundary phrase. The association of H is controversial. It is possible to argue that it links to the "boundary" boundary as in (a), or with equal plausibility, with the intermediate phrase boundary as in (b), (c)

(a) L H L H
(b) L H
(c) L H

Pichemann and Beckman (1988:136-8) opt for (a) since the LH of yes/no questions never occurs within an utterance: it must be attached at the end of a question utterance. We argue, however, for (b) with supporting evidence obtained through pitch track observation of naturally occurring speech data. Through the analysis of this data, we point out that the LH tail pitch movement is not necessarily tied to a yes/no question, but it also appears on pragmatic particles such as ne 'you know.' Such non-interactive LH appears frequently within an utterance which is identified by declination and diminishing amplitude. Structural analysis (b), (c), can explain the functional similarity of the LH at the end of a yes/no question and the LH on the pragmatic particle since both solicits involvement of the interlocutor.
Letitia Naigles (Yale University)

Using multiple frames to bootstrap syntactically

Following the original syntactic bootstrapping proposal of Landau and Gleitman (1985), this study investigated whether young two-year-old children can use multiple syntactic frames, in addition to the extralinguistic scene, to help determine the meaning of a novel verb. The particular question examined was whether young children can use their different transitive/intransitive alternation patterns (ergative and unergative, respectively) to distinguish Cause from Contact actions. In a preferential-looking paradigm, 27-month-old children were shown videos in which two actions were taking place simultaneously on a single screen; one was a Contact action and the other a Cause action. A novel verb (e.g., “blick”) was also presented twice, either in a transitive frame, an intransitive frame, both transitive and intransitive frames in the ergative pattern or in the unergative pattern, or no frame at all. During the test phase, the two actions were presented simultaneously on separate screens, and the child was asked to “find blicking.” By the visual fixation measure, the children preferred the Cause action during all audio conditions except the one containing the unergative pattern, thus demonstrating that they can use multiple syntactic frames to help determine the meaning of a novel verb.

H. Nicholas Nagel (Florida Atlantic University)
Lewis P. Shapiro (Florida Atlantic University)

Parsing local ambiguities in syntactic structures: Prosodic influences

Two experiments were conducted to examine the effects of prosody on sentence processing. The first experiment exploited local Noun Phrase (NP) attachment ambiguity to determine whether prosodic information contributes to processing decisions on-line. Pairs of garden path sentences were created and digitized on a microcomputer. Prosody was manipulated by cutting the beginning portion of each member of a pair and replacing it with the identical portion of the other member. Reaction Times (RTs) to a dual task involving a perceptual decision paradigm using these sentences support a processing model in which prosodic information may be used for syntactic representations. In the second experiment, prosody was manipulated in pairs of locally ambiguous sentences derived from a Cross Modal Processing task using these sentences indicate that the antecedent to a trace may be reactivated based on the one containing the unergative pattern, thus demonstrating that they can use multiple syntactic frames to help determine the meaning of a novel verb.

Mineharu Nakayama (Ohio State University)

Are there lexical and functional stages in Japanese?

This paper examines an applicability of Radford’s (1990a, b) “two-stage” hypothesis to Japanese. He claims that all lexical categories emerge at the same time prior to the emergence of all functional categories. Although his claim is about English, he suggests that these developmental stages are biologically programmed. Therefore, Radford’s hypothesis must apply to all languages including Japanese. If the hypothesis is correct, we would expect to find lexical and functional stages in Japanese.

We have examined spontaneous speech data from Okubo (1967), Iwabuchi et al. (1968), Iwabuchi and Muraisi (1976), and Noji (1977) and found that functional elements such as sentence final particles, inflections, and cases particles generally appear earlier than postpositions, a lexical element. Therefore, Radford’s hypothesis does not hold for Japanese. The differences between Japanese and English seem to come from four sources: (i) different syntactic characteristics; (ii) Japanese verbal inflections as well as its sentence final particles appear at the end of sentences. Therefore, they are easily identified. In English, functional elements are less salient (without stress) and some appear sentence-internally. Therefore, they are rather difficult to recognize. Although both Japanese postpositions and English prepositions appear within sentences, the prepositions emerge rather early because English has prepositional stranding, which makes them easy to identify. This difference in perceptual salience accounts for the difference in structural development between the two languages.

Shrikranta Narasimhan (Boston University)

Frames of reference in the use of length, width, and height

Two main frames if reference are available for the interpretation of the dimensional terms “length”, “width” and “height”. The “gestalt” frame focusing on the relation of the object to surrounding space (Suh & Choi, 1984). The use of one or the other reference frame is influenced by both the type of lexical item used as well as the spatial properties of the object. Rather it is the outcome of the interaction between the properties of the object and the spatial preferences of the object at the level of conceptual structure.

Lea Nash (University of Paris VIII)

The possessive hava in Georgian

In this paper I argue that the internal structure of possessive constructions (havanche PC) such as “Mary has a book” substantially parallels that of double object configurations as “John sent Mary a book.” In particular, it is argued that in both constructions the “hava” NP is interpreted as a predicate of possession, while the subject of ‘have’ and first object in double object construction are understood as subjects of predicate of possession. The fundamental assumption of the proposed analysis is that PCs and possessive predicates such as “The book is on the table” have different underlying structures; this distinction is reminiscent of the well-established asymmetry between the double object configurations and prepositional dative structures. (cf. Kayne, 1990, Chafe, 1976, Pazestry, 1993). Primary evidence comes from Georgian, a language where the dative subject of ‘have’ and dative objects require the presence of an applicative morpheme on the verb.

Michael Newman (William Paterson College)

The meaning of pronoun variation in English

The paper is an analysis of pronoun use in a corpus of 24 TV talk shows, concentrating on cases of epicene (singular with reference of unknown gender) and collective antecedents. In both these domains mismatches in formal number are more common than matches. Specifically, singular NPs have they as anaphoric pronoun over 70% of the time for collectives and over 50% for epicones. Surprisingly, no evidence was found for structural influence of any kind on pronoun selection. In fact, the analysis shows clear semantic motivations for cases of feature matches as well as mismatches. For epicones, semantic factors include an indication of the role of the referent along three dimensions: (i) genericity (individual protagonist in the discourse vs. as general), (ii) numerical (singular vs. plural or neutral), and (iii) gender (masculine stereotypes vs. feminine stereotypes). These factors interact in complicated but consistent ways. For collectives, the most important factor is the speakers’ perspective on the referent as a unit or multiplicity. These findings support Barlow’s recent Discourse-Linking Theory which sees agreement itself as operating at the level of discourse and providing information about a referent or the speaker’s perspective on a referent.
The nature of the information and the time-course that it is used in ambiguity resolution has been a central issue in the study of sentence processing. The Garden Path Theory (Frazier & Rayner, 1982) contends that processing is guided by strategies based solely on the structural properties of sentences. By contrast, the Referential Theory (Crain & Steedman, 1985) maintains that referential complexity, rather than structural complexity, explains immediate parsing preferences. Using a word-by-word reading paradigm, Ni & Crain (1990) demonstrated that by manipulating the referential properties of noun phrases, garden path effects can be avoided, despite the fact that the sentences in a minimal pair are identical in structure (e.g., substituting only for the in-sentences such as ‘Only businessmen loaned money at no interest were told to keep their records’ versus ‘The businessmen loaned money at no interest were told to keep their records’). The results support the Referential Theory and resist explanation on the Garden Path Theory. Ni & Crain results were replicated in a study that investigated the competing theories in a task that monitors subjects’ eye movements in reading. The findings confirmed the predictions of the Referential Theory. Subjects’ first pass reading times on the disambiguating phrase were told to be significantly longer in sentences beginning with the than in sentences beginning with only. The number of first pass eye fixations and regressive eye movements revealed the same pattern. The profile of sentences with only closely resembled that of controls, which contained unambiguous verbs. These results further evidence that the parser makes rapid on-line use of semantic information in resolving ambiguities.

Patricia Nichols (San Jose State University)
Language patterns in a postcard community

Children’s storytelling in school settings in eastern North and South Carolina displays patterns that reflect four centuries of socially unequal contact between Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans. Three stories about dogs, told by pre-teenage boys, will be used to illustrate morphosyntactic and discourse patterns distinctive for three speech communities, which self-identify as Native American (NA), African American (AA), and European American (EA). Simultaneously in lexicon and syntax now outweigh differences for the three communities, but remaining morphological and discourse distinctions represent processes of late decretalization (for the AA community) and earlier language shift for the NA community. The paradigmatic and prototypic patterns reflects processes of language change within cohesive social networks, evolving since initial contact in the mid 1500s. The role of social factors in shaping and maintaining differences will be described, as well as those that have fostered convergence.

Rolf Noyer (Princeton University)
Patalization and vowel place in San Mateo Huave

Analyses of the representation of secondary palatalization (SP) in languages such as Russian (Lightner 1969), Mod. Irish (O Siodhachta 1989) and Marshallese (Bender 1968) rely on the intimate connection between SP and neighboring vowel place. The present paper adds to this literature with data from San Mateo Huave (Kreger & Stairs 1981, Sudzer 1975). Five vowels [i e a o u] appear as surface syllable heads, but the distribution of these vis-a-vis neighboring palatalized (C’) and plain (C) consonants is severely restricted. We analyze these distributional gaps with attention to three additional conditions: (1) raising of stressed [a] before C’, as in a-pal-y -> a-pal-y-u (the locks self up!); (2) Round Harmony (RH) of vowels in certain stressed suffixes as in a-imp-at -> a-imp-at-i ‘I passed’, and (3) Height Harmony (HH) in some suffixes when following C’, as in i-a-pal-y -> a-e-pal-y-i ‘we (excl.) double’. Raising and HH both implicate the parameter (±high) in the expression of SP. Moreover, two phenomena implicate the parameter [back], providing evidence against Lahiri & Eavers’ (1991) proposal that SP is encoded merely by [high]. RH curiously fails to apply after pre-palatalized [o]: i-a-hom-at; *a-a-hom-at ‘i met’. No opacity can block rightward spreading of [round] in virtue of a preceding C’. We propose that such [o] are derived from underlying non-round [e] by a backing rule before plain C (as in Russian). This process permits the generalization that non-low vowels agree in backness with a preceding consonant. Finally, we observe that HH and RHI conflict in the case of post-palatalized [o] -> [a] vs. [a] oc. ‘we double’. Both processes cannot apply without creating [a] (an un- formed segment). Structure Preservation cannot dictate which rule does in fact apply (RH); this conflict must be resolved either by syntactic ordering or by ranking well-formedness constraints (McCarty & Prince 1993).

Kathleen O’Connor (Drew University)
Mental metaphors: Solid, liquid, and gas in the abstract domain of money and finance

The abstract lexical domain of MONEY and FINANCE is thoroughly represented in the lexicon by terms drawn from the material realm. The THREE STATES OF MATTER — SOLID, LIQUID, AND GAS — are often extended to describe financial areas as demonstrated by expressions such as ‘sums redone’, ‘round sum’, ‘solid’, ‘flueo de capital’ (‘gas’), and ‘capital’ (‘liquid’) and inflation ‘inflation’ (gas). In this paper, I propose the Lakoff and Johnson (1980) definition of metaphor as being the abstract extension of basic conceptual terms. I propose a metaphorical system adapted from their formula in which I establish a semantic link between the basic sense and the term capital: money and capital money and capital or think about capital as ‘solid’, ‘gas’, or ‘liquid’. We analyze these expanded extensions of capital with a word-by-word reading paradigm to determine if the semantic link between the basic sense and the so-called made-up terms is supported by evidence from experimental procedures. We apply the Lakoff and Johnson metaphor theory to the well-recognized fact that the material world is a source of information. We assume that pure evidential systems express epistemic distinctions that are qualitatively different from those expressed by evidential systems that overlap with tense, person, and aspectual systems. Evidence from Coastal Carib evidentials demonstrates that this is not necessarily the case. Carib evidentials, expressed within the Carib tense system, also grammaticize source of information. These facts suggest that the term capital, ‘money and capital’ as those that are ‘pure’, or conflated with other grammatical systems. The paper proposes a uniform treatment of evidential semantics, regardless of the type of system.

Shaun O’Connor (University of Arizona)
The implications of Coastal Carib for semantic theories of evidentials

Willet (1986) proposes to define the semantics of pure evidential systems in terms of grammatically assigning a source of information. He assumes that pure evidential systems express epistemic distinctions that are qualitatively different from those expressed by evidential systems that overlap with tense, person, and aspectual systems. Evidence from Coastal Carib evidentials demonstrates that this is not necessarily the case. Carib evidentials, expressed within the Carib tense system, also grammaticize source of information. These facts suggest that the term capital, ‘money and capital’ as those that are ‘pure’, or conflated with other grammatical systems. The paper proposes a uniform treatment of evidential semantics, regardless of the type of system.

Lorraine K. Obler (City University of New York Graduate Center)
Kelly O’Connor (Emerson College)
Barrie Kaufman (E Orange VA Medical Center)
Kiki Saitake (Emerson College)
Are suffixes read like prefixes?

A series of studies has suggested that prefixes are listed separately from stems in the English lexicon and “stripped” in reading. Segui and colleagues (1985, 1989) suggest that suffixes, by contrast, are accessed through their stems. We studied 396 single-word substitution errors made in the course of silent reading by normal highly-educated subjects. We determined that prefixes are reordered more frequently (34%) than suffixes overall (18%, p <.001), but derivational suffixes evidence many errors (25%) as prefixes. The relative preservation of inflectional suffixes (14%, p <.05) cannot be accounted for by their high frequency, but may be related to their high productivity.

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A co"elative analysislobn's dying.

strongly femmme fonns

stud

(Oshita (University of Southern California)

Compounds: A view from suffusion and a-structure alteration

This paper, following Grimshaw (1990), argues that only a compound with an argument-tail head is a true synthetic compound. Productive deverbal suffusions are analyzed with respect to their effects on the argument structure of the base verb. These suffixes are, e.g., three nominal -ing's (result, simple event, and complex event) and adjectival suffixes: -ing, -en, -able. Compound nouns with deverbal -ing heads are synthetic only when the heads have complex event readings, e.g., (deliberate) whale-hunting. Compound adjectives are both root and synthetic compounds, e.g., (class-tested and *(L.A.-)based, depending on the class of the base verb the suffixes attach to. This analysis elucidates the nature of the back-formation of compound verbs, such as air-condition, as derived from root compounds.

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Kyoko Hirose Ohara (University of California-Berkeley)

A correlative analysis of so-called internally headed relativization in Japanese

It has been assumed that in so-called internally headed relativization (IHR) in Japanese, the target NP is inside the embedded clause (S2), and serves as an anaphoric coreferent (V2). However, a close examination of the sentences, especially their semantics reveals that the construction should be analyzed as a correlate: the main clause (S2) contains an anaphoric NP which is coreferential with the target in S1, and which corresponds to an argument of V2. The crucial difference between previous IHR analyses and the correlative analysis in this paper is the treatment of the morpheme no which immediately follows S1. In IHR analyses, no is regarded as merely a nominalizer of S2. The correlative analysis views it not only as a nominalizer but also as an anaphoric conjunction coreferential with the target inside S1. No can be coreferential with any NP inside S1 as long as the NP in S1 refers to a physical entity. Thus, if the context allows, it is possible for no to be coreferential with more than one NP in S1 as in the case of a 'right' target. The fact that the content of S1 in the construction is asserted unlike ordinary relativization is predicted in the correlative analysis, since in a correlative construction the subordinate status of S1 is not assumed.

The correlative analysis not only accounts for the properties of the construction but analyzing no as an anaphoric conjuction has another consequence of enabling us to discuss the construction's relations to conjuctions which have the same structure.

| FRI AFT: Constitution |

Shigeki Okamoto (California State University-Fresno)

Japanese women's speech styles: Evidence for diversity

Although the Japanese language is commonly characterized by distinct male and female speech registers, recent anecdotal evidence suggests that many, particularly younger Japanese women do not use stereotypical female speech patterns. That is, there seem to be great variations in Japanese female speech styles. This paper presents evidence for such variations. Ten female college students in Tokyo participated. Five informal conversations (each between two close friends) were analyzed with regard to sentence-final form (of all speakers). Analyses show that the subjects' speech styles are much less feminine than suggested by the common portrayal of women's speech style. The subjects used neutral forms most frequently. Further, most subjects used masculine forms more often than feminine forms. In particular, strongly feminine forms were used only occasionally. Some subjects used few strongly masculine forms, although they were often qualified. The results of this study suggest that the traditional sex-based categorization 'women's language'-a construct based on the speech style of traditional, middle class housewives—is too simplistic to capture variations in current language practice. This study suggests that besides gender, factors such as age, marital status, occupation, and solidarity are also important, and that the speech patterns observed in this study reflects the speakers' identity as members of a particular social group (i.e. female student peers) as well as their relations (solidarity). Thus, Japanese speech styles should be studied as composites of various social factors relating to identity and relation.

| FRI MORN: Republic Ballroom A |

Toshibuki Ophara (University of Washington)

Events and states in discourse

The behavior of events and states in discourse has been explained in two different ways. Kamp and Reeger (1983) approached a framework (DRT) in which events and states are primitive entities and are defined in terms of how they behave in narrative discourse; the episode described by an event sentence is located within a "reference time", whereas the situation depicted by a state sentence surrounds it. On the other hand, Dowty (1986) claimed that an interval-based framework supplemented by his Temporal Discourse Interpretation Principle accomplishes the same purpose. I propose a framework that synthesizes these two approaches. Events and states differ from each other in two ways: First, telic event predicates are quantified, whereas state predicates are not. Secondly, events and states interact with tense in different ways. A sentence in the past tense asserts that there is a past time at which some event or state occurs. An event is not assumed to exist at some time if it is the temporal extension of e equals t, but a state s is said to exist at some time if it is part of the temporal extension of s. I also adopt Grice's maxim of quantity in order to explain the pragmatic inference that an event or state that is asserted to obtain is the maximal one in the given situation. According to this proposal, John died rendered as (1) is read as (2) where (1) is (prec deques now & e is John's dying), and Mary was in the room are rendered as (2) where (1) is said to exist at some time if it is part of the temporal extension of s. This paper offers a framework for the construction based on the hypothesis that two different ways: among others, the presence of suffused (e.g., a suffix) and the presence of the correlative principle (1983).

| SAT MORN: Republic Ballroom B |

Carrie O'Leary (University of Connecticut)

Negative polarity (a positive result) and positive polarity (a negative result)

An experiment was carried out to investigate children's knowledge of the syntax and semantics of the Negative Polarity Item (NPI) and the Positive Polarity Item (PPI). The task was to confirm or deny what a puppet said about objects in the experimental workspace. In correcting the puppet, 80% of children's productions (n=136) contained either an NPI or a PPI. 69% of children's productions (n=136) contained either an NPI or a PPI. Children virtually never produced unlicensed NPIs, but they did use the PPI.

| FRI AFT: Fairfax |

Stephen Crain (University of Connecticut/Haskins Laboratories)

The morphological affective construction in Korean

The morphological affective construction (MAC), known as a passive construction, shares many formal properties with the morphological causative construction (MCC) in non-trivial ways: among others, the same set of suffixes (fi/L/Lf) case-markings, lexical restrictions. However, they have generally been treated as unrelated. This study explores the construction-specific semantics of the MAC—the subject is affected negatively, based on which it argues for the hypothesis that the MCC arises from the MCC. The cross-linguistic tendency for passives arising from causatives to carry affected-subject semantics is explained in terms of "subjectification" processes in grammaticalization. The analysis of the dative-marked cases of the MCC as a passive agent in the MAC is explained by the fact that the Korean dative-marked NP can be either a goal or a source depending on the context. The hypothesis that the MAC arises from the MCC explains the fact that they share many formal properties in non-trivial ways and also the fact that the subject of the MAC can control the sententially denoted event, both of which would be puzzling otherwise.

| SAT MORN: Independence |

Hyeok Young Park (University of California-Berkeley)

The morphological affective construction in Korean

This paper, following Grimshaw (1990), argues that only a compound with an argument-tail head is a true synthetic compound. Productive deverbal suffusions are analyzed with respect to their effects on the argument structure of the base verb. These suffixes are, e.g., three nominal -ing's (result, simple event, and complex event) and adjectival suffixes: -ing, -en, -able. Compound nouns with deverbal -ing heads are synthetic only when the heads have complex event readings, e.g., (deliberate) whale-hunting. Compound adjectives are both root and synthetic compounds, e.g., (class-tested and *(L.A.-)based, depending on the class of the base verb the suffixes attach to. This analysis elucidates the nature of the back-formation of compound verbs, such as air-condition, as derived from root compounds.

| FRI MORN: Commonwealth |

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| FRI MORN: Commonwealth |
It is often argued by creolists (Bickerton 1975, Dijkhoff 1983) that number-marking on English creole nouns is restricted to instances where its absence would result in ambiguity. More sophisticated proposals have combined this type of functional pressure of phonological and lexical factors (Rickford 1986, 1990; Singler 1988, 1991; Poplack & Tagliamonte, in press).

This paper considers recorded mesolectal Jamaican Patwa data in order to test both the specific constraints previously proposed and the general principle of local marking with English-like morpho-syntax; complicates the situation, since the two ways patterns of use, though the principle of local disambiguation proves to have been two paths does hold explanatory value. The predictions of MacArthur are partly confirmed, to generics, but to differ on some other constraints.

Barbara Zurer Pearson (University of Miami)

Cross-language synonyms in early bilingual lexicons: One language or two?

This study tests the claim from Volterra & Taeschner (1978) and reinforced by Clark’s Principle of Contrast (1987) that young simultaneous bilingual children reject cross-language synonyms in their earliest lexicons. The vocabulary of 17 developing bilinguals were recorded at intervals between 8 and 30 months using the MacArthur CDI, a standardized parent-report form in English and Spanish. The 2 single-language of each bilingual child were compared to determine how many pairs of translation equivalents (TEs) were observed at each language at different stages of development. All children were observed to have TEs at all observation points except one, with an average of 30% of all words in a 2-language, both at word greater or smaller than might be expected in a random circumstance, single-language lexicons from separate children were paired. The percentage of words co-occurring in the separate lexicons used in the between-child comparisons was identical to that observed in the within-child comparisons for the bilinguals.

Barbara Zurer Pearson (University of Miami)

Cross-language synonyms in early bilingual lexicons: One language or two?

This study tests the widely-cited claim from Volterra & Taeschner (1978), and reinforced by Clark’s Principle of Contrast (1987), that young simultaneous bilingual children reject cross-language synonyms in their earliest lexicons. This rejection of translation equivalents is taken as support for a single-language system which includes elements from both languages. We first examine the accuracy of the empirical claim and then its adequacy as support for the argument that the children’s two lexicons are not two independent systems. The vocabulary of 17 developing bilinguals were recorded at intervals between 8 and 30 months, using the MacArthur CDI, a standardized parent-report form in English and Spanish. The 2 single-language vocabularies of each bilingual child were compared to determine how many pairs of translation equivalents (TEs) were observed at each language at different stages of development. All children were observed to have TEs at all observation points except one, with an average of 30% of all words in a 2-language, both at word greater or smaller than might be expected in a random circumstance, single-language lexicons from separate children were paired. The percentage of words co-occurring in the separate lexicons used in the between-child comparisons was identical to that observed in the within-child comparisons for the bilinguals.

Colin Phillips (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Spreading values

A simplification of the relations that hold between nodes in hierarchies of phonological features has a number of empirical consequences. The notions value and dependent are unified, so that [s] is to [voiced] as [labial] is to [place], and vice versa. Both [+] and [labial] are values of the dominating node.

This study tests the claim that two independent systems are not upheld. Further, the number of TEs in the bilinguals’ two lexicons was shown to be similar to the number of lexical items co-occurring in the monolingual lexicons of two separate children, as observed in 30 between-child comparisons. It remains to be shown, therefore, that the bilinguals’ two lexicons are not part of 2 independent systems.
Ingo Plag (Philips University)

Complex prepositions in Sranan: Prepositions as nouns or nouns as prepositions?

With the exception of notorious *fi/fo/pa, prepositions have long been regarded as a less important category in creole grammars. There is, however, a set of prepositions that deserve detailed study.

In Sranan and many other creoles we find combinations of what is generally assumed to be a complex preposition, such as *na bake, literally 'at back', where it seems clear that the first element *na is a general locative preposition. The second element bake, however, is of unclear categorial status. Is it a preposition, is it part of a compound preposition consisting of the constituents *na and bake, or is it a noun? The present paper will present data that call for a revision of earlier accounts about would-be complex prepositions in Sranan. In addition, the emergence of such constructions will be discussed. This problem has been addressed recently by Huyakon (1987) for Saramaccan and Bruyn (1993, for Sranan), but is still far from being solved satisfactorily.

Maria Polinsky (University of Southern California)

Existentials as complex predicates: Evidence for incorporation

The paper analyzes existential constructions, using examples from Chukchee, several Bantu languages, and Malagasy. The languages included in this study demonstrate consistent selectional restrictions on the type of verbs that can appear in these constructions, with Chukchee representing the most, and Malagasy the most restrictive context. The paper argues that in the languages analyzed, the existential verb and the name of the entity whose existence is established form a single constituent in the clause structure. The name of the existing entity thus undergoes Incorporation, which can be either Incorporation proper and Abstract Incorporation, or is it a noun? The present paper will present data that call for a revision of earlier accounts about would-be complex prepositions in Sranan. In addition, the emergence of such constructions will be discussed. This problem has been addressed recently by Huyakon (1987) for Saramaccan and Bruyn (1993, for Sranan), but is still far from being solved satisfactorily.

Maria Polinsky (University of Southern California)

Ramazan Rajabov (University of Southern California)

*Di, *le, or *nib? Quasi-synonymous locative series in Tsez

The paper analyzes two series of locative cases in Tsez (a member of the Tsez-Dido group of the Nakh-Daghestanian language family), with suffixes *le(o) and *de. These series seem very close in meaning and are treated as nearly synonymous by the existing accounts. Both *le(o) and *de express two major meanings: the locative meaning proper (near; by; close at); and the co-participation meaning ('with'). With regard to the locative meaning, the suffix *le(o) expresses closeness to an inanimate and immovable entity, while the suffix *de expresses closeness to an animate and/or self-propelled entity. The marking of an animate/mobile entity by *de suggests a pragmatic motivation (to denote location around that entity) and *le(o) a marking of the entity in discourse. In the non-locative meaning, *le(o) and *de are clearly opposed as the suffixes of the combinative and sociative. The combinative is defined as the participant which accompanies another participant in a given situation and is totally inactive or insignificantly less active than the subject of the clause. The sociative is defined as the participant whose function in a given situation is similar to that of the agent; this participant differs from the agent in being communicatively and/or pragmatically backgrounded. Accordingly, the sociative is often expressed by a nominal of agentive semantics (human, or at least animate). Thus, the difference between the suffixes has a semantic motivation, with well-established cross-linguistic parallels. Based upon the analysis, it is suggested that *le(o) and *de are quasi-synonymous, as both suffixes are derived from the non-locative meaning; this analysis is supported by the fact of closely related languages, lexicalized forms with both suffixes in Tsez, and the gradual loss of the non-locative meaning of the suffixes in modern Tsez.

Geoffrey Poole (Harvard University)

Agreement in Tsez: a relative clause

It has long been noted in grammars of Turkish (e.g. Konevov (1956), Lewis (1967), Underhill (1976)) that there are two different participial suffixes which are involved in relative clause formation in the non-future tense: -DIG- and -(y)EEn-. In the case of the -DIG- suffix, the verb form obligatorily agrees in person and number with its subject and assigns it genitive case. In the case of the -(y)EEn- suffix, this agreement morphology and case-marking is obligatorily absent.

The present paper will present data that call for a revision of earlier accounts about would-be complex prepositions in Sranan. In addition, the emergence of such constructions will be discussed. This problem has been addressed recently by Huyakon (1987) for Saramaccan and Bruyn (1993, for Sranan), but is still far from being solved satisfactorily.

William O. Poser (Stanford University)

The history and structure of the dotá syllables

I describe the dukú'/dákẹ writing system created for Carrier in 1885, distinguishing it from its Cree and Slave antecedents, and present publicly for the first time the first known text, which may be the earliest known text of native authorship in an Athabaskan language. Although most graphs represent an onset consonant plus a vowel, it is not, as usually claimed, a syllabary. No syllable containing a coda consonant or an onset cluster is written with a single graph; even some CV syllables must be written with two graphs. A first approximation, it is a moraic/segmental hybrid. The dukú'/dákẹ differs from its antecedents not only in expressing additional phonemes, such as the ejectives, but in the completely systematic relationships between the orientation of a CV graph and the vowel. The result is that it is strictly segmental albeit somewhat abstract, with the onset consonant marked by shape and the vowel by orientation and diacritic. Like Koreana hangu, higher-level (moracic) structure is imposed on a basically segmental system. The system also differs from Cree/Slave, and resembles hangu, in its direct representation of a number of distinctive features. In sum, it differs radically in structure from its antecedents, and, like other putative syllabaries whose status as such has recently been challenged, is not properly regarded as a syllabary.

Sandeeu Prasadha (University of Pennsylvania)

Children's use of structural cues in learning adjective meanings

Children as young as 2 years of age can use links between grammatical classes and meanings as a cue to word meaning. While useful, these links provide limited information. For example, knowing that adjectives tend to name properties may fail the child that a property is being named, but which property must be determined in another way. The current paper presents a structural constraint on the meaning of adjectives as well as two experiments which investigated whether 2- and 3-year-olds can use this knowledge to learn the meanings of novel adjectives.

Prasadha (1993) proposed that the default interpretation of pronominal adjectives is restrictive; non-restrictive interpretations require knowledge of the world or context. However, when adjectives occur as predicates, the structure does not constrain which property is being named. Two experiments found that 2- and 3-year-olds can use this difference in structural information to learn novel adjectives. Children were more likely to interpret an adjective as naming a restrictive property when the adjective was taught prenominally than when it was taught as a predicate. They also inferred that the adjective named the more restrictive of two properties when the adjective appeared prenominally, but not when the adjective appeared as a predicate.
The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between historical methodology and pidgin and creole studies, focusing on the contributions of a historical perspective can make. A nuanced sense of historicity---i.e., historical authenticity in one's approach---is integral to grounding any creolization hypothesis. Differences between generativist and sociolinguistic frames in pidgin and creole theory often owe their seeming irreconcilability to the application of synchronic methods of analysis to diachronic problems. Historicism can provide the base for a theory that is internally consistent but nonetheless counterfactual. Prematurely ruling out a competing theory on non-linguistic grounds, the need to engage with conflicting position is dismissed and the possibility of an adequate synthesis is hastily foreclosed. The key to reconciliation and possible synthesis is to recognize that generativist and sociolinguistic paradigms deal with qualitatively different aspects of the same problem, each of which behaves according to a slightly different set of diachronic constraints. This shifts the focus away from which position is "right" toward what each explains. Rather than curtailing theoretical debate, an historical perspective can provide a domain in which different theoretical frames can engage more meaningfully.
Sociolinguistic studies of gender and schooling show that language in schools is not only the medium in which children learn the dominant ideology's perceptions and expectations of gender (Eckert & McConnell-Ginet, 1986; while these sociolinguistic inquiries into classroom schooling, they typically do not develop a strong social theory to explain how students' notions of gender construction of gender. This paper narrows the socio-linguistic gap to investigate how students' principles of critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1995; Kress, 1991), this paper examines three ways in the pragmatic discourse, and 2) in the textual category of genre. Preliminary results demonstrate that although there is some resistance to the dominant ideology, students' notions of gender and gender relationships are imbedded in an androcentric world view—one that fosters traditional masculine values undermined and silenced by the speaking strategies of those students who maintain the dominant ideology, thus a social structure of power is also produced in this context.

Philip Remnik (University of Pennsylvania)

Selectional relationships and verb acquisition: A computational model

Properties of arguments have received relatively little emphasis in theories of verb acquisition, whether they emphasize situational observation or syntactic evidence. However, the categorization of arguments into conceptual classes may play an important role in cross-situational learning (Grenow, 1992) and in inferences based on syntactic context (Fishler et al., 1994).

In this paper I formalize the relationship between verbs and argument categories in information-theoretic terms. Intuitively, selectional preferences or plausibility constraints constitute a verb's effect on the conceptual classes that it is likely to select; the model is motivated probabilistically using a measure known as relative entropy. The model has been implemented using WordNet as a proxy for the noun taxonomy and using on-line corpora (e.g., parental turns in the CHILDES database) as linguistic input.

The statistical nature of the model makes it robust in the face of noisy evidence, including missing and misidentified arguments. It also tolerates ambiguous categorization — for example, lunch in "eating lunch" as both physical entity and activity. In addition to presenting the results of computational experiments on the acquisition of selectional constraints, I will discuss the psychological plausibility of the model and outline how it fits in with discussions of bootstrapping from situational and syntactic evidence.

Magdalena A. Remnik (University of Buenos Aires)

Agrammatism as a syntactic deficit: Evidence from Spanish

This paper presents the analysis of the grammatical deficits found in two Spanish-speakers with non-fluent aphasia. While Case 1 has severe difficulties with sentence construction, Case 2 produces simple and complete sentences with more severe deficits on nominal morphology. For example: Case 1: llena —> llena

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd p s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(he) calls (you) call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two ladies fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gorda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(French)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plural marker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| two lady fat categories operate as syntactic heads and the work on Morphology by Anderson (1992), it in which selectional features of a lexical item are computed while Case shows an incompatibility. In Case 2 the impairment seems to be restricted to a more local domain (i.e., nominal agreement). This explains away morphology checking, being the same operation both for Verbs and Nouns, is differently disrupted in each case.
The uniqueness effect associated with examples like the King of France is bald is often claimed to derive from a Russianless logical form something like $\exists x (\text{King}(x, \text{France}) \land \forall y (\text{King}(y, \text{France}) \rightarrow y = x) \land \text{bald}(x))$. I argue that though the uniqueness effect appears in part from uniqueness presuppositions of definite NP's, these are not Russianless (contra, e.g., Cooper 1979, Evans 1977, 1980, Kadmon 1987 and Heim 1990), but are closer to a conventional version of conversational uniqueness (e.g., Heim 1982, Hawkins 1991, Gundel et al. 1993). However, on this account, though the antecedent is required to have uniquely intended antecedent (a discourse referent), its existence and uniqueness may be only entailed by the prior common ground (i.e., have only Prince's (1992) "Hearer-Old status", rather than "Discourse-Old status"). I also show how definite descriptions and pronouns differ in their potential for uniqueness effects, and how this can be made to follow from the fact that the antecedents of pronouns, but not those of definite descriptions, must also be salient, in a sense of that deriving from Grosz & Sidner 1986.

Julie Roberts (University of Pennsylvania)
The acquisition of linguistic variation by Philadelphia children

The present study explores the acquisition of /I/-vocalization, a variable that in the intervocalic environment is characteristic of Philadelphia speech. The data are drawn from eighteen 3- and 4-year-old children, who were tape-recorded over a four month period. The results were consistent with previous findings in that the children have essentially acquired the pattern of /I/-vocalization in the intervocalic position. Thus, their learning of intervocalic /I/-vocalization is more or less concurrent with the acquisition of the segment itself. Their production of /I/ in syllable-initial clusters, however, exhibits more frequent /I/-vocalization than was found in the earlier study of adults. The current results show that the intervocalic /I/-vocalization continues to be an established feature of Philadelphia speech. In addition, the children's high rate of /I/-vocalization in syllable-initial clusters underscores the difficulty in distinguishing between variation that is learned and that which results from a child's incomplete acquisition of language.

Sara Thomas Rosen (University of Kansas) Elizabeth Ritter (University of Calgary)
Weak and strong predicates

Verbs vary widely in their contribution to the syntactic and semantic properties of the sentence in which they appear. We present evidence that the lexical semantic representation of some verbs lacks sufficient detail to uniquely determine the number of arguments, their syntactic positions, or their semantic roles; we call these weak verbs. The syntax and semantics of weak verbs relies largely on aspecual roles assigned to the arguments post-lexically, and contrast with strong verbs, whose lexical representation is sufficient to determine the number and syntactic position of arguments and the semantic interpretation of the verb and its arguments. Strong and weak verbs are compared in a case study of run and walk. For a weak verb, the mapping and interpretation of arguments relies more heavily on post-lexically assigned aspecual roles. This approach to semantic interpretation leads to the identification of arguments which receive only an aspecual role. Finally, we explore the lexical and syntactic consequences of the distinction between thematic and aspecual arguments.
Hotze Rullmann (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

Negative islands aren't islands

In this talk, I will show that the so-called "negative island effect" (Ross 1984; Rizzi 1990; Szabolcsi and Zwarts 1991, 1993) is not restricted to movement constructions. Essentially the same effect can be caused by focus or gaping. The observations that lead to this conclusion go back to Jackendoff (1972), but they seem to have been overlooked in recent discussions of negative islands. I will argue that the phenomenon is due to restrictions on what can be an appropriate discourse background. The main conclusion of the paper is that the "negative islands effect" is not an island effect at all, and should therefore not be analyzed as having its basis in syntax. Instead, the data presented in this talk support a semantic or pragmatic account of such effects.

Suellen Rundquist (St. Cloud State University)

Apologies: A gender study

It is a common perception that women apologize more than men do. Tannen (1990) suggests several possible reasons for this perception, one being that "women may be more likely to apologize because they do not instinctively balk at risking a one-down position" (232). In this paper I present results of a study that addresses possible reasons why men are perceived as not apologizing, one being that men sometimes apologize indirectly, without use of conventionalized formulas. Within the framework of Olah and Cohen (1983), I examine apologies in men's and women's speech in tape-recorded informal conversation. Results suggest that women and men apologize with approximately equal frequency, but the women in the study are more likely to use conventionalized expressions of apology, while the men, besides using conventionalized expressions, also use more indirect apologies, along with avoidance strategies. Thus women may not in fact apologize more frequently than men, but their apologies tend to be conventionalized and therefore easier to recognize. Tannen's theory that men avoid 'one-down' situations may provide an explanation for the types of apologies used by men in this study.

What these data suggest is that, although these men do on occasion avoid apologizing, they also avoid the appearance of apologizing by using indirect apologies.

Hiromu Sakai (University of California-Irvine)

The uniformity measure for derivations

Economy Principle proposed by Chomsky (1991, 1992) requires derivations and representations to be least costly. In this paper, we argue that evaluation of cost must include a measure of uniformity for derivations which states that more uniform derivations are less costly. Uniformity of derivations is measured by the number of shifts of operation types. Three distinct operation types, lexical, L-related, and non-lexical, are assumed, each of which respectively corresponds to movement into lexical, L-related, and non-lexical domains. Provided with the uniformity measure, an ordering restriction which is quite similar to the one proposed by Williams (1974) and Riemdijk and Williams (1981) can be derived from Economy Principle. The derived ordering restriction provides the best account for various types of interaction of syntactic operations. It explains all the cases of 'improper movement' and subquestions (1990) generalization on X'-movement.
opportunity
the
that
immediately
(2).

- existence, presence to absence Emai's A i con ton but only o ne change in
obligatory postverbal particle expresses
degree of manifestation or temporal relatio
Talmy but only for a limited range of event t

These
- reflect
- non-adult like structures that do not reflect a lack of structure, rather they reflect the need to learn the lexical items that appear in Spec of CP. Finally, this paper suggests that a similar analysis can be applied to early English wh-questions.

Ronald P. Schaefer (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville)

Emir's schematic core particles

This paper explores the typological structure underlying the allocation of conceptual material to pre- and post-verbal particles in Emai, a previously undocumented Semu-Congo language. It is grounded to Talmy's (1991) proposal that across certain aspects of an event in either the main verb or verb satellite. Although Emai is essentially a Talmy but only for a limited range of event types within each. Of six Motion types,

The State Change particle, thematic, and illocutionary particle. Temporal Contouring is confined to notions qualifying an event's

Markof

the absence of

Although Emir is essentially a

on new and existing natural speech data, this paper argues against that conclusion

and for the presence of CP in early grammars. Based on new and existing natural speech data, this paper argues that Swedish provides strong evidence for CP in these structures. Swedish data shows obligatory verb movement to CP and evidence for a null wh-element in the Specifier position. These non-adult like structures that do not reflect a lack of structure, rather they reflect the need to learn the lexical items that appear in Spec of CP. Finally, this paper suggests that a similar analysis can be applied to early English wh-questions.

Nathalie Schapansky (Simon Fraser University)
Breton: A Case study in grammaticalization

Modern Breton sentential negation is realized as ne...ker, similar to French ne...pas. Fleuris (1985) and Henon (1975) fail to relate Middle Breton (MB) zuer to Old Breton (OB) or 'although, a cognate to be related to OB or ker. Collier underwent first a shift in its order of occurrence, as shown in (1) and (2).

1. get is un nos...although is a night = although it is the same night...

2. An merch man mar bez quet ravisset a credaar.

"The girl here if it is through raped believe-i"

"This girl, if she happens to be raped, I believe..."

Quet was then grammaticalized as an aspect marker indicating eventuality. When associated with negation, quet was grammaticalized as a negative polarity term. Due to further changes, ker became restricted to occur immediately after the tensed form of the verb. The paper makes the following contributions. It offers a unique account of this analysis in the current prediction that liquid consonants in French are predominantly fixed (e.g. cheR 'dear', fiL 'thread').

- remain
- floatin a
- respect to prosodic
- to contribute
- origins
- semiformal
- with
- non-adult like structures that do not reflect a lack of structure, rather they reflect the need to learn the lexical items that appear in Spec of CP. Finally, this paper suggests that a similar analysis can be applied to early English wh-questions.

Armina Schwengler (University of California-Irvine)
On (dis-)proving the creole origin of popular Caribbean Spanish

Some scholars (e.g., Lipski, López Morales) have argued that, except for El Palenque de San Basilio and the ABC islands, Caribbean based Spanish may have developed into a stable creole, and that therefore creole features like the reduction of verbal inflections or the (partial) elimination of the complementizer that cannot be considered last remnants of an earlier Afro-Hispanic creole system. In the past two years, Lipski and others have focused careful comparative analyses of Afro-Hispanic data, and have pointed out that certain creole-like constructions in prominent bozal texts (e.g., El monte) create the impression of a much more sophisticated and creoloid verbal system in Caribbean based Spanish than is warranted.

My recently collected data show that, even in its most popularizing form, Palenquero Spanish is surprisingly resistant to adstratal creole influence. This suggests, in turn, that speakers of earlier forms of a putative pan-Caribbean Spanish creole may have transferred only very few creole features into superstratal Spanish, thereby leaving virtually no change that the possibility of this perhaps once prominent "Black" vernacular.

Mary Ellen Scullen (University of Louisville)
French final consonants revisited: Implications for moraic theory

In this paper, I argue that the variant realization of French final consonants (i.e., either as pronounced fixed consonants (FC's) or latent consonants (LC's) which are only realized before a following vowel-initial word/morpheme) reduces to a distinction in moraic status between the two types of consonants. FC's are underlyingly moraic (and hence invariably realized) while LC's are non-moraic. Given the Moraic Code Requirement which explicitly states that coda consonants in French must be moraic (Scullen 1993), non-moraic LC's fail to syllabify and remain floating with respect to prosodic structure. They can only occur when prosodically anchored as the onset of a following (vowel-initial) syllable. A favorable outcome of this analysis is the current prediction that liquid consonants in French are predominantly fixed (e.g. chek 'dear', Fil 'thread').

Given their moraic, liquids are more likely to be moraic cross-linguistically (Zec 1988) and have been predicted as FC's in French. Similarly, outliers are not consistently predicted to be moraic accounting for their variable (lexical) moraic status as either FC's or LC's. This analysis crucially differs from the tenets of Moraic Phonology (Halle 1989) in that non-moraic consonants can be lexically marked as moraic in UR.
We have been privileged over the last eight years to observe and document (for the first time in history) the natural birth of a language. From numerous home sign systems brought into contact by the establishment of the first public schools for the Deaf in 1980, a signed pidgin (Lenguaje de Signos Nicaragüense; LSN) arose among Deaf Nicaraguans. Young children exposed to this LSN created it yielding a full-fledged natural sign language (Idioma de Signos Nicaragüense, ISN). The data collected from these signers reveals an abrupt discontinuity between LSN (a peer-group pidgin) and ISN (a matrilineal language), providing tangible support for the role of innate language capacities in language development. Our presentation provides an overview of the factors leading up to the birth of ISN and grammatical characteristics distinguishing ISN from its progenitor, LSN.

Valerie Shafer (State University of New York-Buffalo)
Jeri J. Jaeger (State University of New York-Buffalo)
The acoustic cues infants use in identifying their native language

Determining which acoustic cues infants use to identify their native language, and when these cues are used is critical to the investigation of language acquisition. It is necessary to know what information is available to the infant before hypothesizing how such information may be used to learn language. Previous research with infants suggests that prosodic information is exploited at an earlier age than segmental information. In this research, we replicated and extended work by P. Jusczyk and J. Mehler that showed that 2-month-old infants can discriminate between their native language and a non-native language, presumably on the basis of prosodic information. Auditory Evoked Potentials (AEP) to task-irrelevant tone probes were obtained to investigate whether 3-month-old American infants could discriminate English from Dutch and Italian. English differs strikingly from Italian in prosodic characteristics, while Dutch is quite similar. The results reveal that 3-month-old infants are capable of discriminating English from both Italian and Dutch. Thus, it appears that 3-month-old infants are capable of using either subtle prosodic and/or segmental differences to discriminate English from Dutch. The acoustic cues that could be used to identify differences between English, Dutch and Italian will be discussed, as well as future research strategies that will serve to pinpoint the cues used to discriminate these languages.

Donald Shankweiler (University of Connecticut/Haskins Laboratories)
Leonard Katz (University of Connecticut/Haskins Laboratories)
Dissociation of phonological and syntactic abilities in children with reading disability

Linguistic deficits characterize developmental dyslexia, but is only one component of the language system implicated or are there more deficits scattered throughout language? Phonologically-driven tasks strongly distinguish reading-disabled children from other disabled groups while syntactic measures administered under conditions that conserve working memory do not. Within the language sphere, the deficits associated with dyslexia are selective: There is a clear dissociation between dyslexics' phonological abilities, which are consistently deficient and their syntactic competencies, which are not distinguishable from normal. Such findings support the phonological limitation hypothesis which proposes that a low-level phonological deficit within the language system accounts for the failure of dyslexics in reading and listening comprehension.

(SAT MORN: Commonwealth)
(SUN MORN: Commonwealth)

Lir' Shlonsky (University of Geneva)
Semitic clitics

Semitic clitics have the properties (a-f):

a. They occur on the right of their host.
b. They are always attached to the closest c-commanding head (object clitics appear on the participle in complex tenses and on the verb in simple tenses.)
c. They don't cluster. i.e. a single clitic per host.
d. They don't manifest Case distinctions.
e. They bear no morphological resemblance to nominal determiners.
f. They appear on all lexical categories.

Compare with Romance (e.g. French) clitics which appear to the left of their host, cluster, manifest morphological case, resemble determiners and are hosted only by verbs.

I argue that (a-f) all follow if Semitic 'clitics' are Agr heads, to which the verb adjoins.
This paper discusses the subject/non-subject asymmetries found in participial and agreement, in particular, Watanabe's (1993) mechanism for PRCs in Modern Western Armenian and allows movement of the sole argument to either languages. The data from Armenian are compared to similar data from Chamorro, languages.

Daniel Silverman (University of California-Los Angeles)

Aerodynamic evidence for articulatory overlap in Korean

Aerodynamic evidence indicates the existence of overlapped labial/velar sequences in Korean. Oral pressure readings for [upki] show a brief, marked increase during the consonantal sequence, indicating that tongue advancement during a back-front vowel sequence temporarily overlaps with full closures at both the labial and velar places of articulation. This confluence of phenomena results in a shorter observed pressure increase due to contraction of the sealed oral cavity. Similarly, pressure readings for [ipki] show a brief rarefaction in oral pressure during the consonantal sequence, indicating that tongue retraction during a back-front vowel sequence occurs simultaneously with full closures at the labial and velar places of articulation. This results in a pressure rarefaction due to expansion of the sealed oral cavity. To our knowledge, the present study is the first to investigate consonant co-production in terms of oral pressure.
Craig Smith (DePaul University)
The role of diglossia in language planning processes

More than three decades have passed since Charles Ferguson introduced the term "diglossia," but since that time very little discussion of this topic has found its way into the theory and literature of language planning (LP). I believe that many diglossic communities have significantly different planning requirements than do more conventional LP settings. In this paper I directly address the special circumstances of LP within diglossic communities, and I argue that the term and the sociolinguistic phenomena it depicts provide crucial insights into wider LP practices and processes. My discussion is based on several assumptions about diglossic communities that Ferguson set forth in his original article; these pertain to codification of so-called "high" and "low" forms, language nativity of the "high" and "low" varieties, speaker attitudes toward the competing codes, and puristic notions about the "high" form. I argue that these four sociolinguistic conditions have, in large measure, determined LP policy in many parts of the Arabic-speaking world, and I present findings strongly indicating that diglossia has exerted considerable influence over Arabization LP successes and failures. I conclude by suggesting that the centrality of diglossia in the planning process of other Third World LP settings may be just as pronounced.

Karen M. Smith-Lock (Macquarie University)
The acquisition of passive by normal and specifically language impaired children

The aim of this study was to compare the syntactic and morphological skills of specifically-languageimpaired (SLI) children and to investigate whether SLI children develop language in the same way as normal children. It was hypothesized that SI children might be proficient at structures that can be acquired on the basis of universal principles but have difficulty with the acquisition of structures specific to a particular linguistic system. In order to investigate this, passive structures were elicited from 17 SLI children (mean age 6:0) and 16 age-matched normal children (mean age 6:0). Children all produced passives, including full passives with by-phrases. No syntactic errors were noted. Children produced two types of passive: the odd plural case-marking and the LA passive. In contrast, children in all groups made errors in the passive morphology. Omission of the agent in any group. Finally, in both LA and normal children generalization of both -ed and -en occurred. The results were consistent with the hypothesis that SLI children do not have difficulties with structures based on Universal Grammar, but do have considerably different difficulty in the acquisition of language-specific information such as inflectional morphology. At least with respect to this structure, the SLI children's language could not be considered deviant.

Norval Smith (University of Amsterdam)
The meaning of Banu prefixes in Saramaccan

In many creole languages we find examples of petrified morphology. This refers to the phenomenon of lexical items which are not themselves complex in the creole, but which are derived from complex items in other languages. Examples would be Saramaccan jest "can" (caar), or Haitian "dlo" water" (de l'eau)

We may assume that this phenomenon is normally to be explained in terms of the lexifier-language. If the word occurs mostly in its plural form, as we can easily imagine in the case of a concept such as "caar", then we should not be too surprised to find frozen plural forms in a creole with itsown means of marking plurality.

With respect to the many words of Kikongo origin in Saramaccan, we may note certain oddities in the distribution of the petrified noun class prefixes. While we may not be surprised to find the singular class marker in most cases, e.g. gbenge "girdle for cassava" (ki-benge), but the odd plural case where it would frequently be used - bi-benga "ritual ingredients" (bi-bôngo). These examples are from Class 5.

Words derived from Class 8 display a deviation from this pattern, however. Here we find in nearly all cases a form based on the plural, e.g. mahiku "earthenware potstain" (ma-sikh). In our talk we will attempt to explain this surprising distribution.

The facts of Kikongo petrified morphology provide us with evidence bearing on the question of which African language - Kikongo or Gbe - formed the principal substrate language for Saramaccan.

Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York Graduate Center)
The TMA systems of Lesser Antilles and Haitian creoles

A comparison of the TMA systems of Lesser Antilles (LA) Creole French, specifically the creoles of Guadeloupe (G) and Martinique (H), with that of Haitian Creole (HC) reveals dramatic differences between the two. G and H show only minor differences. LA and HC have the same tripartite system (formally) with the same ordering and meanings in a gross sense but, the organisation of the two systems is dramatically different. Attempts to explain these differences raise problems with regard to how we conceptualise creole creole languages.

We take as a starting point the "Palimpsest Factor," highly visible in HC, hardly at all in LA. This term refers to the subpatterns that contrast with the dominant language which indicate linguistic change. We then consider four hypotheses in an effort to explain why the systems are as different as they are. No clear answers are possible given our limited knowledge, particularly of the history of these languages. However, this approach to system differences leaves us with fundamental questions regarding creole language genesis and evolution, and a program for descriptive and historical analysis.
Margaret Speas (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)
Null arguments in a theory of economy of projection

Since Taraldsen (1978) first formalized the intuition that there is some relationship between "rich" agreement and the licensing of null arguments, numerous theories of this relationship have been proposed, yet the nature of the relationship remains to be illuminated. In this paper, I propose that the distribution of null arguments follows directly from the way in which principles of economy constrain the projection of syntactic categories, and I will demonstrate that this theory has conceptual advantages over theories in which there is a special licensing condition on core, and has empirical advantages as well, in that it will follow that null arguments should occur in languages with either rich agreement or no agreement at all, but should not be possible in languages with weak agreement (cf. Jackendoff and Safir 1989).

Luciana Storto (Pennsylvania State University)
Philip Baldi (Pennsylvania State University)
The proto-Arikem vowel shift

This paper provides evidence for a regular phonological change in the vowel system of the Arikem family of the Tupian stock of languages, and considers the implications of this change for the reconstruction of Proto-Arikem from Proto-Tupi. We establish the existence of a historical process first suggested by Rodrigues (1986) in the phonology of Arikem and Keritiene, a counter-clockwise chain shift in the five vowel system of Proto-Arikem in its transmission from Proto-Tupi. In the resulting rearrangement *a* and *o* regularly shift one space in the chain of the vowel system such that *a > o > *a* and *o > i* > *o*. The shift is further reflected in other less regular changes such as *1 > e* and *e > 1* as evidenced by correspondences between Arikem, Keritiene and other Tupian languages such as Gevião (Mondé family). The shift can also be detected in a significant number of exceptional vowel correspondences between Arikem and Keritiene in which Arikem seems to preserve original Proto-Arikem vowels.

Karin Stromswold (Rutgers University)

This paper details the language development of AS, a young boy who understands spoken language perfectly but cannot speak. Investigations of children such as AS with intact comprehension but impaired production suggest that the cognitive and neural architectures used in language comprehension and production are distinct. In addition, the existence of children such as AS with intact comprehension but impaired production suggests that negative evidence is not necessary for normal language development, because children who do not speak cannot be corrected (i.e. given negative evidence) by their parents. Despite the fact that AS cannot have received negative evidence, his syntactic and morphological development is completely normal. Lastly, investigations of children with selectively impaired language production suggest that contrary to the motor theory of language, normal production is not necessary for normal phonological, morphological and syntactic development.

Gregory T. Stump (University of Kentucky)
Red and apparent overrides of the H-application default

Stump argues for a universal principle according to which the inflection of a headed morphological expression is realized through the inflection of its head (e.g. golfen, hence undergo/underwent; Lat. feri 'I carried'); the theory of H-application actually does apply, but this fact is obscured by the existence of competing absolutes and conjunct forms in the paradigm of the inflecting head, and (b) in a second group of cases (e.g. Skt. bent, 'fall'; PAST formal but not underived), the H-application Default isn't subject to language-specific overrides. The hypothesis that the H-application Default isn't subject to language-specific overrides. The hypothesis that the H-application Default isn't subject to language-specific overrides. The hypothesis that the H-application Default isn't subject to language-specific overrides.

Kenneth Sumbuk (University of Papua New Guinea)
Serial verb construction in Tok Pisin

Since Muilhauflser (1976a), Woolford (1977) made an interesting attempt to describe serial verbs in Tok Pisin from a transformational generative (extended Standard Theory) point of view. Tok Pisin is a rapidly changing language. Since Muilhauflser and Woolford nothing has been done on serial verb construction in this language. For us to have a satisfactory account on this phenomenon, more observations are needed. And this is what I intend to do in this paper. When Muilhauflser made his observations, Tok Pisin was then strictly speaking a pidgin language. Nearly a decade down the road, it is fast becoming a creole language. Therefore requires new observations on the compounding of the verbs.
Yuriko Sunakawa (University of California-Berkeley)

"Both palatalization and labialization seem not to be secondary articulations but
before the high front vowels [i] and [e], and no velarization (which is realized
1988), (iii) Persistent Referents Last (Hetzron 1971). The Persistent Referents

Laurel A. Sutton (University of California-Berkeley)

"Secondary articulations" of Irish consonants

Traditional accounts of Irish posit two sets of consonants, palatalized or "alveolar" and
velarized or "broad". Pronunciation guides stress tongue position and lip rounding
in contrasting these consonants, which are viewed as phonemically distinct. In this
paper, I show that phonetic analysis reveals something quite different. The data come
from two sources: native speaker elicitation, and a cassette tape which accompanies
Foclóir Phearsnaí (1990), the official Irish dictionary. There is no palatalisation present
before the high front vowels [i] and [e], and no velarization (which is realized as a
labialization) before the back and low vowels [a], [o], and [u]. When they are present,
both palatalisation and labialisation were not to be secondary articulations but
rather full glides, based on duration (100-150 sec. on average). This phonetic evidence
suggests a reanalysis of the Irish consonant system. We can now posit
one set of consonants with no secondary articulations, and introduce two new
segments, [j] and [w].

Peter Svenonius (University of California-Santa Cruz)

Two classes of verbs taking small clause complements

A problem for Stowell's (1981, 1983) small clause (SC) analysis of the complement to verbs like
consider (including find, prove, show, think) is that the NP XP sequence fails constituency tests: "What I
really consider is [Mary loyal to her friend]." Stowell attributes this to the failure of the SC subject to
get Case; but Pollard & Sag (1993) show that there is a class of verbs taking SC complements which
pass constituency tests (including want, fear, hate, like, love): What they really want was [Billy the
Kid dead and buried]. Various other differences between these two classes of verbs appear, not only
when they take SCs but also when they appear with infinitival complements (Bresnan 1972). I show that
only the consider-class shows the restructuring effects noted by Stowell (1991); restructuring (LF
combination of the main verb with the embedded predicate) has the result that the SC subject is then
identified, and therefore behaves like an object in certain respects (e.g. it can host the trace of a null
operator in parasitic gap and "tough" constructions). This also explains the impossibility of wh-cliffs,
given that the interpretation (necessary for the interpretation of wh-cliffs) cannot undo
restructuring. I propose that restructuring is necessary for the interpretation of the consider-class, but not
of the want-class; its verbs do not undergo restructuring, and this accounts for their different behavior.
Sail Tagliamonte (University of Ottawa)
Shana Poplack (University of Ottawa)
Eijke Eze (University of Ottawa)

At time no bread. At time no cake: Pluralisation in Nigerian pidgin English

In this paper we study the origin and function of overt and covert markers on nouns with plural reference in Nigerian Pidgin English (NPE). They wait for one, two, three; the doctor was not there.'

Using a quantitative approach we (1) examine the contribution of syntactic, semantic, phonological and lexical factors, (2) maximize cross-linguistic comparability by adopting the coding system developed in an earlier work, and (3) minimize out the effects of manner, idiolect and superstrate by utilizing a large core of highly informal conversations with 15 fluent speakers of NPE collected by an in-group member.

Preliminary results indicate that the majority of NPE's plural nouns are marked with zero or the suffix -(ə)ni. Post-nominal dem and reduplication (e.g. *picka picka 'many children') are quite rare. As expected in Creoles, zero plurals demonstrate a strong preference for generic reading. Yet the disambiguation effect is quite different from what is predicted: numeric quantifiers tend to promote -s, in direct contradiction to a functional explanation, while those with other types of plural quantification show no propensity either way. What can be gleaned from a composite treatment of these and other factors when compared to the results obtained in related varieties? We explore the implications of these findings for infering the nature of an underlying system from synchronic variation and demonstrate how they can provide a valuable contribution to ongoing efforts to understand Creoles and their relationship to non-Creole languages.

Chiaki Takahashi (Cornell University)

The nature of nominative assignment in Japanese

This paper examines multiple nominative constructions (MNCs) in Japanese, in particular 'adjunct' MNCs (Adams 1987; Whitman 1991). I make the following two theoretical claims. First, Case may be assigned under a mechanism other than Spec-head agreement in natural language. Second, movement out of the VP to Spec (IP) can be forced by factors other than Case and agreement.

This paper argues against the prediction analysis of adjunct subjects (Yoon 1987, Heycock & Lee 1990, and Heycock 1993, among others). Instead, I adopt Whitman's (1991) V-to-C Model Hypothesis, in which nominative Case may be assigned under government at least in some of the so-called non-agreement languages (Kooyman & Sportiche 1991). As a consequence of successive cyclic movement of V to C, not only the governess of I but also the governess of V and C will be eligible for nominative assignment. Given the lack of Spec-head agreement, I argue that in languages such as Japanese and Korean nominative Case can be assigned VP internally.

I also propose that the requirement that certain quantificational operators bind a variable at S-structured VP leads to a role in raising of an NP from a VP-inferential position to Spec (IP), providing in effect a non-agreement source for forced syntactic A-movement. In other words, predicates with an operator (overt or abstract) must have an element in Spec (IP) at S-stress, to satisfy the Insertion Requirement (Delsing 1995), if not also for Case reasons. As evidence, I discuss the generic-specific distinction in AMNC, which has not been taken up by previous researchers.
Asha Tickoo

On a discourse-sensitive notion of information packaging

Currently, information packaging (IP) (cf. Chafe 1976, Prince 1981, 1986) is assumed to be facilitated via the same configuration, of information and anchoring constituents, in every sentence; and, two main proposals for this configuration exist: topic-comment (t-c), and focus-open proposition (F-OP). A choice between the two, however, cannot be made because neither has complete empirical coverage. I will argue that the uniform configuration premise is fallacious. IP is different in discourse-internal and extra-discourse sentences, a difference accurately captured by the t-c and F-OP dichotomy; t-c is the IP of extra-discourse sentences, syntactically marked by canonical order, and F-OP is the IP of discourse-internal sentences, syntactically represented by one of a set of marked constructions. Further, differences in discourse-internal sentence IP, given syntactic representation by different marked constructions, correlate with different types of internal discourse development.

Almeida Jacqueline Toribio (University of California-Santa Barbara) (SAT MORN: Republic Ballroom B)

Syntactic reflexes of morphological operations: the case of accidental passive

Colloquial Sinhala appears to lack a true passive, periphrastic or otherwise, a point often noted in the literature. There is, however, a construction which bears a superficial resemblance to passives: the 'accidental passive'. This construction generally involves an invariable verb, and allows an argument corresponding to the agent of an active transitive sentence to appear in a postpositional phrase with the postposition ain . This pattern is attested also in Spanish accidental passives. These clauses appear with the morpheme se and the agent of the corresponding active sentence appears with the postposition a in . In this paper, we propose that the P morpheme of Sinhala and the SE morpheme of Spanish are entered in the lexical entry of a verb. These morphemes signal a change in theta-role assignment: the accusative NP is assigned the role of experiencer. The verb does not assign an external theta-role and, in accordance with Burzio's generalisation, withdraws case from its internal arguments (the analogy with passive is clear: the case-assigning properties of the verb are suspended). In consequence, the internal arguments in these constructions are left without a source for structural case, and must receive it from INFL, the only case-assembler in the clause. The experiencer acquires structural case in Spec; that it occupies Spec is shown by the facts of adverbial clause control. The object, in turn, receives structural nominative case in situ, although, if the experiencer does not occupy Spec, the object may move to that position to receive structural nominative case. In sum, the function of the P and SE morpheme of Spanish is to detransitivise the verb.

Lourdes Torres (University of Kentucky) (FRI MORN: Republic Ballroom A)

Discourse markers in bilingual speech

I use a form and function analysis of English discourse markers in Spanish language oral narratives to consider the following hypotheses:
1) English discourse markers function primarily as extratensential code switches in the speech of English dominant and bilingual speakers and as borrowings in the discourse of Spanish dominant speakers.
2) The frequency and type of English discourse marker integrated in the Spanish narratives varies according to English and Spanish proficiency. Speakers with little English language proficiency are more likely to first adopt those markers with interactional function, and primarily those that organize the discourse at a local level. As bilingual proficiency increases so does the use of English language markers to organize discourse at a global level. Also, bilingual speakers are more likely to incorporate English markers with an ideational function in their narratives.

Elizabeth Traugott (Stanford University) (FRI MORN: Commonwealth)

Chains, but, and if not conditionals: A historical perspective

Von Fintel (1993) argues that unless shares properties of the operator but (set subtraction and minimality principles); however, unlike but, unless is a higher exception operator, not a strictly propositional one, hence its constraints in counterfactuals. The history of English but, and unless: syntactic and semantic differences result from the semantics of the adverbials before the propositional structure. The two generalisations and differences derive from the semantics of the adverbials before the propositional structure. The pragmatic distinctions confirm that older meanings constrain later ones (cf. King and Traugott 1985, Bybee and Pagliuca 1987).

Marla Tsapera (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) (SAT MORN: Dalton)

Language and history during the Lusignan Period in Cyprus (1191-1489)

Language functions and reflects its historical, social, and political institutions reflecting the linguistic phenomena. How does the French occupation of Cyprus during the Middle Ages support the development of the language? The history of English and Spanish languages during the medieval period. Lexical borrowing has led to the introduction of new words or concepts to the language. The history of English and Spanish languages during the medieval period. Lexical borrowing has led to the introduction of new words or concepts to the language.
Siri G. Tuttle (University of Washington)  
Mechanical structure and prosodic constituency in Salcha Athabaskan  

Stress assignment and phonological rule domains in Salcha, a non-tonal Athabaskan language, support the conclusion of Rice (1990) that both prosodic and morphosyntactic information must be accessible for the application of morphological and phonological rules. Quantity-sensitivity and iterativity in the Salcha stress system rule out prosodic domains for many phonological rules which apply within the traditionally designated conjunct prefixes + stem domain. A rule of affricate assimilation illustrates this point. However, epenthesis may be described as a foot-based rule, and in Salcha as in the languages cited by Rice, the foot defines the minimal word. I conclude that the Salcha evidence supports both prosodic and morphosyntactic domains for phonological rule application.

Heather K. J. van der Lely (Birkbeck College-University of London)  
Binding theory and specifically language impaired children: No knowledge and no obedience  

This study aims to investigate: 1) Binding Principles as a first test of the hypothesized deficit in "government" underlying "Grammatical specific language impairment" in children (van der Lely, in press); 2) the influence of syntactic knowledge vs pragmatic inference in the assignment of intrasentential coreference. The issue of the modularity of language (Fodor, 1983) is directly addressed. Subjects with grammatical SLI (aged 9:3 to 12:10) were matched with three language control groups of 12 children (aged 5:5 to 8:9). In two Experiments, knowledge of locality conditions in the binding of reflexives and pronouns (Principles A and B) was investigated. Definite and quantified noun antecedents were used in a picture-judgement task. The design included two "reflexive-mismatch" conditions to see if the children were using lexical semantic knowledge of a reflexive to determine coreference. Lexical-semantic knowledge significantly influenced the children's assignment of coreference. The results indicated that SLI children, unlike normally developing children, do not have knowledge of Binding Principles A or B but use central, pragmatic inference to determine coreference. The data provide support for the hypothesized deficit in government underlying grammatical SLI. Further implications for language acquisition and the modularity of language are discussed.

Jan van Kuppevelt (University of Nijmegen)  
Determining relative prominence in discourse structure  

It is generally acknowledged that the structure of a well-formed discourse is not always homogeneous because of differences in prominence of its parts. A distinction is made between discourse units constituting the main structure and those constituting intervening side structures. This distinction is frequently identified with the classical distinction between foreground and background, which is mainly studied in the context of narrative discourse. The foreground/main structure is indexed by events forming the story line, i.e., those whose order of presentation matches their temporal order, whereas the background material consists of attached elaborations which lack this characteristic temporal property. Despite of the fact that many attempts to characterize this distinction have been made, only a few insights, an adequate, generally accepted formal definition that accounts for the distinction in different text types is still lacking. A central problem is that the notion of main structure, if applicable to different text types, is too narrowly defined. This means that the background may contain relevant material which, with the distinction identified for the main part of the discourse but elaborates it. This paper proposes a broader concept of main structure, taking the notion of topic-defining explicit or implicit questioning as the central explanatory principle for structural relations in discourse. In this framework the problematic material is characterized as substructures which, by definition, belong to the main part of the discourse, and not as side structures implying a digression from the topic of this part.

Linda Uyechi (Stanford University)  
Selected joints in American Sign Language handshapes  

In this paper I present a pairwise organisation for six hand postures in ASL that leads to the proposal that finger joints are phonologically significant features of handshape. The logical sets of selected finger joints, and a feature [closed], provide an adequate representation for constraining handshape change in monomorphemic signs. This proposal highlights the difference between the visual and spoken language modes, namely that the link between production and perception is direct in the former and indirect in the latter.

Kallu van Nice (University of Texas-Austin)  
Prosodic units as processing units  

This paper examines the notion that Prosodic Units (PU) serve as processing units in speech processing. Speakers prosodize ( timing, pitch, amplitude) to create word groups, and listeners track speakers using those prosodic units. The paper focuses on the Phonological Phrase (PhP), one kind of PU (cf. Nespor & Vogel 1986, Salzberg 1986, etc.), and the suggestion that speech processing occurs PhP-by-PhP (cf. Tyler & Warren [T&W] 1987). Such processing implies a certain integrity for PhPs. Given this, I hypothesize: (1) Interrupting the processing inside PhPs should be costly, and (2) Integration effects from higher context or attachment should not occur inside PhPs. The paper evaluates T&W's results and presents the results of two phoneme-monitoring (PM) studies. The first PM study uses stimuli like (i); PM target words are underlined. Prosody marks the clause boundary, and divides the three-noun sequence into two PhPs:  

(i) When federal authorities surrounded the boat crew stopped work.  

Results of this study, and T&W's results, can be explained by (i). For the other PM study, I present a phonological analysis of an experiment using sentences like (ii).  

(ii) We rescued the dog from the firehouse, providing excellent headlines for...  

Preliminary results show effects from prior context only at PhP ends, consistent with (2). These studies are consistent with the view that PU's cue where processing should occur, a more central role than that generally accorded them as phonological rule domains and occasional cues for syntax.

Evjendisa Vrde (New York University)  
Saliency of object pronouns and problems of pidgincreole genesis  

It will be claimed in this paper that pidgin and creole languages show a strong tendency of selecting non-clitic object pronouns rather than subject pronouns of lexifier languages. The saliency of object pronouns is instructive both of the process of P/C genesis and of the syntactic and discourse-pragmatic status of subject and object pronouns. The P/C genesis is governed by the economy principle instructing the learner to select only the lexical items in the target language and otherwise, depart from the lexical item generated from his/her existing lexico-semantic knowledge. Object pronouns are salient because they, but not subject pronouns, are lexical items generated under lexical projections VP or PP and assigned case by lexical heads. By contrast, subject pronouns are part of the functional projection IP and are assigned case by a functional head. Furthermore, from the informational point of view, subjects are "old information slots". By contrast, objects are positions where "new information" is introduced.
Keith Walters (University of Texas-Austin)
The changing political economy of code choice on North African television

Discussions of North Africa have traditionally reduced that linguistic situation to one of "diglossia with bilingualism." Arab and Western writers have traditionally portrayed each of these areas of language choice as a source of problems for the society and the individual. In contrast to the rhetoric of schizophrenia common among these commentators, careful analysis of the practice of language choice on state-run television in Morocco and Tunisia reveals patterns of legitimated behavior that refuse to fit into an analysis as simple as diglossia with bilingualism. Rather, an examination of these patterns in terms of the political economy of language (R. A. G. and Gai 1989) demonstrates local solutions to the challenges of nationalism and nationism.

The language of television is widely recognized as playing an important role in influencing behavior in the Arab world, fostering, e.g., the development of the "middle" varieties of Arabic that have begun to fill the gap between the diglossic high and low (e.g., Kaye 1990). At the same time, precisely because state-run media make no presence of offering value-neutral models of national identity, they offer insight into issues of language choice and the creation of identity. Thus, the appearance of diglossic shifting and code-switching in certain contexts indicates growing acceptance of these previously suspected varieties of language mixing.

Important in their own right, the changing linguistic situations in these societies also offer important insights for thinking about language contact and issues of identity in cultures like our own, where monolingualism and monoglossia have traditionally dominated our thinking.

Shana Walton (Tulane University)
Microethnography and Cajun register shifting

A phonetic- and discourse-level study of Cajun English allows a micro-ethnography of Cajun culture, specifically, the link between Cajun self-identification and the regional variety of English spoken. As discourse-centered approach to culture, this study is a proving ground for Urban (1992) and provides another approach for examining the meanings of register shifts for people who participate in multiple cultural worlds. Data, collected during a year of fieldwork in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, reveals that elements presented during "normal" speech can be "put out of context," exaggerated or minimized to invoke or deny group identity, to switch group sources of p!Qblcms b

Constituents out in left field: The functions of fronting in English

It has long been supposed that word order in English is correlated with 'givenness' in discourse, but what that means has been the subject of much debate. In this paper, we consider English inversion (e.g. On the me a cat) and topicalization (e.g. On the me a cat) which share the property of fronting information that is discourse-old (in the sense of Prince 1992). However, the two constructions differ as to whether this information must be RELATIVELY or ABSOLUTELY discourse-old. In inversion, what is relevant is the relative discourse-familiarity of the preposed element with respect to the postposed element (Birner 1992); discourse-new information may appear in initial position, but only if the postposed element is also discourse-new:

(1a) In a little white house lived two rabbits. [cited in Green 1980]
(1b) #In a little white house two rabbits lived. [discovered-initially]

The inversion in 1a is the first sentence of a story; hence, the preposed and postposed elements are both discourse-new, and the inversion is felicitous. On the other hand, topicalization requires absolute discourse-old status; hence the indefiniteness of 1b. Thus we show that a single discourse principle may apply differently to different constructions, and that what is relevant for fronting in general is the discourse-familiarity of the information represented by the fronted constituent.

Akira Watanabe (University of Tokyo)
Locative inversion: Where unaccusativity meets minimality

This paper will show that the unaccusativity restriction on Locative Inversion (e.g., Spykar & Milder 1990, Brennan 1993), illustrated in (1), is accounted for by Relativized Minimality in the Minimalist framework of Chomsky 92, if we assume, among these commentators, careful analysis of the practice of language choice on state-run television in Morocco and Tunisia reveals patterns of legitimated behavior that refuse to fit into an analysis as simple as diglossia with bilingualism. Rather, an examination of these patterns in terms of the political economy of language (R. A. G. and Gai 1989) demonstrates local solutions to the challenges of nationalism and nationism.

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Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)
Betty J. Birner (University of Pennsylvania)
Constituents out in left field: The functions of fronting in English

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Shane Watanabe (University of Southern California)
Japanese scrambling as A'-movement

Following the lecture given by Hajime Hoji (1991, the Rochester Workshop on Japanese Linguistics), this study presents an argument against the recent proposal that Japanese scrambling may be regarded as A'-movement. The proponents of the hypothesis (e.g., Miyagawa (1990), Saito (1991) and Yoshimura (1992) among many others) take certain observations regarding anaphor binding and weak crossover to support scrambling as A'-movement. I suggest, however, that such observations do not warrant their proposal and, more strongly, that Japanese scrambling should be regarded as A'-movement as in Saito (1985). In particular, following Hoji, the commonly mentioned argument using (1) is not a probe of A'/A'-

Stephen Wechsler (University of Texas-Austin)
Yasukatsu Lee (University of Texas-Austin)

The Korean accusative particle (ACC) can appear on certain ungrammatical adverbials. Previous accounts assume ACC on adverbials with non-stativility (Maling 1989, Kang 1986), but as we will show, many non-stative coindices reject the accusative, as in (1).

(2a) Tero-nun kongwu-car la twusigan-tan-gul oyogoh-ng(-jul) hay-sa-ta. Time-acc for two-hours-stative ACC silently-acc
(2b) Tero-nun study-acc two-hours-for-acc silently-acc do-per-dec

We propose instead that ACC marks a participant as an event delimiterr (Tenny 1987, Krifka 1987). The following evidence will be adduced: (i) ACC favors durative over non-durative adverbials (ii) above); (ii) adverb phrases of definite quantity are favored over indefinite quantity; and (iii) ACC forces the 'two-sided' reading (Thom 1988) on durative adverbials, which, we argue, is just the exhaustive listing interpretation (J.K. Lee 1991), applied in this instance to event quantification. Finally, we will show that this phenomenon in which event delimiters show object-like properties is attested in other languages, e.g. Finnish, Bengali and English.

-104-

-105-
John B. Whitman (Cornell University)

A number of researchers have recently claimed that even in alleged wh-in situs such as Chinese or Japanese, minimality one phonetically null wh-operator occupies an operator position in the syntax. Syntactic movement of the null wh-operator has been claimed to be the cause of Subjacency effects with wh-in situs in Japanese. A question for this approach is the underlying relation between the hypothesized null operator and the overt wh-phrase: none of the current proposals account for this fact satisfactorily. This paper claims that a sub-phraseal head originates in the position of the overt wh-phrase and undergoes movement to Comp: the interrogative marker. Support for this analysis is provided by premodern Japanese and Sinhala, languages where the interrogative marker may occur either attached to the wh-phrase, or in Comp. A language such as modern Japanese obligatorily moves the interrogative marker to Comp; the resultant locality conditions on the relative position of the wh-phrase and the interrogative marker result from this movement.

Grace Wiersma (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

Writing and identity: A problem in Bisl ethnomultilingualism

Describing a coherent and distinctive cultural identity for the Bisl (Minjia) nationality of the island has been persistently problematic in relevant ethnographic literature. As early as 1941, C.F. Fitzgerald writes that "today there is no such thing as a Minja 'nationality.'" While this view continues to affect recent investigations, the role that has been played by Chinese writing in encouraging Bisl solidarity among Bisl people themselves has not been explored. The perplexity of outsiders with regard to the Bisl language and culture is, we believe, one natural result of the communal ambivalence toward linguistic self-identity that has prevented Bisl speakers from embracing any vernacular orthography for their mother tongue until present times. Recently, however, discussion of a Bisl standard orthography has provided a platform for debate and amelioration of this longstanding problem. In June of 1993 Bisl-speaking scholars, language planners, and political figures gathered in Kunning to discuss the Bisl orthography and consider proposals for its revision, and to press for authorization or amelioration of this longstanding problem. In this study, jaw displacements for the pharyngeal consonants /j/ and /w/ are compared to those for the coronal consonants /s/ and /l/. In the contexts of CV, CVV, and CVVVC. Five Arabic speakers produced Arabic words containing all of the twelve possible CV combinations. It was found that jaw displacements for pharyngeals are generally greater than those for coronals, especially in the context of /s/. It is proposed that speakers show anomalous jaw positions for pharyngeals in order to avoid extrametricality in the verbal morphology.

Ronnie B. Wilbur (Purdue University)

Stress, focus, and extrametricality in American Sign Language

ASL word stress placement is regular; ASL and English share the same phrasal specifications but ASL does not allow stress shift, which provides the explanation for phrase-final focus effect and associated word order shifts; and a principled group of exceptions leads to the recognition that extrametricality is relevant to phrasal stress rules in ASL. Results support the claim that signing modality effects do not affect the grammar above the level of the phonological syllable.

Stress is placed on the first syllable of lexical items regardless of how many syllables or their phonological weight. (Halle & Vergnaud 1987 parameters: [+Head Terminal] (HT), [Left], [+bounded]. Disyllables are principled exceptions. Stress is placed on the last syllable of phrases ([-HT]. [Right], [-bounded]). ASL lacks stress shift and instead shuffles word order in order to face focused, emphasized, and contrasted items in final position. However, there are unstressed pronouns in final position (post-verbal experience arguments of psych-verbs) which are clearly extrametrical; stress falls on the verb even though non-final.

Sue M. Wilson (University of Illinois-Urbana)

Number in Chinese and English: A cross-linguistic study of name and concept acquisition

This study investigates the effects of language on children's developing knowledge of number in the oral number names as well as on their understanding of the concept of the number.

Subjects: In the U.S., 96 English-speaking subjects participated.

Subjects of the first group of children were divided into three subgroups of twelve subjects each, according to age (three grades: kindergarten, second grade, and fourth grade; a parallel group of 96 Mandarin-speaking subjects participated in Beijing, China. The tasks consisted of 1) a set of number-naming tasks probing the concept of cardinal number; 2) the task of the formation rule for Chinese ordinal number systems; 3) a set of problems probing the concept of ordinality. The results upheld the two main predictions: 1) the simplicity of the formation rule for Chinese ordinals; 2) there was a reversal in performance on concept tasks; U.S. subjects outnumbered their Chinese counterparts. An explanation for this reversal is that the close similarity in form between cardinal and ordinal numbers provides an easier way to understand the essential differences between the two number systems.

Rachel Willerman (University of Texas-Austin)

Jaw-position for pharyngeals: Optimizing articulation

Chanell's (1977) x-ray tracings of jaw position showed that the jaw was open during production of [j] and [w]. This paper investigates how the relative unpopularity of pharyngeals in the world's languages is related to the relative unpopularity of pharyngeals in the world's languages.

Caroline R. Willshire (Brown University)

The need for PARSE FEATURE constraint

This paper investigates how the ranking of phonological constraints, as argued for in Optimality theory, accounts for the alternations in the Dravidian language Trula, where the output forms involve assimilation, consonant deletion, and vowel epenthesis on the input forms. The analysis proposes that, in addition to the PARSED constraint, a set of constraints on PARSEFEATURE for various melody features must also be ranked among the set of universal phonological constraints. Indù syllable structure ranks a strict CODACond highly, so that consonant codas are homorganic to onsets. Vowel epenthesis is common; however, within the verbal morphology we see both consonant deletion and vowel epenthesis. The authors' current understanding is that in optimal forms there is that it is not simply the parsing of entire segments that is ranked with respect to FILLNOC, but rather the parsing of the features determining obstruents, laterals, and nasals. Indù requires the following ranking: FILLNOC >> PARSEOBJ >> FILLNOC >> PARSEG >> PARSEG >> PARSEG.

This ranking will furthermore be shown to result automatically in the constraint between the deletion of word-final nasals and laterals in polysyllables and the epenthesis after word-final obstruents.
Donald Winford (Ohio State University)
The verb complex of Belizean creole

This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the verb complex of Belizean Creole (BC); it describes the TMA categories and the forms that encode them, as well as their characteristic distribution and combinatory possibilities. Preliminary analysis shows that the BC verb complex is similar in many respects to those of other Caribbean English creoles, but quite different in some aspects. Specifically, it has the same basic oppositions as JC in tense (Absolute Past vs Future) and aspect (Perfective vs Progressive vs Completive), while it employs the same deontic and epistemic modalities. However, it is different from JC (and closer to GC) in its use of Complexive and Past Habitual; in alternation with juaniza. Moreover, unlike either GC or JC, it displays the prototypical TMA sequence, and combinations such as Future + Place, which make it unique among the Anglophone Caribbean creoles. In several respects, then, the contemporary creole TMA systems and the questions they raise concerning creole genesis and the relationships among the Caribbean creoles.

Wendy Wiwass (Northeastern University)
Quechua: Evidence for consonants having height features

Recent work in feature geometry argues that tongue position features for vowels belonging under a Height node are distinct from the Place node (e.g., Clements 1989, 1990, Good 1991, 1993, Odgen 1991, Wiwass 1991). Each view argues that a Height Node is warranted, but the nature of the node dominating the Height Node (and the relation of Place to Height) is not clear. Under Clements (1989) and Odgen (1991), the vowel features are subordinate to the consonant features. A Vowel Place Node, with some version of a Place Node for vowels, is a sister to consonantal features which are in turn dominated by a Consonant Place Node. This suggests that height features are irrelevant for consonants, and that consonant-to-vowel feature spreading is unlikely or at best local. Uvular-driven processes of vowel lowering and [RTR] spread in the Curcu-Collo dialect of Quechua pose a direct challenge for this view, because uvulars must be specified with both [High] and [RTR] (e.g. Odden 1991). The lowering of high vowels to mid applies to unstemmed lexical items only, and is bidirectional and iterative (g), and a voiceless uvular, (g) is a stop, and (g) is [RTR] spread from uvulars to high vowels forces vowels to be interpreted as mid. However, evidence for a separate, strictly local rule of [RTR] Spread nullifies this possibility: q'Oloka 'tasty'; a'q'uq 'dog'; emoKuna 'children'. Only the Bifurcated Model (BM) (Chin & Wiwass, in prep) is able to account for vowel lowering and [RTR] spread, predicting that consonants and vowels may be specified with the same height features. BM is consistent with Sagry's (1986) model, with the Supralaryngeal Node being bifurcated into Place and Height.

Maryanne Wolf (Tufts University)
Claudia Pfeil (Tufts University)
A neurolinguistic investigation of reading development and deficits in German children: Evidence toward a more universal theory of dyslexia

This neurolinguistic study presents a cross-linguistic investigation of 20 measures of phonological, naming speed, and reading processes in 80 German-speaking children in Grade 2 and 4 (average and impaired readers). The emphasis in most dyslexia research is upon phonological processes and has often ignored the differential contribution of naming speed (or word-retrieval efficiency) to reading development and failure. The German writing system has its more regular orthography and more easily acquired sound-symbol correspondence rules offers an important opportunity to test the relationship between naming speed and reading development and breakdown in a language where the phonological coding factors are partially controlled. Details and implications will be presented in a framework that emphasizes a broader conceptualization of reading failure than the existing view.

Katsuhiko Yabushita (University of Texas-Austin)
Who + Q = someone: A compositional interpretation of Japanese dareka 'someone'

In Japanese, there is a nominal expression, dareka 'someone'. It has the structure of 'WH noun phrase dare' who + interrogative marker (Q) ka'. Yet, in the literature it has been customary to treat it as an unanalyzable primitive quantifier expression. (This practice is understandable if you try to derive the existential quantifier meaning out of 'who' and 'Q'). However, there is evidence suggesting that the quantifer is in fact composed by the more basic expressions; that is, there is another language that has a quantifier expression of the same structure, i.e., Korean.

In this paper we propose a compositional interpretation of the quantifier expression, in which dare' who is assumed to be an focuser (i.e., an individual) variable, and the interrogative marker, ka' is supposed to denote generalized join operation. The adequacy of the analysis will be motivated by explaining why the generalized join operation is justified as the denotation of the interrogative marker, ka'.

Furthermore, we will go over the case of another quantifier expression of 'everyone', which has the structure of 'WH noun phrase, dare' who + mo also', mo is proposed to denote generalized join operation.
Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona)  
Cognitive salience and the sociolinguistic variable

Many sociolinguistic studies have demonstrated that specific linguistic and sociological variables significantly influence dialect variation. A few studies have demonstrated that cognitive salience also can influence dialect variation. I propose that other properties which have been found to be directly correlated with cognitive salience should also be tested for their possible effect on dialect variation. From the cognitive literature, I chose two specific properties which have been shown to be correlated with cognitive prominence but which have never been tested for their influence on sociolinguistic data: word position and sentence position. The hypothesis that cognitive salience and dialect variation can be directly correlated was tested on (r) variation in Israeli Hebrew, where (r) is prescribed by the Language Academy, but (R) is the vernacular pronunciation; a third variant ([R]) also occurs in the present corpus. The data were coded for their realization of (r), as well as for their word position, and their sentence position. Statistical analysis showed that specific (r) realizations are significantly correlated with both the two proposed cognitive factors. The paper concludes that knowledge of linguistic factors which are related to cognitive salience can be used to propose diagnostic variables for the analysis of language variation and change.

Flore Zéphir (University of Missouri)  
Concreteness and abstractness in orthographic representation: Evidence from Haitian creole

The issue of instrumentality for Creole languages is still a major concern for linguists, and one of the critical questions at the heart of the debate is which graphemic system is most appropriate to transcribe these languages. In the case of the French Creoles (Haiti Martinique and Guadeloupe), a phonological orthography has been adopted, presumably because of its simplicity and concreteness.

This paper looks at the present orthographic system established by the National Pedagogical Institute for Haitian Creole and attempts to underscore the shortcomings of the phonological model, namely the ambiguities that it presents on the semantic and syntactic levels. In addition, it discusses the pedagogical problems that such a system causes in the context of the French/Creole bilingualism in Haiti. Furthermore, the paper examines the morphological model proposed by Hazel-Massieux (1989, 1991), and considers to what extent it can be adapted for Haitian Creole. Finally, arguments are presented in favor of a complementary orthographic system which takes into account the phonological, the morphological, the syntactic and the semantic features of the language.

Ke Zou (University of Southern California)  
V-V compounds and the user construction in Chinese

This paper offers a morpho-syntactic analysis of the MA-construction containing a V-V compound: a) MA is the head of a functional category and selects an aspect phrase (AP) as its complement; b) the two lexical verbs of the V-V compound are characterized as heads of two VPs, and the semantic relation between the two VPs is treated as a selectional relation between the head of the first VP and the second VP; and c) the head of AP selects the first VP as its complement. Under this analysis, the thematic relations between the V-V compound, the subject NP and the preverbal NP are nicely captured by the spec-head and head-complement relations under X'-theory, and the complex grammatical function changes are simply derived by verb-raising and NP-movement. The motivation and argument for the verb-raising and NP-movement are: i) the former is morphologically driven and is legitimate under the Head Movement Constraint; and ii) the latter is forced by the Case Filter and head-adjoining and is legitimate under Subjectivity. Binding and ECP are due to the verb-raising.

Michiko Zushi (McGill University)  
Long distance NP movement and the notion of equidistance

This paper presents an analysis of long-distance NP movement found in restructuring constructions, as exemplified in (1). The theoretical questions to be addressed are: how the local nature of NP movement can be derived within the minimalist approach; and what allows an apparent violation of the locality condition in such constructions.

a. Quei libri si vorrebbero [PRO leggere tu subito].  
   those books I would want to read immediately

    b. che libro si prende [PRO leggere tu subito].  
       that book you yesterday wanted to read

   I argue that in such constructions, Case checking for the object cannot take place in the lower clausdDue to the defective nature of T, which forces that NP to move to the matrix spec of AGR and the matrix VP internal subject. I also argue that in such constructions a complex predicate is formed by incorporation (Baker 1988) and incorporation of the matrix verb (Roberts 1991). These phenomena apparently violate the shortest movement requirement (Chomsky 1991). To reconcile them with the economy principle, I refine the notion of "shortest" movement. I define the minimal domain of a linked chain C(a1, ..., an) which is formed by verb movement as follows: for i < k, an the set of nodes immediately dominated by Max(ai) and not containing any ai, where Max(ai) is the highest

   vertical projection projected from q.
Abstracts of Organized Sessions
Thursday, 6 January 1994

Symposium: Linguistics in the Schools in the Last 25 Years
Independence Room
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Organizer: Mark Aronoff (SUNY-Stony Brook)
LSA Committee on Language in the School Curriculum

In the last 25 years, the field of linguistics has had major effects on schools and schooling in the English-speaking world in two separate geographical and curricular areas—the teaching of spelling in the United States and the establishment of a national curriculum for English in Britain. In this symposium, four researchers who have played and continue to play major roles in these endeavors will review the research and events that lie behind these stories and discuss current developments, positive and negative, in both areas. Linguists will hear about the real effects that linguistics has had on schools, the role linguistics can play in education, and the sorts of things that can and do happen in schools.

Flbb (University of Strathclyde)
The role of linguistics in shaping English teaching in Britain: An historical overview

This paper presents a brief history of the role of linguistics in shaping the teaching of English in British (particularly English) schools, from the 1960s to the present. This includes comments specifically on the Buffalo programme in linguistics and English teaching (1964), the Bullock report 'A Language for Life' (1975), and the recent development of a National Curriculum for the teaching of English, including the Kingman report (1988), and two sets of proposals ('the Cox report' 1989, and its conservative revision 1993). I focus on the role in this history of (a) ideological tendencies, (b) the special contribution of the kinds of linguistics dominating the British tradition, i.e. language in context (Halliday, etc.), and language in literature, (c) the relation between functionalist or formalist syntactic theory and beliefs about Grammar.

Katharine Perera (University of Manchester)
Language, teachers, and politicians: Current controversies over English teaching in Britain

During the last 30 years English teachers have generally been hostile towards any explicit teaching about the structure of English, while right-wing politicians have repeatedly stated that such teaching is the only way to maintain standards. The National Curriculum (1989) included a Knowledge about Language strand, which was initially welcomed by politicians. A nation-wide training programme for teachers was set up (Language In the National Curriculum - LINC) and some teachers began to introduce the explicit study of language in their classrooms. In 1993 the government published a revision of the curriculum which removed the Knowledge about Language strand, replacing it with ill-informed references to 'correct grammar'. The difference between linguists' and politicians' views of language can be illustrated by reference to the treatment of spoken English. The paper concludes by asking whether educational linguistics can bridge the gap between theoretical linguistics and teachers' pedagogical concerns and the wider gulf between linguistics and the general public's misconceptions about language.
Young children’s spellings shed light on their phonological representations

In this talk, I will argue that the spellings produced by young children can provide a window on their phonological representations. I will discuss two cases in which this may be so—that of syllabic liquids and that of word-final consonant clusters.

Kindergartners and first graders often omit the "l" of "sir" or the "r" of wander, suggesting that they consider syllabic liquids as single units. When they do include a vowel, presumably based on their knowledge that all printed English words contain a vowel, they may put the vowel in the wrong place, as in "are" for "sir". Vowel omissions and misorderings are less common for syllabic nasals, as in "carton", than for syllabic liquids, as in "wander". Children may represent the second syllable of "carton" as containing a vowel but may not represent the second syllable of "wander" in this way. This difference is consistent with the difference in sonority between /n/ and /l/. Other frequent errors at the first-grade level are "sink" for "slink" and "pit" for the nonword /plilt/. Such omissions are common for syllables with nasal + consonant and liquid + consonant final clusters. Children may consider syllables such as "slink" and /plilt/ to contain three rather than four phonemes. They treat the postvocalic liquid or nasal as an attribute of the vowel. In line with this suggestion, children in a phoneme counting task often say the /plilt/ contains three sounds, /p/, /l/, and /l/.

The Linguistic Foundations of Literacy: Research and its Effects on Schooling

In 1971 Charles Read noticed that certain frequent patterns in children’s early spelling could be explained in terms of children’s judgments of phonetic and phonological relationships. Subsequent studies have tested those putative judgments and have examined the development of spelling in the elementary grades. These studies raise important questions about the relations between spelling and reading, variation in phonological awareness, and how teaching might build on an accurate conception of orthographic development. This research has affected schooling, but not always in ways that the researchers anticipated or advocated.

Friday, 7 January 1994

Workshop: Perspectives on Computational Linguistics

Commonwealth Room
8:00 - 10:30 PM

Organizer: Judith Klawans (Columbia U/CUNY Grad Ctr)

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

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

No prior knowledge of computational linguistics is required of attendees.

Stephen Anderson (Johns Hopkins University)

Parsing problems and computational morphology

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

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

Computational linguistics overview

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

Syntax in applied natural language processing

Recent years have seen the development of many parsing systems based on syntactic theories. However, we might ask whether or not these provide what is needed for applications in Natural Language Processing in the real world. The answer most plausibly lies in a combination of syntactic theory (along with every other part of linguistic theory) and practical engineering. This talk will provide examples from machine translation and computer-assisted language instruction illustrating how syntactic theory contributes the success of these endeavors and how it must be adapted in order to do so.

Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)

Prosody, intonation, and speech technology

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

James Pustejovsky (Brandeis University)

Lexical semantics and computational systems

Lexical semantics is the study of word meaning as it relates to determining the syntactic projection of lexical information as well as the semantic interpretation of a sentence. It encompasses issues such as lexical ambiguity, logical polysemy, and multiple subcategorization. Any well-formulated theory of lexical semantics will involve a richly articulated system of semantic types, mechanisms for constructing sentence meanings compositionally, and devices for capturing "word sense in context" phenomena, due to type shifting and coercion operations. Thus, the lexicon lies at the center of any working theoretical or computational system, from text analysis to information retrieval to machine translation. This talk also reviews some of the essential problems of lexical semantics as expressed in information extraction systems, and shows how theoretical and computational perspectives interact to create working computational linguistic systems.

Evelyn Tzoukermann (AT&T Bell Laboratories)

Applications and the real world

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

Saturday, 8 January 1994

Symposium: Distributed Morphology

Republic Ballroom B

8:00 - 11:00 PM

Organizer: Morris Halle (MIT)

Distributed Morphology (DM) represents a synthesis of ideas and insights from work with widely differing perspectives and focusing on different bodies of data. The aim of this symposium is to discuss the points of agreement and dissent between DM and other current theories of morphology.

A propositional central to DM is that the terminal nodes of syntactic structures are not Vocabulary (lexical) items, but rather "abstract" bundles of morphosyntactic features. Vocabulary items are inserted into the terminal nodes in the Morphology, i.e., at a level of representation intermediate between (surface) (structure) and the Phonology, i.e., in the PF component. DM thus agrees, in part, with approaches to morphology such as those by Anderson and Beard that separate the informational structure internal to words from the phonological realization of this information. DM differs from them, however, in two important respects. First, the late insertion of Vocabulary items is not limited to derivational and inflectional affixes, but includes also the insertion of undervenred lexical items. We were led to adopt the uniform late insertion for all morphemes because we found that the conditions governing the insertion of items do not differ essentially from those governing affixes; the same arguments for late insertion that apply to affixes hold equally for the so-called lexical categories. Second, in DM the terminal nodes into which Vocabulary items are inserted form a hierarchical structure subject to familiar syntactic principles and operations. In this regard, DM parallels as approach such as that of Lieber. However, in DM the terminal nodes carrying the features necessary for the operation of the syntax are separate from the underspecified Vocabulary items that realize the terminal nodes phonologically. This distinguishes the DM approach from that of Lieber and Steese, both of which require that morphemes (for Lieber, lexical items; for Steese, something more like Anderson's morphophonological rules) produce the fully specified features complexes required by the syntax.

Chruastly, then, DM requires underspecified Vocabulary items inserted after SS into terminal nodes organized into hierarchical structures subject to the principles of syntax. Other features of DM distinguish it from the alternatives supported by the panelists. An important difference insisted on in DM, in contrast to some alternative approaches, is that between item and process. We have argued that processes never serve the same function as phonological pieces in the morphology and that there is, therefore, no use in morphology for a general notion of rule that may equally change as well as add phonological material on a stem according to the morphosyntactic features that the stem bears.

In DM, rules obeying syntactic locality principles (operating under government) delete and add features before Vocabulary items are inserted into the terminal nodes. We dissent here from Lieber and others on the nature of the internal syntactic structure of words: DM denies that the existence of such a syntactic structure implies anything like a "deep" syntax with complements and specifiers or negative bar levels. Rather, more basic principles of compositionality underlie both X-bar structure in syntax and the internal syntactic structure of words. We also adopt the proposal of Marantz's earlier work that a process of "merger" (of heads under a suitably defined notion of "adjacency"), distinct from and in addition to head movement and adjunction, is sometimes involved in word formation in the syntax. There is no lexicon at all in the sense of a place outside the syntax in which any sort of composition takes place. The Vocabulary is composed of atomic connections between a phonological piece (including phonological zero) and some set of morphosyntactic features that condition the insertion of this phonological piece into terminal nodes. Any composition of pieces whatsoever is "syntactic." The grammar, i.e., syntax and morphology, is all and only about composition.

The main condition on Vocabulary insertion in DM is that the morphosyntactic features of the Vocabulary item be nondistinct from those constituting the terminal node into which the item is inserted. Vocabulary items as well as terminal nodes are, therefore, often multiply underspecified. We will review some of the evidence for this underspecification and for the rules of impoverishment (deletion rules) that operate prior to insertion. We also discuss evidence for the internal syntactic structure of words, including various kinds of mobile affixes and second position affixes, as well as syntactic (locality) constraints on dependencies between terminal nodes within words and on impoverishment.
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