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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

January 1995
**General Meeting Information**

**Exhibit**

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

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

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

**Job Placement Center**

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

**S.N.A.P.**

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

**Membership Status**

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

**Language**

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

- **Fri, 6 January**
  - 1:00 - 2:00 PM
  - 5:00 - 6:00 PM
- **Sat, 7 January**
  - 5:00 - 6:00 PM

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

**National Science Foundation**

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

- **Fri, 6 January**
  - 10:00 - 11:00 AM
  - 3:30 - 4:30 PM
- **Sat, 7 January**
  - 10:00 - 11:00 AM
  - 3:30 - 4:30 PM
- **Sun, 8 January**
  - 10:00 - 11:00 AM
National Institutes of Health

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

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<td>Fri, 6 January</td>
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<td>Sat, 7 January</td>
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Thursday, 5 January

● LSA Executive Committee Meeting

The Officers and Executive Committee (Kenneth Hale, President; Emmon Bach, Vice President-President Elect; Lila Gleitman, Past President; Elizabeth C. Traugott, Secretary-Treasurer; Sarah Thomason, Editor; Lyle Campbell; Christopher Manning; Sally McConnell-Ginet; Lisa Mente; Ellen Prince; Susan Stich; and Anthony Woodbury) will meet beginning at 8:00 AM.

Friday, 6 January

● Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

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

● Preview Screenings: “The Human Language Series”

Three one-hour films on language—what it is and how it works—will air on PBS in February. Intelligently serious, the programs are also entertaining and highly suitable for classroom use. The crowds were enthusiastic when the first two films were shown at last year’s Annual Meeting in Boston.

This year, filmmaker Gene Searchinger will show all three films in the Imperial Ballroom in the following order:

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

Principal advisor to the series is George A. Miller. Other advisors are Judy Kegl, D. Terence Langendoen, Ivan A. Sag, and Dan I. Slobin.

● 1995 Linguistic Institute

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

● LSA Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics

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

● LSA Business Meeting

The business meeting has been scheduled in the Imperial Ballroom, 5:30 - 7:00 PM. This meeting will be chaired by Kenneth Hale, LSA President. The members of the Resolutions Committee include: Georgette Loup, Chair; Lyle Campbell; and Lisa Mente. The Rules for Motions and Resolutions may be found on page xxvii.

Saturday, 7 January

● LSA Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics

COSSWL will sponsor a continental breakfast in the Blue Room, 7:30 - 8:45 AM. A short business meeting will be held at 8:15 AM.

● Computer Software Poster Session

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

● North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

NAAHLS will meet in the Wildcatter Room, 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM and 3:30 - 6:00 PM. The schedule of papers is on page xxv. The Association’s business meeting, chaired by Joseph Subbiondo, will convene at 6:00 PM in the Wildcatter Room.

● Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

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

● LSA Committee on Endangered Languages

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

● 1994 Presidential Address

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

● American Dialect Society

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

● Psycholinguistics Poster Session

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

● Department Chairs Meeting

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

● Poetry/Fiction Reading

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

Sunday, 8 January

● Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

SPCL will have its final session in the Bayou I Room, 9:00 AM - 12:30 PM. The schedule of papers is on page xxviii.
Bayou Level* may be subdivided into four separate meeting rooms.

Meeting Rooms Floor Plan

Exhibit Hall Floor Plan

Grand Ballroom

Exhibitors

Booths

Joint Book Exhibit

Booth 7 Academic Press, Inc.
Booth 11-12 Blackwell Publishers, Inc.
Booth 4-5-6 Cambridge University Press
Booth 2 University of Chicago Press
Booth 21 Elsevier Science
Booth 9-9 John Benjamin North America, Inc.
Booth 22-23 Kluwer Academic Publishers
Booth 10 Lawrence Erlbaum Associates
Booth 19 Linguistic Society of America
Booth 14-15 The MIT Press
Booth 17-18 Mouton de Gruyter
Booth 24 Oxford University Press
Booth 1 Routledge
Booth 16 St. Martin's Press/Scholarly & Reference
Booth 3 Summer Institute of Linguistics
Booth 17-18 Walter de Gruyter
Booth 20 Working Papers
Booth 24 Xerox Corp.

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

Working Papers

University of Alberta
Berkeley Women's Language Group
City College, Loyola University
University of Massachusetts-Amherst
University of Ottawa
University of Washington
Meeting at a Glance

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<td>Evening</td>
<td>Imperial Ballroom: Aspects of Gender Systems in Universal Grammar</td>
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<td>6 January</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Prewalk: &quot;The Human Language Series&quot;</td>
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<td>Midday</td>
<td>Organized Session: Endangered Languages Part I</td>
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<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>LSA Business Meeting</td>
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<td>Evening</td>
<td>Organized Session: Endangered Languages Part II</td>
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<td>7 January</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Endangered Languages</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Midday</td>
<td>Presidential Address</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>Word Order &amp; Structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 January</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Word Order &amp; Structure</td>
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For specific times, see pp. viii and ix.

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<tr>
<td>7 January</td>
<td>Evening</td>
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<td>8 January</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Room: Imperial Ballroom (Im Bal)</td>
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Curriculum systems in Universal Grammar and in languages of the world.

Linguistic Society of America

Thursday, 5 January

Executive Chair
Committee on Human Language Series
Committee on Endangered Languages
Dept Chair's Meeting

[Additional details regarding event times and locations]

[Text continues with further details about the meeting and its events.]
Friday, 6 January

Morning

Movement and Ellipses
Chair: Edwin Batista (Wayne SC)
Room: Emerald Ballroom

9:00 A note on the syntax of verbal phrase ellipsis
9:20 On the aphoric status of do so
9:40 Against VP-adjunction scrambling
10:00 Long head movement constructions in Slavic
10:20 Weak crossover in scrambling languages: Precedence, rank, & discourse
11:00 Against form chain'
11:20 On the direction of wh-movement in ASL
11:40 Interrogativity & the "mixed" analysis of wh-ever free constructions

Chair: Carlota (University Room)

9:00 Reflexivization &
9:20 Arbitrary they & the role suppression
9:40 The complex nature of event structure, argument linking, & locative inversion
10:00 Linking as constraints on word classes in a hierarchical lexicon
10:20 Adjectives & their complements
10:45 Two types of verbal nouns & VP-complementizer in Japanese & Korean

Focus, Tense, and Aspect
Chair: Carla Smit (U TX-Austin)
Room: Explorers Room

9:00 On the syntax of DF-structure: Evidence from Somali
9:20 Free focus in interrogatives
9:40 Quantifier raising & topic focus structure in Si\textsubscript{ata}n
10:00 Focus in aspectual adverbs
10:20 Two classes of frequency adverbs
10:45 Intentionality & telicity
11:05 Temporal & causal meanings of since
11:25 Temporal & causal meanings of since
11:45 Temporal modifiers & present tense/past incompatibilities

Prosodic Phonology
Chair: Scott Myers (U TX-Austin)
Room: Gold Room

9:00 Complex tones in Mandarin
9:20 Weight properties of personal pronouns
9:40 Consequences of two-tone stress systems in Southern Paiute
10:00 Word minimalism, word binarity, & foot minimalism in Scots
10:20 Evidence for symmetry from stress & prominence in Siletz
10:40 Prosodic domains in Baule tone & innocation
11:00 Foot & accent: New evidence from Japanese compound accentuation
11:20 Poetic meter >> morphology in Tohono O'odham

Historical Linguistics
Chair: Eric Hamp (U Chicago)
Room: Wildcatter Room

9:00 The morpheme in phonological change: An unusual case from Bantu
9:20 Syntactic & prosodic constraints on pronominal suppletion in Russian
9:40 Word frequency effects among homonyms
10:00 Indo-European */A > *A
10:20 Grammaticalization of emphasis marker ilis in Mandarin
10:40 Semantic reconstruction

Friday, 6 January

Afternoon

Symposium: Linguistic perspectives on sexual harassment
Room: Emerald Ballroom
12:00 - 2:00 PM

Organizers:
Janet Bing (Old Dominion U)
Elizabeth C. Traugot (Stanford U)

Eliza Beth C. Traugot (Stanford U): A speech act analysis of campus sexual harassment policies
Susan Ehrlich (York U) & Ruth King (York U): Discursive constructions of sexual harassment
Janet Bing (Old Dominion U) & Lucien Linnbergh (Old Dominion U): Talking past each other about sexual harassment: An exploration of frames for understanding
Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell U): Can linguists help identify sexual harassment?
Discussions:
Martha Chamallas (U Pittsburgh)
Friday Afternoon

Organized Session: Field reports/Endangered languages: Part I
Room: Imperial Ballroom

Organizers: Kenneth Hale (MIT)
Anthony Woodbury (U TX-Austin)
Leanne Hinons (U CA-Berkeley): Yokuts language revitalization
Taylor Roberts (MIT): Relativization in St’at’imcets (Lillooet Salish)
Juliette Blevins (U W Australia) & Doug Mamison (Yamaji Lang Ctr): Nhatan and its position within Pama-Nyungan
Colleen Cotter (U CA-Berkeley): Radio as a language preservation tool: Recent developments in Ireland
Xi Zhang (U Toronto): Vowel harmony in Oroqen (Tungus)
Fiona McLaughlin (U KS): Language and identity among Pala speakers in Senegal: A response to Wolofization
Joyce McDonough (OH SU): A phonetic study of Navajo: A report on phonetic field work
Charles E. Grimes (SIL-Indonesia): Digging for the roots of language death in eastern Indonesia: The cases of Kayeli and Hakumini

Anaphora
Chair: Susan Steele (U AZ)
Room: Emerald Ballroom

2:00 Donkey anaphora & a puzzle due to C. S. Prince
2:20 Another theory of anaphora
2:40 *On SLASH termination & valence-based binding theory
3:25 Complex pronominals, disjoint anaphora, & indexing
3:45 Binding behavior of the Japanese XP reflexives
4:05 Intensifier ways in Plains Cree
4:25 On the logophoric & syntactic nature of reflexivization
4:45 Binding theory & the internal structure of common noun phrases

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

2:00 Constructing interactional asymmetry in an employee/employer discourse
2:20 Prosodic organization in discourse
2:40 Echo questions as a case of focus
3:00 VP-ergation & right-dislocated pronouns in Norwegian
3:20 Pragmatic constraints on word order in Farsi
3:40 The discourse function of Hellenistic Greek adjectives
4:00 Elaborations & extraneous sentences in conversational English
4:20 How to do things with demonstratives
4:40 The role of accessibility in the selection of demonstrative expressions in Spanish

Language Acquisition
Chair: Lissa Menn (U CO)
Room: Explorers Room

2:00 Determinants of final consonants in closed syllables of babbling
2:20 Missing question words & the syntax of operators in child Swedish
2:40 On the lack of V-to-C in child Italian & English main wh-questions
3:00 Verb movement in early wh-questions
3:20 Children’s early subject omissions: A sentence generation account
3:40 Adults’ limited access to universal grammar in pro-drop parameter resetting
4:00 Age vs. LI in the acquisition of a second language: Some evidence from the acquisition of functional categories
4:20 Syntactic theories & conclusions in L2A research

Phonetics
Chair: Animi Minter (U CA-Santa Cruz)
Room: Gold Room

2:00 *Phonological vs. phonetic vowel length in Cyao
2:45 Interovocalic consonant sequences in Korean
3:05 Reevaluating prosodic mapping in Korean: Evidence from existential verbs
3:25 “Geminates” in French are two separate consonants
3:45 Speaking style, stress, & vowel reduction in American English
4:05 Perceptual evidence of tonal coarticulation
4:25 Acoustic & physiological analysis of tone & voice quality contrasts in Bas & neighboring Yunnanese languages
4:45 Speaker normalization for Mandarin Chinese tones
Chair:
Resolutions Committee:

Rules for Motions and Resolutions

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

1. Definitions.

A motion is any proposal 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.

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

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

c. Motions initiated from the floor, if they receive an affirmative vote of a majority of members voting at the meeting, are to be submitted by the Executive Committee to a small ballot of the membership of the Society in the next issue of the LSA Bulletin. Passage requires: a) a majority of those voting, and b) that the total of those voting in favor must be at least 20% of the membership.

d. 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.

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

b. 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, revise to caucus during the course of the meeting.

c. 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.

d. If at least ten members present at the meeting so desire, a resolution may be broadened to express the sense of the majority of the membership, regardless of whether or not it has passed the procedure in 3c above, by the following steps: the resolution is forwarded to the Executive Committee for submission to the membership by mail ballot (in the next issue of the LSA Bulletin). Passage of such a sense of the majority of the membership resolution requires the affirmative vote (more than 50%) of the membership responding.
Semantics and Pragmatics
Chair: James McCawley (U Chicago)
Room: University Room
8:00 The animacy restriction in 'have' predications
8:20 The free, pronominal construction in Mandarin Chinese
8:40 Plural places
9:00 *Deixis in locative prepositional phrases
9:45 Choice of complementizer in Serbo-Croatian
10:05 Against an organized lexicon: The pragmatics of antonymy
10:25 *Pragmatic functions of gender (and class) shift

Robin Schair (U CA-Santa Cruz)
Hua-H Si (U TX-Austin & CU-Taiwan)
Haj Roos (U TX)
Chung-Nam (U CA-Los Angeles)
Liliana Progovac (Wayne U)
M. Lynne Murphy (U Wisconsin)
Robbin Clancy (Hamilton U)

Saturday, 7 January
Morning

Endangered Languages
Chair: Karl V. Voccez (Harvard U)
Room: Imperial Ballroom
9:00 North Friulian: Prospects for revitalization under the European Charter
9:20 Dialect accommodation & obsolescence in the Basque of Elko, NV
9:40 Preserving "the best and "typical" in Isleno Spanish
10:00 Measuring Kitch's (Mayan) language maintenance: A comprehensive methodology
10:20 Orality, radio, & literacy in the inteventual gap
10:40 Choctaw grammatical categories depend on the properties of lexical heads
11:00 Preverbal adverb categories in Emai: A report
11:20 Lisancheng dialects & diversity of Rural Chinese
11:40 Rigolet & phonological change in Labrador

Stevens Lasswell (U CA-Santa Barbara)
Estabiliz Amorin (U NV-Reno)
Felita Cools (U MS)
Paul Lewis (SIL)
Jill Brody (LA SI)
Marcia Haug (SUNY-Stony Brook)
Ronald P. Schaefer (U IL, U-Wis)
David Prager Brunner (U WA)
B. Ellen Detscher (U Toronto)
Alana Johns (Memorial U-Newfoundland)

Syntactic Positions
Chair: Stanley Peters (Stanford U)
Room: Emerald Ballroom
9:00 Subject position in Finish: Evidence from the possessive reflexive
9:20 VP-internals in Spanish: Consequences for the mapping hypothesis
9:40 *On finiteness, verb-second, & infinitivals in Germanic
10:25 Participle movement & second position cliticization in Serbo-Croatian
10:45 The post-verbational construction in Korean & Japanese
11:05 There insertion without expletive replacement
11:25 A new look at the null subject parameter

Stephen Wechuster (U TX-Austin)
William Byrne (U CA-San Diego)
Paul Law (FAS-Berlin)
Zeiko Bolkov (U CT)
Lizanne Kaiser (Yale U)
Jeffery T. Runser (U Rochester)
Pilar Bogota (MIT)

Negation and Polarity
Chair: William Ladusaw (U CA-Santa Cruz)
Room: University Room
9:00 How to negate universal quantifiers...Confinement of negator to VP & its consequences in verbal-final languages
9:20 Semantic ambiguity in a minimalist LF: The scope of NEG
9:40 A NEG typology & NPI distributions
10:00 Distribution of NPs & their licensing in Korean coordinate structures
10:20 Negative polarity licensing in wh-questions: The case for two licensors
10:40 How many any's?: Diagnosing the diagnostics
11:00 Polarity sensitivity as lexical semantics
11:20 Barely half full, almost half empty: Scalar orientation & logical inferences

Alan Hyun-Oak Kim (S IL, U-Car)
Elena Herburger (USC)
Danbo Chung (USC)
Myung-Kwan Park (U CT)
Ho Han (U SC)
Felicia A. Lee (U CA-Los Angeles)
Laurence R. Horn (U CA-Los Angeles)
Young-Suk Lee (U CA-Los Angeles)
Michael Israel (U CA-San Diego)
Laurence R. Horn (Yale U)

Proxodic Morphology
Chair: Catherine Kiang (U IA)
Room: Explorers Room
9:00 Navajo coalescence, deletion, & faithfulness
9:20 Influenzial consonant mutation in Basque allocutives
9:40 Subtractive morphology, Theono O'dham & optimality theory
10:00 Backwards signing & the representation of sign structure
10:20 One play language of Usud, Bali

Greg Lamontagne (U Toronto)
Javier Elorrieta (U TX-Austin)
Colleen M. Fitzgerald (U AZ)
Amy V. Fairstein (U AZ)
Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue U)
Doe Wood (Texas A&M U)
Joel Sherrar (U TX-Austin)

Poster Session: Computer Software
Room: Blue Room
11:30 AM - 1:00 PM
CALLING - Introduction to Linguistics (Macintosh)
Howard 0.5 (Macintosh)
PC-PATH 1.0 Beta (Macintosh, PC, UNIX)
Phonetics Training Tool (alpha) (Macintosh)
UCLA Phonetics Software (Macintosh)
Acoustics Phonetics Teaching Materials
The Sounds of a Course in Phonetics
The Sounds of the World's Languages
Marmo Soemarmo (OH U)
Catherine Ball (Georgetown U)
Evan Antworth (SIL)
D.K. Evans-Romaine (U Ml)
San Duanmu (U Ml)
Peter Ladefoged (U CA-Los Angeles)
Panel: Academic career paths for women in linguistics: Two pilot studies
Room: Emerald Ballroom
12:30 - 1:30 PM
Organizer: Janet Bing (Old Dominion U)
Alice Freed (Monselay SU)
Panelists: David J. Silva (U TX-Arlington)
Kim Hall (U CA-Berkeley)
Anze Lobeck (W WA U)

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

Syllables and Segments
Chair: Larry Hyman (U CA-Berkeley)
Room: International Ballroom
3:30 *A constraint-based approach to Tamil segmental alternations*
Caroline R. Witsa nie (Yale U)
3:45 Ineluctability of linked structures: Evidence from Gujarati
T. A. Hall (FAS-Berlin)
4:00 Patterns of glide formation in Nger-Congo: An optimality account
Roderic F. Cassil (U CA-Los Angeles/SIU)
4:15 A prosodic analysis of [v]-[w] allomorphy in Hindi
Rami Nair (Northwestern U)
4:30 Deriving the sonority hierarchy from ternary scales
Amalia E. Graudenzi (U MA)

Argument Structure and Verb Morphology
Chair: Stephen Wechsler (U TX-Austin)
Room: Emerald Ballroom
3:30 A constraint on psych verbs in Pittsburghese
Carol L. Tenney (U Pittsburgh)
3:45 Psychological verbs & the syntax-semantics interface
Harry Howard (Tulane U)
4:00 Locative, existential, & possessional classes in Kaqchikel (Maya)
Maddyn Kinsack (Harvard U)
4:15 Telugu reflexive/middle morphology: A unified account
Stanley Dubinsky (U SC)
4:30 Chichewa verbal morphology & the autonomy of syntax
Silvester Rom Simango (U SC)

Case and Nominal Morphology
Chair: Stephen Anderson (Yale U)
Room: University Room
3:30 Case mismatches & tandom structures
Dorina B. Grody (Simon Fraser U)
3:45 Two types of morphemic handshapes in Taiwan Sign Language
Jean Ano (Natl U-Singapore)
4:00 A last sister principle for verbal compounds
Artu Anstila (Stanford U)
4:15 Subverting the 'double inversion' in Arazep morphology;
A reply to Arenoff 1994
Lisa M. Deben (U Chicago)
4:30 Gender variation in German: Observations & explanations
Tilo Weber (U CO)

Word Order and Structure
Chair: Haj Ross (U N TX)
Room: Emerald Ballroom
9:30 Generative case, head movement, & the structure of nominals in Romanian
Edward J. Ruben (U MA)
11:20 New women's activities: The possessive-adjective switch in English
Deborah Mandelbaum Seymour (Queens University)
9:40 Head-intensive relative clauses & the pro-drop parameter
Kasiko Muramut (Kinjo Gakuen U)
10:00 Word order in government & binding unification grammar
Ariadne Wringe (YYU)
10:20 On the relation between scrambling & verb movement
C. Ian-Wouter Zwart (U Groningen)
10:40 Is right adjunction right? Evidence from Irish & French
Andrew Carne (MIT)
11:00 Case asymmetry & scope in West Germanic
Peter Barbi Bar (MIT)
11:20 Linear correspondence axiom & double object clitics
Bernhard Rohrbacher (U PA)
11:40 Syntactic syntax: On the basic word order in German & Yiddish

PS: ‘The last class for Sunday afternoon was postponed.’
### Semantics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Room</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Before as a comparative</td>
<td>Richard Oehrke (U AZ)</td>
<td>University Room</td>
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<td>9:20</td>
<td>Equitative as</td>
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<td>9:40</td>
<td>Another look at the semantics of specificity</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>*Reciprocals with quantified antecedents</td>
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<td>10:45</td>
<td>Semantic indeterminacy &amp; model-theoretic semantics</td>
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<td>11:05</td>
<td>Information questions, identification questions, &amp; (de)isomorphic linking</td>
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<td>11:25</td>
<td>Antecedents of respectively</td>
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<td>11:45</td>
<td>Otga is a beautiful dancer</td>
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<td>12:05</td>
<td>N-words as Heimian variables</td>
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### Formal Phonology

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Evidence for a class of rotics</td>
<td>David Michaels (U CT)</td>
<td>Explorers Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>The anatomy of a non-local consonant-vowel interaction</td>
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<td>9:40</td>
<td>Palatalization in Coast Salish Mixes</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Conflicting directionality: The case of Japanese mimetic palatalization</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>Chamorro uninitial in optimality theory</td>
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<td>10:40</td>
<td>Transparency &amp; opacity in Coast Salish Mixes nasal harmony: An optimal domains analysis</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Hungarian vowel harmony in optimality theory</td>
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<td>11:20</td>
<td>On phonotactic interactions: Loss of directionality in Sanskrit</td>
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<td>11:40</td>
<td>Government &amp; feature licensing in Northern Turkic</td>
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### Sociolinguistics

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Highs, gender identity, &amp; linguistic appropriation</td>
<td>Keith Walters (U TX-Austin)</td>
<td>Gold Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Japanese women’s authoritative speech in their communities of practice</td>
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<td>9:40</td>
<td>The caregiver register in American Sign Language</td>
<td>Amanda S. Hoefricher (U TX-Austin)</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Children in the linguistic market: Evidence from Turkish-German bilinguals</td>
<td>Robin M. Queen (U TX-Austin)</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>Microcomputography &amp; register shifting in Cuban English</td>
<td>Shana Wolton (Tulane U)</td>
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<td>10:40</td>
<td>Steady: An element on the VAAE aspectual system</td>
<td>Elizabeth Dayton (U Puerto Rico)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Syntactic variation after dialect contact: A persistent tendency</td>
<td>Kirk Hazen (NC SU/U NC-Chapel Hill)</td>
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<td>11:20</td>
<td>Lexical choice as an indicator of change in progress?</td>
<td>Naomi Nagy (Pitt)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Variation in optimality theory: The floating constraint</td>
<td>Bill Reynolds (U Waterloo)</td>
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### Psycholinguistics and Neurolinguistics

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>A PET study of regular &amp; irregular verb morphology in English</td>
<td>Jeri J. Jaeger (SUNY-Buffalo)</td>
<td>Wildcat Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>The categorical &amp; the monolingual representations of steps</td>
<td>Robert D. Van Vianen, Jr. (SUNY-Buffalo)</td>
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<td>9:40</td>
<td>Difficulties in on-line processing of relative clause structures</td>
<td>Alan Lockwood (SUNY-Buffalo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>The relevance of semantics to noun &amp; verb categories: Evidence from aphasia</td>
<td>Harif Khalak (VA Med Ctr-Buffalo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Psycholinguistically plausible machine translation via the Marker Hypothesis</td>
<td>Weijia Ni (Haskins Labs)</td>
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### Computational and Mathematical Linguistics

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>Cursing counts as &amp; chart parsing</td>
<td>Mark Johnson (Brown U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>The morpho-lexical meaning of mutual information: A corpus-based approach towards a definition of Mandarin words</td>
<td>Chu-Pin Huang (Acad Sinica-Taiwan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:50</td>
<td>Dependency grammar &amp; context-free grammar</td>
<td>Steven Abney (U Tubingen)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
American Dialect Society
Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon

Room: Gold Room

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

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

4:30  Diverse or distinct? British & American disyllabic verbs in -ate
Bezy S. Phillips (IN SU)

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

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

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

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

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

10:00  Break

Session II
Chair: Douglas A. Kibbee (U IL-Urbana)
Room: Wildcaster Room

10:30  Grammatical aspects of B. H. Smart's theory of language
Barrie E. Bartles (Simon Fraser U)

11:00  A symptomatic event in the Humboldtian legacy: Burchman's critique of Bopp & Pott
E. F. Konrad Koerner (U Ottawa)

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

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

3:30  Continuities in Americanist anthropology from the B. A. E. to the Boasians: Historiographic re-visioning 1969-1990
Regna Darnell (U W Ontario)

4:00  Pickering's 'uniform orthography' and the early study of Nez Perce
Michael Mackon (AZ SU)

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

5:00  Words without syntax
Julie S. Falk (NI SU)

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

6:00  Business Meeting
Chair: Joseph Subbiondo (U Pacific)
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics
Friday, 6 January
Contact Languages in Louisiana
Chair: John Holm (CUNY-Grad Ctr)
Room: Bayou I Room
9:00 The creole of New Orleans
Tom Klingshir (Tulane U)
9:30 Mississippi & Teche Creole: A demographic & linguistic case
Karin Speedy (U Auckland)
10:00 Melbourn jargon & pidgin/creole studies
Emanuel J. Drochel (U HI-Manoa)
10:30 Break

Pidgin/Creole Life Cycle
Chair: John Victor Singler (NYU)
Room: Bayou I Room
11:00 On the complex nature of grammatical simplification in pidgins & early creole languages
John S. Lamsden (U Quebec-Montreal)
11:30 The limitations of nativization in language change
William J. Samarin (U Toronto)
12:00 Recognizing language obsolescence/death in a creole
J. Clancy Clemens (IN U)
3:30 Break

Diachronic Syntax
Chair: Pauline Christie (U W Indies-Mona)
Room: Bayou I Room
2:00 The diachrony of predicate negation in Sranan
John McWhorter (Cornell U)
2:30 The Africaans complementizer fac: A diachronic puzzle
Paul Roberga (U NC-Chapel Hill)
3:00 Nonconcord V-s & the marking of habitual aspect in Bay Islands English
Ross Graham (U Strathclyde)

Comparative Syntax
Chair: Armin Schwegler (U CA-Irvine)
Room: Bayou I Room
4:00 A reassessment of creole copula patterns
John Holm (CUNY-Grad Ctr)
Lillian Adamson (U Amsterdam)
Michel DeGraff (U MI)
Christa deKieine (CUNY-Grad Ctr)
Michel DeGraff (U Ml)
Conella Chami (U Hamburg)
Peter L. Patrick (Georgetown U)
Sarien Vissch (CUNY-Grad Ctr)
David Boe (IN U)
4:30 Word order typology & creole language

Saturday, 7 January
Language Contact
Chair: Claire Lefebvre (U Quebec-Montreal)
Room: Bayou II Room
11:00 When languages combine: Morphology & language mixing
Frederic Field (U CA-Irvine)
11:30 Sociolinguistic aspects of Maghrebin-French relations in France
Genevieve Escure (U MN-Minneapolis)
12:00 Did white speakers of Chinook jargon have an Indian target phonology? Evidence from the lower Columbia River
Henry Zerl (Pordand)

Surinamese Creoles
Chair: Wouter Arom (U Leiden)
Room: Bayou I Room
9:00 Aspects of the verbal system of Sranan
Lillian Adamson (U Amsterdam)
Norval Nel (U Amsterdam)
Kenneth Bilyj (Smithsonian Inst)
9:30 Eposis' and in Aka (Boni): An apparent transitive marker reexamined
Torjes Veenstra (U Amsterdam)
10:00 Sranan variability in tense marking in serial verb constructions

Language Variation
Chair: Genevieve Escure (U MN-Mpls)
Room: Bayou II Room
9:00 Is there a second when? Past temporal reference in Nigerian Pidgin English
Sali Tagliamonte (U Ottawa)
Shana Poplack (U Ottawa)
Eiika Eia (U Ottawa)
Charles DeKore (CSU-Hayward)
Michael Aceto (U TX-Austin)
10:30 Break
Saturday, 7 January
Afternoon

Socio-Historical Factors
Chair: Paul Robarge (U NC-Chapel Hill)
Room: Bayou I Room

4:00 Social factors in creole genesis: Network relations & social stratification in Surinam's plantation society
Jacques Arends (U Amsterdam)

4:30 Hawaiian court moods as a source of old pidgin texts: An update on recent research
Julian Roberts (U HI-Manoa)

5:00 Business Meeting
Chair: John Holm (CUNY-Grad Ctr)

Sunday, 8 January
Morning

African American Vernacular English
Chair: John McWhorter (Cornell U)
Room: Bayou I Room

9:00 When did African American Vernacular English really begin?: Clues from 18th-century Virginia
Cynthia McCollie-Lewis (Teachers C)

9:30 Primaldial features of African American language use
Arthur Spears (CUNY-Grad Ctr)

10:00 What's not new in African American Vernacular English? Evidence from Liberian Settlers English
John Victor Singler (NYU)

10:30 Break

Varia Creolica
Chair: William Samarin (U Toronto)
Room: Bayou I Room

11:00 Functions of Rasta talk in Jamaican Creole illness narrative
Peter L. Patrick (Georgetown U)

11:30 Multifunctionality, variation between related grammars & the opacity of creole languages
Avril Harris-Jackson (Howard U)

12:00 Attitudes to creole: Some Jamaican evidence
Claire Lefebvre (U Quebec-Montréal)

Pauline Christie (U W Indies-Mona)
Statement from the Program Committee

The abstracts which appear in this Meeting Handbook are photocopies of the originals submitted to the LSA Program Committee.

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

Barbara Abbott (Michigan State University)

Ernie (1991) analyses scopal specificity in terms of covert partitivity; specific NPs are those which denote members of subsets of existing discourse groups. The analysis is modified for NPs containing certain. Also, NPs in existential sentences are claimed to be non-specific. There are problems in all three cases.

With respect to scopal specificities (indefinites with scope over sentence operators) there are failures of fit in both directions, as (1) and (2) show.

(1) Sarah didn't see a hunger lying on the floor, and she tripped and fell.
(2) If you see one of my students at the lecture, please ask them to tell me about it.

John believes that there are unicorns living in his backyard. He claims that he can distinguish each unicorn from the others, and has even given them names. He believes that a certain unicorn is responsible for destroying his roses...

Finally, Ernie's suggestion that the 'definiteness effect' in existentials ought really to be understood as a scopal specificity effect does not seem to be well supported, as (3)–(6) show.

(3) Several children entered the museum. There were three girls and one boy. Remember those bats that got loose last night? There was one of them in the fridge this morning!
(4) John believes that there are unicorns living in his backyard. He claims that he can distinguish each unicorn from the others, and has even given them names. He believes that a certain unicorn is responsible for destroying his roses...

There are problems at all three points.

(i) Putnam's argument is aimed not against MTS but against metaphysical realism. (Note that fixing truth conditions fails to determine reference no matter what semantic framework one assumes.) (ii) Lakoff's strengthened requirement ("the meanings of parts of sentences cannot be changed without changing the meaning of the whole") does not in fact hold for natural languages, as is shown by pairs like Sandy is taller than Kim/Kim is shorter than Sandy. (iii) Lakoff is mistaken about the goal of MTS, which is only to make explicit what the constraints are on the types of meanings words can have, given their syntactic properties, and give an explicit account of how those types of meanings can combine.

Steve Abney (University of Tuebingen)

Dependency grammar and context-free grammar

Representational equivalences greatly facilitate mathematical results, so we might expect intertranslatability among analyses from different grammatical formalisms to be very useful. However, it is currently difficult even to compare linguistic analyses across formalisms, much less to use the differences of perspective to our advantage. I would like to describe a mapping between dependency grammar (DG) and context-free grammar (CFG) that highlights their essential features and provides a formal basis for intertranslation. It incidentally provides a novel and I believe insightful reconstruction of the GB notion government.
Based on three months of field work, this paper is a study of syntactic variation in the English-derived creole spoken on the Caribbean island of Bastimentos in Panama. It presents evidence that the anterior (or past tense) marker D(O) in this variety of Panamanian English (PCE) is in the process of being replaced by WOZ as in the example I'M WOZ SII SHI 'he saw her'. Some creolists have explained changes of this type only in terms of decreolization. However, in the case of the Bastimentos variety of PCE, I believe this to be an inadequate explanation since exposure to more standard varieties of English is extremely restricted. It is possible instead that the relative lack of pressure from standard English has created a linguistic dynamic in which PCE is changing, especially in Bastimentos, in its own distinct way—perhaps even 'recroolizing', drawing on features within the system instead of relying on structures in some variety of standard English. Thus, this paper examines how PCE might be changing, how this change is different from the notion of 'decreolization', and whether PCE may, in fact, be 'recroolizing', i.e. changing in a way that is different from simply becoming more like some variety of standard English.

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

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

In this paper we claim however that:
(a) Sranan ben and sa, analyzed by Bickerton (1981) as 'anterior' and 'imperfective' respectively, are not TMA-particles but auxiliaries. The evidence comes from predicate clitics: ben and sa, in contrast to imperfective e and definite Futus o, can be clefted, just like ordinary verbs;
(b) e is not 'non-punctual', but imperfective;

Kathleen Ahrens (University of California-San Diego)
David Swiney (University of California-San Diego)
Lewis Shapiro (Florida Atlantic University)
What is complex about a verb?

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

-2-

Takako Akama (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Binding behaviors of the Japanese XP reflexives

This paper examines the binding behaviors of the two Japanese XP reflexives, zibun-da:n 'self-argument' and hare-da:n 'be-self'. Based on the binding behaviors of these two reflexives, I will first evaluate the two recent analyses of XP reflexives; (i) Cole and Sung (1994) and (ii) Reinhart and Rosch (1993). I will provide evidence to support Reinhart and Rosch's revised view of D-TMS in cases (ii).

The evidence expounds the binding behaviors of the two reflexives with a quantifier phrase. I will show that the distinction between 'binding' and 'coreference' (cf. Reinhart (1983)) is necessary for the analysis of the Japanese reflexives and that Reinhart and Rosch's approach fits better for the analysis of the two Japanese XP reflexives. Then, I will explore an indexing system that can systematically account for differences in binding behaviors between the two reflexives.

Eshtal Amorrottu (University of Nebraska-Reno)
Differential accommodation and obsolescence in the Basque of Elko, NV

This paper focuses on the Basque of Elko, Nevada. This town was chosen for two reasons. On the one hand, speakers have different dialect backgrounds (especially Northern High Navarrese and seacoast Biscayan) and accommodate to each other in small contexts. On the other, the Basque community in Elko is in serious danger of disappearing. The language is not being transmitted within families and when it is used it is only in restricted contexts. Such phenomena as simplification (loss of some nominal cases, lack of agreement in the auxiliary verb, and development of new morphological forms) and borrowing of discourse markers and common vocabulary occur.

This information was provided by over fifty Basque speakers, who were interviewed about their language knowledge, use, and attitudes, and who also provided uniform samples of their speech.

Julie Tetel Andresen (Duke University)
Identifying the disputed territory for the evolutionary script for language: Four questions, or variations on a theme

Recently, more and more researchers in the human and biological sciences have become engaged in constructing evolutionary scripts to account for the phenomenon of human language. The excitement of the project derives from the fact that so many researchers can claim a piece of the action. The difficulty of the project derives from that same fact, for researchers in the various human and biological sciences often speak to one another across disciplines; whose framework have been in conflict since Darwin, at least. This paper identifies the disputed territory to be staked out by the (often assumed) answers to four interrelated questions: 1) Can human language be described in terms similar to those which one uses to describe animal languages, or must it be described in different terms? 2) Can human language be described in terms similar to those which one uses to describe other social practices, or must it be described in different terms? 3) Is the neurological operation of human language-and-use continuous with or discontinuous from other neurological operations? 4) Can one (does one want to) identify continuity or discontinuity within the history of the human species? This paper sketches the histories of the answers to these questions.
Jacques Arends (University of Amsterdam)

Social factors in creole genesis: Network relations and social stratification in Surinam's plantation society

While in recent years important progress has been made in the investigation of sociohistorical factors in creole genesis on the macro level, esp. with regard to the demography of plantation societies, remarkably little attention has been devoted to the micro level, i.e. the social structure of plantation society. For the case of Surinam, in recent years a number of important studies have appeared, such as Lamur (1987), Oostindie (1989), Braña-Shute (1990), and Van Stipriaan (1993), which are very informative about this issue. This paper will discuss two social aspects of Surinam’s plantation society: its social stratification and the network relations that were maintained by its inhabitants, particularly the slaves. The discussion will be focused on the growth phase in the development of the plantation society, i.e. the period that lasted roughly from 1685 until 1775. It will be shown that the social stratification of the black population was much less static and monolithic than has often been assumed. Even more importantly it appears that the social networks in which slaves participated were much more numerous and diverse than might be expected. The importance of these findings for theories of creole genesis will be explored.
Barrie E. Bartlett (Simon Fraser University)  
**Grammatical aspects of B. H. Smart’s theory of language**

This paper examines a number of the grammatical aspects of the theory of language elaborated by Benjamin Humphrey Smart (1786 - 1873). In the tradition of thought and language but also related to philosophical problems of meaning and reference, Smart developed a sustained interest in the relation of thought and language and believed that he could not only rehabilitate and improve upon Lockian philosophy but also establish a philosophical basis to an empirical realist Aristotelian logic. The theory of language that he evolves is semantically based and dependent upon his attributing primary importance to figurative and contextual meaning. However, canonical and grammatical equality are each governed by different applications of the same ordering principles of binarism and fusion. These serve to establish Smart’s world categories as well as a number of canonical syntactic structures governed by the lexical verb nominating a number of case-defined arguments that together contribute to the interpretation of meaning of utterances. Some aspects of this lexically-based grammar are shown to have counterparts in twentieth-century syntactic theory.

David Basilio (University of Alabama-Birmingham)  
**The complex nature of event structure, argument linking, and locative inversion**

I present evidence from locative inversion (LI) that shows a thematic hierarchy is not enough to explain the map between semantic roles and syntactic position. Aspectual constraints must be considered (Tenny, 1987, Gronshaw,1990, Pustejovsky, 1991). Brennan (1994) notes that passive sentences, a verb phrase (1) and instrumentals can appear in the unvisited (UI) but not the inverted case.

(1) The baby rolled down the hill by the baby.  
(2) [CAUSE ] [DO (agent, theme)] [become (AT (a, theme, occupation) BY INV)]

In the UI case, but not in LI, the ‘e’ event argument is expressed. This allows the above phrases to appear. Why must the event argument be absent with LI? I argue that the most aspectually prominent (AP) elements must also be the most syntactically prominent (SP). Without an AP possible, only the agent suppressed. The e, as part of the causative event, is more AP than the location. LI cannot occur because the locative would be more SP than the theme. When ‘e’ is suppressed, the agent, and theme, argument must also be suppressed. Here, only the arguments associated with the ‘e’ state matter in the map to the syntax. Now theme, and location do not differ in aspectual prominence. Either can be the subject.

Jill Beckman (University of Massachusetts)  
**Double objects, definiteness, and extraction**

Early research in transformational syntax considered the apparent unggrammaticality of goal extractions from English double object structures:

1. a. Which patient did the nurse bring the doctor to?  
   b. Which patient did the nurse bring the doctor?  
   While the theme extraction in (1a) is good for most speakers, the goal extraction in (1b) is markedly worse.  
   The current research challenges this basic assumption of ungrammaticality by systematically testing the contrast between double object extractions (DOX’s) such as (2a) and (2b) on line.

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

60 English speakers were presented with 16 DOX’s, 8 with a definite post-verbal NP (2a) and 8 with an indefinite (2b). Subjects were asked to choose which of 2 declarative paraphrases was the correct match with the experimental item. When the post-verbal NP was definite (2a), the theme interpretation of the wh-NP was chosen in 53.3% of the trials. However, when the post-verbal NP was indefinite (2b), the “grammatical” paraphrase interpretation was selected 72.6% of the time.

The distribution of examples like (2a) argues that they, unlike (1), are not derived from a relative clause source, and examples like (4) (from Bergman 1973) further argue that the i.e. in (4) starts out as the complement of the [APP]:

(4) a hard man for me to talk to  
(5) f [smart [y kid [for... [y kid]]]]
Regressive Harmony (RH) in Cora d’Alem (Interior Salish) exemplifies a non-local consonant-vowel interaction and subsequent vowel harmony. Non-local CV interaction is sufficiently unusual to merit seriously investigating this example of the process and its origin, an undertaking afforded in Interior Salish by the existence of related languages with local coarticulatory effects from the relevant consonants, but no long-distance effects or vowel harmony. This paper presents the results of an acoustic examination of i) CV harmonic vowel quality and ii) CV coarticulation as found in other Salish languages. The findings support the hypothesis that RH has its origin in anticipatory CV coarticulation. This origin has a syncretic reflex in the direction of harmony (regressive, the continued presence of a post-velar in harmonised forms and the similar floruit forms of harmonised and locally coarticulated vowels.

Kenneth Bilby (Smithsonian Institution)
Epenthetic mi in Aluka (Boni): An apparent transitive marker reexamined
Aluka or Boni is one of the six Maroon creoles of Suriname. This paper will focus on the behavior of epenthetic mi in Aluka, which is similar to that previously described by George Hutter for Ndjuka, yet differs in certain significant respects as well. A comparison of this feature as it occurs in these two languages (as well as the related epenthetic of Sranan) raises a number of broader questions that have significance for our understanding of the Suriname creoles. The paper will build upon the previous analyses of Jan Voorhoeve and George Hutter, making use of an extensive body of empirical data collected during three years of fieldwork among the Aluka to shed further light on the important questions they have raised.

Eleanor M. Stahl (University of British Columbia)
Intersecting Mi in Plains Cree
The pronominal MIA in Plains Cree plays the role of an intensifier. However, the intensifier construction differs from typical focus constructions in that MIA can associate only with 1/2-person emphatic pronouns and proximate (not obviative) NPs. Evidence shows that intensifiers MIA can also take an empty [e] discourse topic as an antecedent.

I argue that MIA must, in fact, have an antecedent; it is not a fully in-situ-marked pronoun as evidenced in a 1st-person antecedent. More generally, I argue that 3rd-person pronouns are anaphoric in nature and require an antecedent in the discourse, i.e., the discourse topic, therefore, 1st-person pronouns can be topicalized in this construction.

Finally, I look at how N-epenthesis developed elsewhere in Slavic. This further clarifies the type of constraints (the extremes being Serbo-Croatian and Belarusian, where this pronoun is not suppletive in either language [i]- and [i]-, respectively, regardless of prepositions).

John A. Billings (Princeton University/Rutgers University)
Syntactic and prosodic constraints affect N-epenthesis in Russian

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

(1a) [John [gave the book to Mary and a record to Sue].]

b. [Give a book to Mary and a record to Sue] John did.

c. [A book to Mary and a record to Sue] John did give.

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

Ill. John [gave the book to Mary on Wednesday and to Sue on Friday].

b. What did John give to Mary on Wednesday and to Sue on Friday?

Taking RNR as the rightward dual of NCC further accounts for the peripherality of RNRing and exclusion of RNRinged subjects, since final subjects would violate the norm SVO order in each of the component conjuncts.
Participle movement and Children's clause immediately dominating them. It accounted for participle proposing in
of an auxiliary clauses. I argue that for Serbo-Croatian, second position is identifiable only on the left-to-right
string at PF. I also argue that constructions involving participle proposing in front of auxiliary clauses, which have previously been argued to provide evidence for the existence of long-head movement, do not involve long-head movement and propose an alternative account of participle proposing in (1).

Zeljko Bošković (University of Connecticut)
Participle movement and second position cliticization in Serbo-Croatian

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

Carole T. Boster (University of Connecticut)
Children's early subject omissions: A sentence generation account

A sentence generation model is presented that accounts for the 'null-subject phenomenon' as the combined effect of severely limited syntactic processing capacity and early, accurate parameter setting. The model incorporates basic assumptions of Principles-and-Parameters theory (Chomsky, 1981). To construct a proposition, it recursively builds phrasal units by inserting lexical material into the X' head, building and attaching its complement, and finally building and attaching the specifier. When processing capacity is exceeded, the elements currently assembled are output to the phonological module. Because complements are built before specifiers, subjects are often dropped when processing capacity is extremely low. The model can account for the differences in subject omission depending on position (see Rizzi, 1994). It also checks parameters related to null arguments, accounting for the higher omission rates exhibited by children acquiring pro-drop languages such as Italian (Vilain, 1991) and Chinese (Wang et al., 1992).
Jill Brody (Louisiana State University)  
Orality, radio, and literacy in the intercultural gap

Payaan speech communities in Mexico demonstrate continuities of speech patterns that have persisted despite dramatic changes for over 570 years. Two local radio stations in Chihuahua, Payaam have begun to include programming in Payaam language as well as in Spanish; one of these terminals is Toluca-Tlal. Detailed structural comparison of traditional and innovative discourse patterns reveals that the Toluca-Ui-Tlalalal term was central in the structure of traditional discourse (through an intermediary, Nahuatl, and Mashall) and that the Spanish phrase "I'm going to go" has a corresponding phrase in Payaam and the term "I'm going to go" has a corresponding phrase in Spanish. Successful use of traditional discourse features of repetition, parallelism and dialect differences in innovative features of vocal and intonation patterns represent a cultural dialogue between the two communities.

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

This study examines vowel reduction in a limited phonetic context in three different speaking styles and a range of stress conditions to evaluate prediction of vowel reduction based on the duration, vowel quality and the spectral quality of the preceding consonant. The subjects are two male, two female speakers of American English. Three speaking styles were sampled: citation, sentence, and narrative. Differences in sentence context were employed in the sentence style to obtain a range of stress conditions: unstressed, neutral, stressed, and emphatically stressed. The conversational style was employed to prompt subjects to use test words. Test words contained final vowels in a [w, j] frame which were chosen to maximize coarticulation effects and magnify vowel reduction. This sequence contains a large base-range distance in which the characteristic second formant value (F2) of the consonant (the target) is significantly different from the vowel's ideal target F2 value. Vowels in such contexts have been found to be sensitive to coarticulation effects. Word and phrase length effects were used to obtain a range of vowel durations over a wide range of coarticulation effects. Word and phrase length effects were used to obtain a range of vowel durations over a wide range of coarticulation effects. Word and phrase length effects were used to obtain a range of vowel durations over a wide range of coarticulation effects.

(CFR AFT: Str)  
(SAT MORN: Emerald)

William Byrne (University of California-San Diego)  
VP-internal subjects in Spanish: Consequences for the mapping hypothesis

According to the Mapping Hypothesis (MH) (Dingow 1992), the structural position of an indefinite NP determines its interpretation as generic or existential. In particular, VP-internal indefinite NPs are predicted to receive existential interpretations while VP-external indefinite NPs are predicted to receive generic interpretations. Extending Dinges' analysis to Spanish, Mejia-Bikandi (1993) provides evidence that these predictions are borne out at S-structure. In this paper I will show that, in order to predict the full range of data, the MH may only apply to indefinite NPs that have primarily generic properties. I will show that the predictions made by the MH are borne out for the subjects of transitive and untranslatable subjects, but that subjects of transitive and untranslatable subjects, but that subjects of transitive and untranslatable subjects are not themselves subject to BT C (which applies only to definite and existential subjects). This finding is borne out at the full range of data. Thus, the MH is a potential diagnostic tool for predicting subjects to be mapped to the appropriate category.

(CFR AFT: Gold)  
(FRI AFT: Blue)

(SAT MORN: Emerald)

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

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

(1) [a D [w e e PronD] PRED]e

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

(2) They told me that [a D [w e pro a particular student]]e had been sick.

(3) They saw [a D [w e pro a particular student]]e.

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

This study provides evidence for the hypothesis that common noun phrases contain nominal small clauses, advanced (in different forms) by Holmberg (1993) and Campbell (1995). In the time remaining I consider the implications of the proposal for the internal structure of DPs. 

(CFR AFT: gray)  
(FRI AFT: Snow)
Andrew Carnie (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Pilar Barbosa (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Is right adjunction right? Evidence from Irish and French

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

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

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

This paper deals with some cross-linguistic generalizations concerning the behavior of Glide Formation, in which a vocoid is realized as a semivowel in the context C_v. A survey of approximately 20 Niger-Congo languages which display Glide Formation reveals cross-linguistic variation with respect to the following features:

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

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

Dong-In Cho (University of Southern California)

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

In this presentation, we argue that the so-called Verbal Nouns (henceforth, VN) in the same morphology in Japanese and Korean (1&K) have two distinctive lexical features: a verbal VN with unspecified lexical feature [-N, ØV] and a nominal VN with lexical feature [+N, -V], among proposals for a unitary lexical feature system for VNs ([N, -V], Miyagawa 1987; Sells 1990). We claim that different syntactic behaviors between these two types of VNs, i.e., nominal vs. verbal Case assignment or (im)possibility of adjectival modification of VNs, follow from this categorical distinction, instead of an optional incorporation of the VN to the light verb (Kageyama 1983; Terasa 1990). We further claim that the verbal noun phrase (VP) headed by verbal VN is goverened by a null VP-complementizer with [+N, -V], which enables the VP to qualify as a Case taker:

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All around the world, speakers of languages from a wide range of families shift the gender or class of expressions for pragmatic reasons to track referents and distinguish their relative cognitive statuses in discourse, to establish the relative social status of participants, to create metaphors and ironies and to signal humor, sarcasm, and adoration. Pragmatically driven gender shifting is found across the full range of nonpragmatic classification systems: in languages with a numeral classifier, verbal classifier, noun class, and prototypical gender systems. In Lak, for example, lack 'head' in class III has the meaning of a person's or an animal's body part, but in class IV it has a metaphorical meaning, as in 'a head of lettuce', or 'mind or understanding'. Although scholars may mention this kind of pragmatic use of shift, contemporary analyses of nominal classification assume that only formal or semantic factors are relevant in assignment of gender or class. Examination of data from over fifty languages suggests that the gender or class of expressions is often selected on the basis of pragmatic context, in which case strictly formal analyses of gender or class assignment in such languages is simply inadequate. I argue that often, gender or class markers should be treated as shifters, with their meanings bound to both the code and the message. This strategy not only allows a more adequate description of gender and class assignment in many languages, but also provides insights into how linguistic codes interface with language use.

J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University)

Recognizing language obsolescence/death in a creole

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

In the last 20 years KP has been subject to intense cultural and linguistic pressure from Marathi, the adstrate language. Now, the first of a number of expected ways. Entirely unexpected, however, is that they have developed a highly unusual construction not found in Marathi, which consists of using only one overt new argument or complement per sentence, as exemplified in (1) Tressa index, but index, as may hold index (lit. Tressa gave, book gave, to mother book gave) "Tressa give the book to her mother.'

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

Felices Cofes (University of Mississippi)

Preserving the 'best' and 'typical' Isleño Spanish

Language attrition research normally attempts to elicit all levels of usage from speakers of all fluency levels in a dying language in order to abstract changing linguistic patterns from situational variation (Lebow 1972). Informants adept at hiding their vernacular and improvising in an obsolescing variety are reluctant to submit to such scrutiny. The few hundred remaining semi-speakers and bilinguals of Isleño Spanish in Louisiana wanted 'the best Spanish' to be recorded—the most formal register used by the last two performers of oral narratives. The Isleño community reassured informants by proposing that audiotapes of 'typical' speech (i.e., everyday conversational style) be used for less fluent members to reduce immediate identification and judgment. Both styles of speech (formal and informal) which contains hallmarks of language death such as loan phonology, simplified verbal morphology, and English-like syntax (Dorian 1982) will be used as a testament to the origins of the revitalization movement of Isleño Spanish.
Regna Darnell (University of Western Ontario)  
**Continuities in Americanist anthropology from the B. A. E. to the Boasians: Historiographic re-evaluation 1969-1990**

The evidence and historiographic methodology of the work of 25 years ago have stood the test of time, as has the basic hypothesis that the retrospectively-identified "scientific revolution" which thrust Boasian anthropology in North America was, in fact, a gradual evolution involving substantial continuities with the preceding tradition centred in the Bureau of American Ethnology. Continuities were nourished by the digression towards the professional disciplines within American science. Research, however, locate the uniqueness of the overall Americanist tradition shared by Boas and the Bureau within the realm of language and linguistics.

Anthony Davis (Stanford University)  
Jean-Pierre Koenig (State University of New York-Buffalo)  
*Linking as constraints on word classes in a hierarchical lexicton*

Recent work in lexical semantics has argued that thematic-roles emerge from lexical entailments and relationships among participants in situations denoted by verbs (Jackendoff 1990, Dowty 1991, Wedel 1991). Typically, though, the linking of these thematic roles to the syntax has involved added mechanisms such as a thematic hierarchy (LFG, Jackendoff 1990), or an actor/undergoer hierarchy (Van Valin 1993). We show that these extra devices are not needed to account for linking and valence alternations. Rather, we make use of two independently motivated characteristics of the lexicon: (i) fine-grained semantic representations of the kind argued for by Pinker (1989); (ii) the hierarchical organization of the lexicon advocated within HPSG or Construction Grammar (Pollard and Sag 1987, 1994; Kay and Fillmore 1994). Linking rules in such a model are constraints on possible lexical classes cued in terms of a hierarchy of semantic relations and a notion of distinguished argument, the latter being defined in terms of single lexical entailments (being the instigator of an event, being the locus of a representational state). We thus do not need to postulate an unmotivated theta-hierarchy, or compute the relative number of proto-agent or proto-patient properties of arguments, as in Dowty (1991). Moreover, because the semantic content of predicates is unambiguously represented within a hierarchical representation of linguistic knowledge, this system is particularly well suited to abstractions of varying degrees of generality (e.g. the shared semantic properties of various relations such as causatives with and without causatives), partial regularities, alternate mappings (follow/precede), and positive exceptions to valence alternations.

Daniel R. Davis (University of Hong Kong)  
**Prepositions in the Welsh grammatical tradition**

This paper looks at the development of the metalinguistic notion of 'preposition' within the Welsh grammatical tradition from the late Middle Ages to the early twentieth century. It traces the way in which the concepts used by Welsh grammarians to define the term 'addodiad preposition' have changed in response to developments in linguistic, grammatical, and philosophical studies outside of Wales. The paper suggests that this pattern continues in present-day studies of Welsh.

Stuart Davis (Indiana University)  
**Weight properties of partial geminates**

In this paper, I consider weight properties of partial geminates and contend that it is an idiosyncratic lexical property as to whether they are underlingly moraic. Consider the following Hausa singular-plural pairs: *dam(0)-dam-ayeem 'monitor*, *kask(0)-kass-ayeem 'babe'. and *talin(0)-tal-ayeem 'soup pot'. The root is underlingly bimoramic, due to the presence of a long vowel or geminate, then -ayeem is selected; but if the root is monomoramic then -ayeem is selected. Interestingly, partial geminates pattern like geminates (e.g. *kund(0)-kun-ayeem 'notebooks'). This strongly suggests that, in Hausa, partial geminates are lexically moraic like true geminates. Next, in Seoul Korean, unreal falls to apply when the target vowel is in a bimoramic syllable--e.g. *poli in *poli 'learning' and *man in *man 'sister'. (Compare with *tan in *tan 'go about'). Crucially, unreal occurs when the target vowel is in a syllable closed by a partial geminate (e.g. *nampi in *nampi 'kurtis'). This strongly suggests that, in Korean, partial geminates are not lexically moraic. Consequently, weight properties of partial geminates vary among languages. Their moracic status is idiosyncratic. Such behavior is consistent with the view of moraic lexical prespecification in Inkelas & Chomsky (1993).
Hamida Derridache (University of British Columbia) 
Lisa Matthewson (University of British Columbia)
Quantifier raising and topic-focus structure in Sámi and Salish

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Papua New Guinea language Arapesh exhibits an extensive nominal agreement system interpretable as syntactic gender, as well as an inflectional class system governing the realization of number exclusively on nouns. Aronoff 1994 adopts a 'doubly inverted' analysis of this system: the inflectional class of a plural is determined by the form of the corresponding singular, which is assumed to be basic, and gender is in turn read off a lexeme's inflectional class. I argue that both clauses of Aronoff's schema require revision, since (1) the significant neutralization among inflectional classes in the singular makes it a frequently arbitrary basis for determining plural forms, and (2) gender overwhelmingly divides along lines distinguishing not the plural, but rather the singular classes. Treating the plural forms as basic provides a neat resolution to these problems, and by separating gender from the nominal class instead of routing one through the other, the analysis only adds force to Aronoff's central theoretical claim that morphology operates on distinct, autonomous levels.
This paper examines the distribution of a series of pre-auxiliary modality particles in Wolof, arguing that it provides clear evidence in favor of an IP-external functional projection for modality focus and negation referred to as "Sigma Phrase" after Laka (1990).

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

Yeena D. Dwivedi (McGill University)

Coordination instead of subordination

The ultimate claim I want to explore is that a language which lacks embedding will exhibit free word order. I start in this paper by showing that Hindi, a free word order language, does not embed 'that' clauses at any level. It is commonly assumed that the 'that' ki clause in Hindi is right extraposed from the complement position to the left of the verb. (cf. Srivastav 1991, Mahajan 1990, Ilavsky 1987 and Koster 1987 for Germanic). In fact, I show that there is no evidence to assume that ki clauses are base generated first as a complement to the verb, and then right extraposed. First, I show that there is no morphological evidence that shows a selective relation between the main verb and the so-called embedded clause. Secondly, I use Negative Polarity items to show that a negative in the main clause does not license an XP in the 'embedded' clause, arguing for a lack of c-command at all syntactic levels. These findings have consequences for the recent proposal in Kayne 1993, where right adjunction is banned universally.

Jabier Elorrieta (University of Texas-Austin)

Inflectional consonant mutation in Basque allocatives

This paper proposes that the principles of Alignment which account for inflection in Optimality Theory (McCarthy & Prince, 1993) can also account for the pattern of inflectional consonant mutation in the allocative forms of Zeanuri Basque (Petaja, 1979, Gamirinda, 1988). Thus, morphologically unremarked formal address verbal forms undergo one of two changes in the informal allocative forms: either palatalization of the first coronal consonant (ekarri noan/joan, ekarriko leku/e/ke) or prefrication/inflation of /y/ when the target consonant is not coronal (ekarri gendu/g/y-endu, ekarri con/yon). This analysis stipulates that all these cases can be explained by the same constraints on the representation. The main principle at work deals with the alignment of a palatal (Coronal) autosegment with the left edge of the word. This autosegment docks onto the appropriate coronal target, resulting in a mutation. This constraint is only overridden by principles of segmental and syllabic well-formedness, which give rise to inflection. These overriding constraints work against complex segments and require the parsing of all features.

David Embick (University of Pennsylvania)

Long head movement constructions in Slavic

We argue on the basis of data from Slavic that the phenomena analyzed as exhibiting Long Head Movement, the movement of a non-finite verb over an inflected auxiliary, (Lema and Rivero 1989, Rivero 1993), do not have a uniform source and motivation. Recent LHM-based analyses of the [Non-finite verb Movement] Constraint have the non-finite form moving to C in a single step. The motivation for this constraint is to be the need for functional auxiliaries, in contrast to lexical auxiliaries, to be governed by the matrix sentence. According to this account, LHM is triggered as a last-resort mechanism when no other movement is available. LHM should thus never be optional. We provide counterexamples to this prediction. Furthermore, examples with two participles show that LHM constructions are not triggered by the L-related Movement based on the L-related/Non-L Related distinction. We show that the relativized constraints on head Movement based on the L-related/Non-L Related distinction can be explained in part to explain why LHM was not disallowed by the ECP in examples of Roberts (1993), which were proposed in part to explain why LHM was not disallowed by the ECP in examples of Roberts (1993). The possibility of fronting each particle can be accounted for by the LHM analysis only if the L-particle is optional, which it is not. We propose to eliminate the syllable C, which is claimed to be optional, in favor of a theory where LHM is available.

Veena Dwivedi (McGill University)

Sigma Phrase obligatory in finite clauses but absent in "zero modality" (ZM) clauses which derive their temporal interpretations from the context.

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Yeena D. Dwivedi (McGill University)

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This paper analyses data from the recently contacted language, Suruwaha (Sihwaya family, Brazil), arguing that three distinct prosodic constraints must be recognized: That these are separate constraints is shown by the fact that they are ordered differently with regard to the additional constraints NO GLIDES and FILL. WH may be violated since it dominates all other constraints. But WH and PM may be violated freely with regard to the constraint FILL. NO GLIDES and FILL are ordered from left to right. These results are important for phonological theory because they show not only that WH, PN, and PM are distinct, but also because all these exist in a single language, revealing a particular constraint hierarchy as made available by Universal Grammar. Moreover, these facts are important because they come from an endangered Amazonian language. Further they extend our knowledge of phonological typology and areal distribution of phonological structures.

Fredric W. Field (University of California-Irvine)

**When languages combine: Morphology and language mixing**

Language mixing is often mentioned in connection with studies of pidgin and creole languages (PCs) and language change; in fact, it is usually discussed in some context apart from mixed languages. Some linguists assert that there are no languages without at least some degree of mixing, while others deny that a true mixed language can exist. Still others have regarded PCs themselves as a type of mixed language. Regardless of the last, it is clear that PCs and mixed languages are of quite distinct types despite a small number of surface similarities. Among the many nontrivial structural differences is morphology: PCs manifest an almost total absence of inflectional morphology while mixed codes evidence essentially the survival of substrate (or matrix) morphology. A mixed code inherits the morphological character of its matrix; hence, at some cost, one polyphony survives in Michif (the Cree-French mix spoken by the Metis people in the prairie provinces of Canada and bordering states of the U.S.), Quechua agglutination in Media Lenga (the Quechua-Spanish mix spoken in the highlands of Ecuador), and Spanish fusion in Pochoco or Esperol Mixturuado (the Spanish-Quechua bilingualism in the Southwest United States). The bipolarity of the two linguistic systems has consequences; this paper examines these consequences and the role of morphology when languages combine specifically, it attempts to identify the linguistic elements most likely to relax. In aiding to our understanding of the systematic ways in which languages combine, we may increase our knowledge of how suffixes and 'function words' differ and the ways inflectional (and perhaps derivational) affixes are stored and handled. In so doing, it is hoped that this will shed light on the nature of the human language faculty.

Julia S. Falk (Michigan State University)

**Words without syntax**

In its first quarter century, five LSA presidents were involved in the development of international auxiliary languages: Hermann Collits, Roland Kent, Charles Grandgent, Hayward Keniston, and Edward Sapir. Most were affiliated with the International Auxiliary Language Association (IALA). A project of the studies of control languages, quantitative morphological bases for standardizing vocabulary, and experimental studies on the learnability of foreign languages, the IALA research agenda was compatible with the goals of many linguists, but the variable pronunciations and the minimal morphology of the interlinguas, along with a narrow and naive view of syntax on the part of linguists and amateur supporters alike, constrained the contributions of the profession to this sphere of practical application. However, the focus on lexicon provided both a venue for etymological work and an opportunity for empirical study in semantics, paralleling the applied work on lexicon, etymology, and meaning for The American College Dictionary by another group of linguists in the 1960s, including Leonard Bloomfield, Charles Fries, and Kenneth Blevins, all seven LSA presidents in the first 25 years of the Society's history.

Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Arizona)

**Pictorial > morphology in Tohono O'dham**

Evidence from meter bolsters theoretical claims made in phonology. McCarthy and Prince (1993) use Optimality Theoretic accounts of templatic morphology to argue that constraints on prosodic structure (P) dominate constraints on morphological structure (M); in other words, P > M. I present arguments from another prosodic domain, poetic meter, in support of this ranking. I argue that in the song meter of Tohono O'dham (TO, Uto-Aztecan), poetic meter (PM) dominates morphological ones; that is, PM > M. I show that TO invokes metrical principles to satisfy a constraint on foot binary. This importance of this analysis is threefold: 1) Evidence from a nearable domain of prosody, meter, supports the claim: P > M; 2) It demonstrates the successful extension of OT principles to meter; and 3) It reiterates the relevance of poetic meter to phonological theory.

Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Arizona)

**Pictorial morphology in Tohono O'dham, and optimality theory**

Pictorial morphology often neglects subtractive operations. Tohono O'dham (TO) forms its perfective verb by removing at least the final segment from the imperfective (Zepeda 1988, 1991 and Zepeda 1992):

1. IMPERFECTIVE PERFECTIVE GLOSS
   a. hmn hmn
   b. hlnk hlnk 'walked'
   c. ggrdd ggrdd 'bark (pl)'

We will argue (for an analysis of TO truncation which accounts for this variation in the paradigm). The analysis shows two things: 1) An Optimality Theoretic treatment of subtractive operations; and 2) The necessity of a general version of the constraint, MAX (McCarthy and Prince 1995). This analysis aids our understanding of Optimality Theory and Pictorial Morphology, specifically truncation.
Thorstein Fretheim (University of Trondheim)

VP-negation and right-dislocated pronouns in Norwegian

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

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

Karen Fitkelid (St. Mary's University)

Continuity and contact: Patterns of dialectal variation in Cajun and Acadian French

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

Amy V. Fountain (University of Arizona)

Evidence for symmetry from stress and nonprominence in Ute

Recent treatments of stress systems utilize an asymmetric foot typology (Hayes, 1987) which includes the moraic trochee, the syllabic trochee, and the iamb. Iambic feet have been considered as maximally consisting of a light followed by a heavy syllable. Evidence from Ute suggests a revision of this typology to include a moraic iamb, maximally consisting of two morae. This reestablishes a symmetrical foot inventory, following Kager (1993). Evidence is drawn from (1) the distribution of stresses, (2) the distribution of voiceless vowels, and (3) stress shift phenomena in this language.

Stefan Frisch (Northwestern University)

Paradigms among functional projections

The principle of Economy of Projection is proposed by Speas (1994) to account for cross-linguistic distribution of null subjects. Economy of Projection claims that either the specifier of XP or the head of XP must be occupied by contextual material in order to license XP in the phrase marker. While Economy of Projection was used by Speas for the analysis of pro-drop, it is proposed as a general principle of the grammar. In particular, Economy of Projection predicts cross-linguistic variation between head-licensing and specifier-licensing for all functional projections.

This paper reviews cross-linguistic variation between head and specifier licensing of AGRP and NP. In addition, it presents analyses of cyclic historical change in pro-drop and sentential negation as cases of variation between head-licensing and specifier-licensing systems. Finally, it shows that cases where both head-licensing and specifier-licensing are available for XP, either option can license that XP. If both are used, XP is redundantly licensed. Two cases of redundant licensing are studied in detail. Finally, redundant licensing is used in an account of the historical change in sentential negation in English.
This paper examines two issues raised by palatalization in Coatzospan Mixtec (CM). The first is the cross-linguistic adequacy of viewing palatalization as the result of V to C [Coronal] spreading. I show that for CM, there are two distinct types of palatalization. One is analyzable as involving the spread of [Coronal], but the other requires a theory of palatalization which also recognizes [Dorsal] as a palatalizing feature. The second issue focuses on feature interaction. In particular, I show that CM palatalization poses significant problems for the Grounding Hypothesis of Archangeli and Pulleyblank (in press) in that palatalization must be constrained by a feature cooccurrence statement that is not grounded. In particular, the high back vowels /u/, /o/ and /a/ are shown to trigger the palatalization of a preceding alveolar stop. However, a constraint must be invoked to block [Dorsal] spread iff the trigger is an underlyingly nasal /l/.

Brendan S. Gillan (McGill University)

Donkey anaphora and a puzzle due to C. S. Peirce

In first order predicate logic, the following formulae are equivalent: (1) Vx (Fx → Jxy) and (2) Ex(Fx ↔ Gx). Adapting an example due to C. S. Peirce, Stephen Read has provided truth conditions for the following instances of these formulae in English where the former instance is true and the latter is false. (2.1) Someone will win $1,000, if everyone takes part. (2.2) Someone will win $1,000, if he takes part. The problem does not lie with material implication as a model of if, for another pair of instances of logically equivalent formulae not involving material implication show the same failure of equivalence: (3.1) Either someone will win $1,000 or he will not take part. (3.2) Either someone will win $1,000 or he will not take part. Discourse Representation Theory gives the sentences in (3) the same truth conditions as standard predicate logic and it gives to the sentence in (2.2) the same truth conditions as it gives to the sentence below. (4) Everyone who takes part will win $1,000. Both of these results run counter to clear semantic intuitions. Semantic intuitions are honored, however, when the pronouns are treated as Gareth Evans’ E-type pronouns.

Amalia K. Granados-Siklan (University of Massachusetts)

Deriving the sonority hierarchy from ternary scales

This paper derives the effects of the sonority hierarchy from two ternary scales. The first scale is Inherent Voicing (IV), which consists of the ordered triple (Voiceless obstruent, Voiced obstruent, Sonorant), i.e. (IV₁, IV₂, IV₃). The second scale is Consonantal Stricture, consisting of (Stops, Fricatives/liquids, Approximants/vowels), i.e. (CS₁, CS₂, CS₃). In Optimality theoretic terms, these two scales define two subhierarchies of constraints: [+IV₃, net] > [+IV₂, net] and [+CS₃, net] > [+CS₂, net]. Different combinations of the two subhierarchies yield the various sonority hierarchies proposed for different languages. Ternary scales can also replace binary features, accounting for systematic gaps such as

\[ -[\text{consonantal}] \]
\[ -[\text{continuant}] \]
 Investigations by Manzak (1968, 1978, 1980), Hooper (1976), Phillips (1980), and Gauchat (1905) suggest that more frequently used words undergo sound changes that structurally similar, but less frequently used, words do not. These sound changes are all simplification or reductionist in nature and seem to stem from a more casual production style of the more frequent words. The Hyper- and Hypo-speech (H&H) Theory of Lindblom (1990) offers a possible explanation of these sound changes.

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

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

Marcia Haag (State University of New York-Stony Brook)

Choctaw grammatical categories depend on the properties of lexical heads

In Choctaw, items from the functional or grammatical categories, both words and clitics, regularly appear in more than one category. This appearance is systematic and exploits the syntactic properties of the lexical head of the constituent. me may be both a determiner, hattak (that man), or a complementizer, kâle (when he sings), depending on whether it is construed with a projection of Noun or Verb. In the nominal case, the lexico-syntactic property Number is what is referred to, while in the verbal case it is the property Temporal Aspect. We can demonstrate that the different functions of the same lexical item can be predicted from critical lexico-syntactic properties of lexical heads.

Kira Hall (University of California-Berkeley)

Hijrais, gender identity, and linguistic appropriation

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

T. A. Hall (FAS-Berlin)

Interrelatability of linked structures: Evidence from Gujarati

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

Helena Halmari (University of California-San Diego)

The display of syntax and discourse in the explanation of Finnish-English code-switching

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

Erik Hazen (North Carolina State University/University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Syntactic variation after dialect contact: A persistent tendency

In this paper we offer a syntactic explanation for nonstandard subject-verb concord when an intervening phrase separates the subject and verb in a modern vernacular dialect (e.g. a lot of people ['d o comes from here off the island now'] [g getting married on the hook]). In data taken from Ocracoke English, we further explore both the dialect contact situation in the eighteenth century between Ulster and British English which spawned the modern dialect and the independent linguistic basis for such a pattern. One constraint which affected subject-verb concord in Scots and Ulster English is the proximity to subject omission which marked verbs with infelicous -s when any kind of separation occurred between the subject NP and the VP regardless of the number of the subject NP. In order to explain the effect of intervening phrases, we also present an explanation of the syntactic structures which differentiate the source dialects of British and Ulster English. From this explanation of the source dialects' syntactic structures, we illustrate the potential changes in syntax from the start of Ocracoke English to the present day.
Lorie Heggie (Illinois State University)

On the syntax of DF-structure: Evidence from Somali

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

1. [Prep-ToF] [Prep [XP FOC] 1 i j 1]] (=DF-structure)

Recent descriptions of interesting parallels between Hungarian and English suggest that another level of syntactic structure must be accounted for, namely DF-structure. This hypothesis is based on strong semantic parallels between sentences in English, which are not due to the presence of a syntactic topic on the identity of XP (1) and on whether Topics are identified at S-structure or LF (pre-/post-syntactic in the minimalist framework).

I will argue that languages encode this function following the parameters above. Languages like Somali rely heavily (though not exclusively) on LF for discourse functions, a hypothesis which requires positing a non-orthodox DF-structure above CP for most English sentences: [Prep-ToF] [Prep [XP FOC] 1 i j 1]]. In contrast, DF-structure is more readily visible in languages like Somali.

Elena Herberger (University of Southern California)

Semantic ambiguity in a minimalist LF: The scope of NEG

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

(1) a. Louis didn't notice ALBERT (CAPS=focus)

b. LOUISE didn't notice Albert

The scope of NEG is ambiguous between a 'NEG-FOC' (Taglicht 85) and a 'FOC-NEG' reading, but (b) only allows a FOC-NEG reading.

The scope facts of NEG as described are shown to also affect the interpretation of NPs. In particular, they explain Lienharder's (87) 'Immediate Scope Constraint'.

A minimalist analysis is proposed, which reduces the ambiguity in (1a) and the lack thereof in (1b) to the availability of two landing sites for FOCUS movement from within TP.

Beth A. Hockey (University of Pennsylvania)

Echo questions as a case of focus

Analysis of English echo questions (EQs) as narrow focus on the wh-item rather than as ordinary wh-questions OQs' captures similarities between EQs and other instances of focus while accounting for differences between EQs and OQs. Moreover, this analysis makes it possible to relate the two most striking properties of EQs: their unusual obligatory intonation and their extremely restricted discourse distribution. The continually rising F1-H-H-H (Petersheimbrot 80) intonation required for EQs can also occur on sentences with declarative word order and narrow focus on a non-wh item. In contrast, OQs do not have the H-H-H-H intonation pattern. The set of items which can be echo-questions and which can be focused is identical and differs from what can be questioned by OQs. Using Vallduvfs (1990) information-based view of focus, the focused wh-item is informative in the context required by an EQ because it tells the previous speaker that the person uttering the EQ does not 'have' the information to instantiate the focus. Therefore interpreting an EQ requires inferring why the speaker of the EQ doesn't 'have' the salient information. The obvious inferences are that the speaker of the EQ either doesn't hear or didn't believe the prior utterance. The only difference between (1) and (2) is in the level of instantiation of the focus. I also suggest an approach to EQs with wh-movement which treats them as focus preposing. A similar parallel between a non-canonical question type and focus in Mandarin Chinese provides additional support for the analysis.

John Helm, et al. (City University of New York-Graduate Center)

A measurement of creole copula patterns

This paper reassesses the literature on copula patterns in creole languages and highlights the need for new analysis. The comparison of creole copula patterns and the OF-structure (to be) shows syntactic and semantic parallels between languages (such as Mogha and Ruwali) which encode a non-canonical copula form and the progressive marker from a superstrate form of be. A progressive marker with a progressive meaning? It is not a putative superstrate marker from a superstrate form of be? Are progressive markers undergoing an inchoative meaning? If the superstrate markers are a progressivization of existentials, can we propose that superstrate markers from a superstrate form of be? What is the source of superstrate markers in English and Spanish? One possible source of superstrate markers is the superstrate form of be?

Anna S. Hebrichter (University of Texas-Austin)

The caregiver register in American Sign Language

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

Molly Homer (University of Illinois-Urbana)

Transparency and opacity in Coatzospan Mixtec nasal harmony: An optimal domains analysis

Several aspects of nasal harmony in Coatzospan Mixtec challenge the autosegmental analysis of harmony. Many of these problems can be solved by the Optimal Domains Theory (Cole & Kisseberth 1994) approach to harmony. However, the fact that this system has both transparent and opaque segments persists in challenging Optimal Domains Theory (ODT).

This paper presents a solution to this difficulty with an enhanced ODT analysis of Mixtec nasal harmony.

ODT overcomes the problems encountered in the autosegmental and Grounded Phonology approaches to harmony by describing harmony as resulting from tension between conflicting Optimality Theoretic constraints on the realization of Feature Domains. ODT, however, predicts that simultaneous transparency and opacity creates a ranking paradox. This paper presents a solution to that paradox.
Minpo Hoing (University of Texas-Austin)
Frey focus in interrogatives

This paper analyzes the so-called "free" focus in non-declarative sentences. Hoing (1986) argues that yes-no questions with free focus should be interpreted as true only if the corresponding w-question. von Stechow (1989) claims that focus is ignored in interrogative sentences and that the denotation of an interrogative sentence with focus on one of its constituents is essentially the same as that without focus. Their judgments, however, seem to go against our intuition. I extend Križa's (1990) and Jacob's (1991) idea of the free-focus hypothesis and focus-sensitive operators to account for the free focus in interrogatives. I show that the focus in free-focus interrogatives contributes to the felicity conditions of interrogative speech act, which can be stated informally as "there are other alternative questions that the speaker could have asked, but this is the question that the speaker wants to know the answer to." This analysis is further extended to account for free focus in imperative sentences, too.

Laurence R. Horn (Yale University)

Barley half full, almost half empty: Scalar orientation and logical inertia

The traditional conjunction analysis of only sentences, on which Only God can make a tree entails that God can make a tree and that no one distinct from God can do so, predicts that the nuclear scope of only should not constitute a monotone decreasing (downward-entailing) context. Yet, only NP triggers both negative polarity items and inversion (Only on Sundays does the ever so any prayer), standard diagnostics for "affecting" and hence (following Lądysaw 1979) for DE contexts. It is argued that whether the positive proposition a F is entailed or only implicated by only a F', such an inference is LOGICALLY INERT in the sense that it is not part of what is asserted (Horvath, 1979) and plays no role in determining the scalar orientation of the utterance in which it occurs or the distributional correlates of that orientation. This line is supported by an examination of almost and barely. While almost would seem to be the more negative of the two in that if barely I won't yet win while if I almost I win last, it is nevertheless barely and not almost that licenses NP: He (barely/already) slept a wink. This can be attributed to the independently demonstrable contrast between the upward scalar orientation of almost and the downward orientation of barely, as well as the fact that our task is barely half full (or almost half empty), we'd better fill it (even though it has more gas than when it's almost half full (barely half empty). The inference of a F' from a barely F or from Only a F yields a logically inert aspect of propositional content with no affect on the distribution of elements (e.g. NPs) dependent on the POINT — and in particular on the scalar orientation— of a given utterance.

Laurence R. Horn (Yale University)

Young-Suk Lee (Yale University)

How many steps? Diagnosing the diagnostics

The long-standing debate on whether free-choce (FC) and polarity-sensitive (PS) any can be assigned a single deterministic meaning is more confused than clarified by a mixed set of diagnostics which seem to offer a split verdict. There-insertion allows PS any (along with "other" existentials) whereas barring PC any (along with "other" universals). The adverbs absolutely and almost, which generally favor universals and block existentials, determine the reverse distribution. Thus we obtain the following pattern (Horn 1972).

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

But both any can occur freely with universal-sensing exceptive but, while post nominal whatsoever and stilure compatible with either any but exclude garden-variety quantifiers of universal (i.e. existential) scope. On our account, PS and FC any are both indefinites associated with scalar endpoints, with PC any an inessential generic (whereas the there-insertion facts). The distribution of whatsoever is triggered by the "widening" and "broadening" properties of end-of-scale indefinites (cf. Križa & Landman 1992). For the differential behavior of the two anys with respect to absolutely/already, we follow: LeGrand (1974) and Lindeburger (1981) in invoking a constraint barring operators with quantificational force from acting between a polarity item and its trigger. The pattern of no (vs. not any) and of barely (unalmost not) as well as the behavior of the post-nominal exceptive but, support this mixed syntax-semantic approach to the any diagnostics, reinforcing the view that a unified analysis of any is both possible and desirable.

Veronique Hervat (Ball State University)

Perception of linguistic correctness: A sociolinguistic study of freshman composition

This study attempts to discover and describe patterns of variation in college students' overt attitudes toward "shibboleths" of edited written American English. By reversing the traditional practice of usage panels, I asked 180 college students enrolled in freshman composition classes to judge the correctness of English sentences containing various kinds of "errors" that have been discussed in grammar handbooks or usage guides. The responses have been analyzed by a multidimensional scaling procedure (principal components analysis by means of alternating least squares) and sex of the respondents was found to be the major factor underlying the variation in the judgments.

Harry Howard (Tulane University)

Free, existental, and positional clauses in Kaqchikel (Maya)

Peters (1992) proposes that locative predications such as "A book is on the table", existential predications such as "There is a book on the table", and nonaggregative predications such as "The book has a (on it) share the common D-structure of [p [v V [v [p P the table]]]]. Freeze bases this hypothesis on mapping and morphosyntactic commonalities. On the semantic side are judgments of similar meaning among members of the "locative continuum". Morphosyntactically, Freeze surveys thirty-five genetically and etymologically distinct languages in which the same morpheme appears in two or more of the locative-continuum positions, under the assumption that it would simplify the grammar to postulate equivalent sources for equivalent morphemes. Among the families which Freeze surveys are four Mayan languages, K'ekchi', Yukatek, K'iche' and Pokomchi, which have a single morpheme for the three locative variants. This paper demonstrates that the Mayan language Kaqchikel also marks the locative continuum with a single morpheme, namely k'o, cognate to the K'ichean morpheme, but that the possessional usage of k'o cannot have the same syntactic status as the locative and existential usages. Possession in Kaqchikel is marked by an Ergative case marker which assigns a morpheme to a noun to which a possessional marker is assigned by Freeze. An alternative syntax is proposed which is inferior to the facts of Kaqchikel, and the similarity among the three usages of k'o is shown to follow from similarities in their semantic structure. In particular, the locative and existential usages set up a function from the noun to its location, while the possessional usage sets up a relation between the possessed noun and the 'location' where it is possessed.

Sha-Pen Huang (Academia Sinica-Taiwan)

The morpho-lexical meaning of mutual information: A corpus-based approach towards a definition of Mandarin words

This paper studies the linguistic interpretation of Mutual Information (Church and Hanks 1990). We show that character-based M.I. value is both a good criterion for defining wordhood as well as an indicator for the morpho-lexical status of words in Mandarin. Three experiments on 20 million character modern Chinese corpora are reported. The first aims to verify the heuristic threshold value of 2 (Sprat and Shih 1990). Seven groups of 500 disyllabic words are selected according to their frequency. From the most frequent to the least frequent possible to yield reliable M.I. The second tests the validity of the M.L. method by applying it to unknown words. The last explores the linguistic meaning of M.I. by testing the M.L. values of two character-strings with known morpho-syntactic relations, including non-words as controls. In conclusion, the result shows that M.I. values of the two component characters do not reliably reflect wordhood in Mandarin, and that the values have morpho-semantic significance.
Considerable evidence for subsuming adjacent extraction under the general
patterns for theories which treat gaps as empty categories indicates no spec-
trewwork such as Pollard and Sag (1994), in which such traces are elu-
inated and gaps are instead associated with a reduction in valence
positions, adjacent gaps constitute a serious embarrassment. The seemingly
ling them on valence lists implicates on the valence-based binding theory
subject to the restrictions imposed by the HPSG binding theory just as
true complements are, and when the ramifications for binding theory are
proposing (i) that adjuncts are not complements, (ii) that the Pollard
Sag traceless theory of extraction should be replaced with a more conven-
cional one with empty categories, and (iii) that their binding condition

Larry M. Hyman (University of California-Berkeley)
The morpheme in phonological change: An unusual case from Bantu

Grammatical factors such as reference to morpheme structure are usually assumed to be so sporadically or
secondarily implicated in sound change. Recognizing that many cases of morphemic involvement are not
original to the change, Kiparsky (1973:75) suggests that "no sound change can depend on morphemic
boundaries." This paper explores the potential counterexamples to Kiparsky's universal. Many Bantu
languages such as chi-Bemba palatalize A, /a/ as in [t:] ON, or at the beginning of a morpheme. This is not
trained or categorized as a palatalization boundary, e.g. /-ka/-i/-nak/-a/, "become decayed" (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found across
[14], it is a serious counterexample to Kiparsky's claim. Examining the entire Bantu zone, we find
ky/V → C, C/V in /-ka/-i/-nak/-a/ becoming decayed (Hyman 1992). Palatalization is never found across
[14]. Since almost all cases of ky/V result from the gliding of a /-i/- /-v/- prefix to a vowel-initial or initial prefix or root, the change is then
necessarily morpheme-initial, a second analogy extends palatalization to all morpheme-initial sequences of
ky/V, as in chi-Bemba. (4) A few languages extend palatalization to non-morpheme-initial position, e.g.
morpheme-initial palatalization in Bantu shows that speakers can exploit such morpheme-based
distributions in determining the direction of phonological change.

Michael Israel (University of California-San Diego)
Polarity sensitivity as lexical semantics

This paper argues that the distributional facts associated with polarity sensitive items (PSis)
 arise from the interaction of two lexical semantic features: one involving a PSi's scalar value,
the second, its pragmatic force. The features define a four part taxonomy of PSIs. PSIs are held
 to be licensed just in case both features can be felicitously expressed within a contextually
available and salient scalar model. The present study, by defining PSIs as scalar operators, suggests that
syntactic and logical constraints on PSs, while important, may be less important than the
expression of a PSi's conventional pragmatic force.

The works of Ernst Wilhelm Brücke (1819-1892) and Johann N. Czernak (1828-1873): Landmarks in the
history of phonetics

The advancement of phonetics during the first half of the 19th century owes numerous impulses to the
useful pragmatics of linguists such as Rudolf von Raumer (1815-1876). A much needed, equally signifi-
cant contribution did also arrive, however, from quite different quarters. Neither Brücke nor Czernak
were linguists, yet they both showed keen interest in securing a more precise understanding of how
sounds are formed and how this understanding can be put to use even in fields other than the special-
ized area of language studies. Linguists nevertheless derived great benefits from this expansion into the
domain of the natural sciences. Wilhelm Scherer (1841-1886) as well as Eduard Sievers (1850-1932)
were among the first to take advantage of the large number of beneficiaries.

The paper will first focus on what would have to be considered the main achievements of Brücke and
Czernak, then proceed to an attempt of establishing a connecting line between the two and those
scholars immediately preceding them and finally try to measure the impact of their findings on the
successful generation of phoneticians.

This paper argues against the Functional Head Constraint (Belais et al. 1994) as explaining where switching is possible in intrasentential code-switching. Belais et al. claim that functional elements require that thematic/content morpheme complements be in the same languages as the functional head. Instead, we argue that it is content
morphemes, in projecting the morphosyntactic frame, which select functional categories and that the languages participating in CS make differing contributions. Specifically one language, the Matrix Language, projects the morphosyntactic frame of syntactic constituents consisting of linguistic material from
both languages (mixed constituents). The other, the Embedded Language, can contribute only content morphemes in mixed constituents (Myers-Scottion 1993). Thus, while there are restrictions on the occurrence of functional morphemes, they're no restriction on switches between functional words and their complements, per the Functional Head
constraint only on the language of the functional element itself.

While Belais et al. reject the open-closed class distinction as "a grammatical notion," this paper demonstrates that the related content/system morpheme distinction is a theoretical construct of 00 constraining CS, among other naturally occurring
linguistic phenomena. Citing evidence from many language pairs, this paper demonstrates that the only constraint on functional elements (e.g., COMP, IFVL, NGM) is that they must come from the Matrix Language; constraints on content morphemes are related to occurrence.

Kurt R. Jankowski (Georgetown University)
(SUN MORN: Wildcat)

(SAT MORN: Explorers)

(SUN MORN: Wildcat)

(SAT MORN: Explorers)
A large number of contemporary syntactic theories define well-formedness in terms of the simultaneous satisfaction of several constraints. In many such grammatical theories (e.g., generative, Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG), and Parseval), no single constraint considered alone has a finite number of solutions. For example, in Boroumand and van Noord (1994) Constraints-based categorial grammar (PCB, 32nd ACL) lexical redundancy rules apply recursively to produce an infinite number of lexical categories, and it is only when the syntactic constraint that the lexical entries combine to form an S is also considered that a particular category can be identified. This paper shows how the standard method for solving such simultaneous constraints, via the completion, which fails to terminate on recursive structures, can be used with chart parsing techniques to yield an efficient chart parsing that terminates in the face of recursion. The key insight is to label chart edges with conjunctions of constraints (possibly unreduced), rather than just a single category or constraint. The completion step (which binds variables in as standard feature-based charts) may instantiate a term appearing in a conjunction sufficiently that a deterministic reduction is possible, which is then performed; the residual and other unreduced constraints are copied onto the label of the completion edge. If we consider a chart as a packed representation of a chart, then a parse will be possible without the post-verbal element, indicating that the gap is base-generated rather than the trace of the post-verbal phrase. This solution is necessary to capture the observed Subjacency effects. This paper resolves this apparent contradiction by proposing an analysis involving both base-generation of the gap and gap movement. This analysis subsumes the idea of combining these two features, which was originally proposed by Choe (1988) in his "paraphrasmal movement analysis." This analysis assumes that the gap is base-generated as an appositive, and the phrase is base-generated as a paraphrasmal which subsequently raises to the gap. However, the paraphrasmal movement analysis makes several incorrect predictions, and consequently fails to generate all the possible data. Contrary to Whitman, I argue that the post-verbal phrase does not originate as a paraphrasmal, and I instead adopt Hanks' (1991) analysis of clitic left-dislocation in Greek, which exhibits similar properties. This analysis captures Whitman's insight of combining the base-generation and movement analyses, but additionally avoids its pitfalls. Specifically, this analysis will not undergenerate since it does not rely on the assumption that all post-verbal constructions must be derived from licit paraphrasmal counterparts.

Patrick Juola (University of Colorado)

Psycholinguistically plausible machine translation via the marker hypothesis

I show that the application of psycholinguistic principles to the influence of transfer anaphors from bilingual corpora produces a situation in which both understandable and linguistically sensible anaphors are produced. Specifically, I develop a computational formalism based on the marker Hypothesis (Green, 1979; see also), that grammatical constructs are matched at surface level by a closure-based word or morpheme. This hypothesis has been applied (Smith & Wilson, 1993) to grammatical convergence used in transfer functions between different language pairs. These functions capture the syntactic similarities between languages while not requiring explicit semantic encoding. This formalism has been tested on a variety of experiments. In each, the system was presented with a bilingual corpus of aligned sentences. After learning was complete, the system was tested on novel sentences of the same grammatical form and performed well, successfully identifying major grammatical classes such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The structural transformations identity and can map structure that is not otherwise recognized, such as clitics and object in accordance with recognized linguistic principles such as basic word order and X-bar theory. In the instances where errors were made, they were commonly understood to rule out translations that are not semantically or compositionally isomorphic. The system was able to learn well and produced robust translations of novel sentences. Actual performance varied with the complexity of the bilingual corpus, from about 30% up to 100%. These results suggest that the same psycholinguistic principles that humans use to analyze language can and should be incorporated into computer systems.

(SUN MORN: Wildemar)

John E. Joseph (University of Hong Kong)

The intermediate sources of the 'Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis'

A scholarly consensus traces the roots of the 'Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis' to German Romantic theory, which connects the 'inner form' of a language with the potential for cultural achievement of the nation that speaks it. While not disputing these roots, this paper explores more immediate sources of the idea that one's native language determines individual and cultural patterns of thought. From the early 20th century on it was a commonplace of Cambridge analytical philosophy (Russell & Whitehead) and Viennese logical positivism (Carnap). A key Cambridge-Vienna link was C. K. Ogden, editor of a series including books by the leaders of both groups as well as of the Gesamtliteratur. Ogden's own book The meaning of meaning (with I. A. Richards, 1923), subtilized A study of the influence of language upon thought, synthesizes many of their positions. Ogden's positive review of this book marks a change from his view of language as a cultural product (as in Language, 1921) to a sort of template around which the rest of culture is structured, as in his The status of linguistics as a science, the 1928 paper that drew Whorf's strummacism from an originally originalist interest in language. Although these reviews suggest that he never really found the incommunicability. The present paper casts new light on the intellectual and institutional development of American linguistics via-k-via philosophy, psychology, anthropology, and the 'therapeutic semantic' tradition, including Koffka's General Semantics, to which Whorf has been influences.

(SAT AFT: Wildemar)

Andrew Keleher (Harvard University)

Mary Dalrymple (Xerox PARC)

References of respectively

Past work has relied on the assumption that respectively induces an intrasentential syntactic dependency among members of two coordinate structures (Bar-Hillel and Shamir, 1961; Langendoen 1977; Katz, 1987; Molman 1992). Although examples casting doubt on this assumption have long been recognized. Black (1973), Sag, Pullum and Gazdar (1982), McCawley (1988), the pervasive nature of respectively has not been shown convincingly. We have collected all instances of respectively in two large corpora, a total of 519 examples, in 79 cases (14%) an antecedent is not resolved intrasententially. These examples are classified into one of four categories: (i) cases where an antecedent is specified by a conjuncted structure in a previous sentence; (ii) cases where the elements in an antecedent has been identified from its specific places in the discourse, the ordering being determined from order of mention; (iii) cases where an antecedent and its ordering need to be accommodated; and (iv) cases where the elements of an antecedent are not distinguished and their ordering is therefore not recoverable. While all analyses agree that respectively establishes a pairing between elements of sets with the same cardinality, the data presented here suggests that these elements are semantic entities in the discourse, not syntactic conjuncts of coordinated constituents.

(SUN MORN: University)

Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

On the anaphoric status of respectively

In their classic study of DEEP and SURFACE anaphora, Hankamer and Sag (1976, 1984) classified some as a paraanaphor based on whether it is pragmatically controlled, i.e. it requires a LINGUISTIC antecedent (Ward et al. 1991). However, do so fails the other diagnostic of surface anaphora, viz. that its antecedent be of a certain syntactic form (in this case, a VP; see also Cornish (1992)); consider the nominal antecedent in (i) and the passive antecedent in (ii):

(i) Even though an Israeli response is justified, I don't think it was in their best interests do so right now.

(ii) As an imperial statute the British North America Act could be amended only by the British Parliament, which did so on several occasions.

(Crozier Encyclopaedia)

Contra H&S, we argue that the question of whether an anaphor requires an antecedent of a particular syntactic form is independent of whether it can be pragmatically controlled. We propose that referential anaphors impose no morpho-syntactic constraints on its antecedent, but unlike the pronominal anaphors it and that, as lacks the ability to ACCOMMODATE (Lewis 1979, Webber 1991) refers to the discourse model. This function is shown to apply to other constructions as well, e.g. VP proposing as analyzed by Ward (1991).
Margaret Kimberly Kellogg (University of California-San Diego)
The relevance of semantics to noun and verb categories: Evidence from aphasia

Evidence of a noun/verb dissociation in aphasia suggests that the distinction between nouns and verbs must have a fundamental cognitive basis. I argue, contra Miceli, Silveri, Villa, & Caramazza (1988), that the categorical distinction between nouns and verbs must be conceptual rather than lexical. The evidence is based on an analysis of the lexical selection of nouns as verbs by 10 Broca’s aphasics and 10 Wernicke’s aphasics. As expected noun/verb dissociation obtained for phonologically related substitutions and perseverations of semantically related substitutions. However, the converse noun/verb dissociation obtained for semantically related substitution errors. These results show that the noun/verb dissociation cannot be attributed to a simple grammatical category deficit in the lexicon, semantic structures must be accessible. For both Wernicke’s and Broca’s aphasics, the majority of the substitution errors were semantically related to the target. Thus, the disruption of lexical access must occur at a point where semantic and phonological relations between words are simultaneously activated. An analysis of the semantically related substitutions showed that verb substitutions tended to be either more specific or more schematic in meaning, whereas noun substitutions tended to be drawn from a similar level of specificity as the target. These results reflect conceptual differences between noun and verb semantic networks. I suggest that this difference can be captured by the notion of relative conceptual autonomy.

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

Two reading experiments investigated whether prior context was used to resolve syntactically ambiguous prepositional phrases. Six conditions were compared: the prior context contained a matrix verb that was either dative, dative + pronoun, or transitive, PPs were either recipient complements or locative adjuncts (e.g. "The Congressmen read the article that Karen presented to the committee"). Ambiguous tenses were ultimately associated with the relative clause verb. Off-line judgments from 12 subjects confirmed this assumption. The Garden Path Theory (Frazier, 1979; Frazier & Rayner, 1982; Rayner, Carlson, & Frazier, 1983) predicted that context would not affect initial syntactic analysis. Complements were predicted to be read faster than adjuncts. The Constraint Satisfaction Approach (MacDonald, in press; MacDonald, Perlmutter, & Steedberg, 1994; Trusswell & Tannenhaus, 1994) predicted that when matrix verbs were transitive and the relative clause contained complement PPs, reading times would be longer than when matrix verbs were transitive or dative + pronoun. No differences were predicted for adjunct PPs. Self-paced reading and eye tracking results supported the Garden Path Model. There were no effects of prior context and complements were read significantly faster than adjuncts.

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

1. The syntactic distribution of the independent negative element nor in English is fairly free, as Klima (1964:316) notes. In English, the constituent negation—negative fusion (e.g. none, nobody, nothing, nowhere, never, neither, and quantifier negation (e.g. not any) and not all—is formed by a ‘negator floating’ in which the negator occurs contiguously to the left of an element under focus assignment (A la Jackendoff 1972:255). Payne (1985: 233-236) observes that not all languages, however, enjoy such freedoms. In many languages, the constituent negation (as a negating quantifier) is achieved only by standard negation where the negator occurs in the predicable verb phrase.

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

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

John J. Kim (Boston University)
The morphological structure and the online computation of inflection

Reading that the time it takes to produce the past tense form of a regular past tense verb increases with its phonological similarity to irregular past tense verbs, Steidenberg and Daugherty (1992) (S&D) argue that phonological similarity of both regular and irregular inflection are best accounted for by models that include word forms. Processing of both regular and irregular inflection are best accounted for by models that account for productivity inflectionally and on the basis of phonological analogy. However, we well-known that the structure of verb stems derived through a non-verb category (e.g. denominal verbs such as to) prevents the irregularity of a stem’s root from being inherited by the stem. In such cases, the regular past tense rule applies uniformly (e.g. grandstanded/Grandstanded, Kiparsky, 1982). This result is firm evidence that test whether this knowledge is reflected in online production mechanisms: S&D's experiment was replicated, augmented by experimental items with denominal verbs which either did not rhyme with irregular past tense verbs. Though the experiment replicated S&D's findings of past tense errors, there was no difference in production times between denominal verbs which rhymed with the irregular past tense form and nominals from which the past tense verb had been derived. This data implicates a phonologically-sensitive lookup procedure which checks whether a verb has a phonologically-specified irregular past tense form only if the verb's structure doesn't prevent the verb from having a phonologically-specified irregular past tense form. If an irregular past tense form is ruled out for structural reasons, as for irregular verbs, the default regular rule applies without undergoing this phonologically-sensitive procedure. The results show that S&D's attempt reduction of inflectional rules to phonologically-based analysis fails for the production mechanism for just the same reasons that it fails for linguistic knowledge.

Yokoju Kim (Stanford University)
Subject position with quantified antecedents

Previous attempts to specify what reciprocal sentences with quantified antecedents mean have failed to account for the full range of data with a single method of combining an antecedent quantifier with the rest of the sentence. Solving this problem requires recognizing that the meaning of quantified reciprocal sentences really does vary with respect to the mode of combination and, in fact, the interpretation of the reciprocal itself. For example, (1) most pupils knew each other.

(1) Most pupils knew each other.

seems to suggest that the quantifier holds of the largest set satisfying P, the property of the predicate relation taking reciprocally among the members of a given set. On the other hand, (2) few people in the room are talking to each other.

(2) Few people in the room are talking to each other.

seems to suggest that the quantifier holds of the union of all sets satisfying P. The solution to the puzzle of which mode of combination to use is the strongest meaning hypothesis (SMH) of Dalrymple, Masumura, McChombo and Peters (1994). As the first mode is generally stronger for monotone increasing quantifiers, and the second one for monotone decreasing ones, the SMH correctly predicts different meanings for sentences with different quantifiers. This proposal is supported with a wide range of data from several corpora.

Koji Kinoshita (Chuo University)
Adult limited access to universal grammar in pro-drop parameter resetting

This paper will argue for adults’ limited access to Universal Grammar (UG) in pro-drop parameter resetting by 85 American college students learning Japanese as a second language (JFL). Japanese pro which is licensed under VP (Lanvik and Saito 1992) is identified with a discourse topic by A’-dependency (Chomsky 1980) or with a sentence internal argument by BT compatible indexing (Chomsky 1988). In the experiment, a bound pro was excluded to avoid embedded complex sentences causing processing difficulty for JFL subjects. Compared to adult native speakers of Japanese, JFL subjects’ incomplete parameter resetting was obvious in an acceptability judgment task and a pronoun-deletion test. Development over three levels, as evidence of ongoing process of resetting (Flynn 1987), was not proved. These results cast doubt on adults’ full access to UG suggested in the prior pro-drop research (Licensc and VP reset, 1980; Flynn 1987, White 1985, 1986), and support that the access is limited.

(SAT AFT: Explorers)
Telugu reflexive/middle morphology: A unified account

This paper presents an analysis of Telugu reflexive/middle morphology which provides an explanation for the following facts: 1) unaccusative/passives and reflexives both use the r/m marker; 2) reflexive pronouns are ungrammatical without the r/m marker; and 3) reflexives which do not get structural case are grammatical without an r/m marker. The analysis proposes that the r/m marker is purely functional, used to mediate agreement between constituents in Spec,Aggr and Spec,AggrO through successive adjunction to these Agr heads, checking the agreement features of the elements in Spec. For ease of discussion, the non-marked theme raises to Spec,Aggr checking agreement against the r/m marker on its way to Spec,Aggr. Reflexives not marked with structural case fall outside the R/M agreement area and are not subject to these constraints. This analysis reduces reflexive-antecedent relations mediated by verbal morphology to an LF interpretation that is virtually identical to that proposed by Chomsky where the reflexive raises at LF and adjoints to the verbal complex placing it in a Spec-Head relation with its antecedent, the only difference in Telugu is that the r/m marker encodes the necessary agreement features so only the verbal morphology needs to raise, not the reflexive. It provides for a one-to-one correspondence between morphology and syntactic derivation where the various readings fall out from lexical properties of verbs (number/type of arguments).

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

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

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

Tom Klingler (Tulane University)
The creole of New Orleans

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

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

Fumiko Kumahiro (University of California-Santa Cruz)
On phonotactic interaction: Loss of directionality in Sandrit

The purpose of this paper is to solve problems involving voicing assimilation and voiced aspiration in Sandrit, employing claims from two distinct non-derivational phonological theories: (i) Harmonic Phonology's claim that Sandrit phonetics functionally derives properties of words from morpheme structure; and (ii) McCawley's Theory's claim that constraints are ranked hierarchically. It will be shown that only the combination of the two claims is capable of explaining the phenomena in question in an elegant manner.

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

(i) Voicing Agreement: Adjacent obstruents agree in voicing
(ii) [voiced aspiration]-Accommodation: [voiced asp] can associate only with segments having [voice]
(iii) No [voice] cannot associate with [Structure Preservation: Kislevsky 1985]
(iv) Epiphrase Condition: [voiced aspiration] is parsed at the right-most position.
(v) The following constraints are further proposed:
(vi) [voiced aspiration]-Stability: Parsie H (Grassmann's Law)
(vii) Parsie [voice]

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

(i) (1), (2), (3), (5) = (4) + (6) + (7)
The /ian /ian construction in Mandarin Chinese

This study argues for three properties of the /ian /ian construction in Mandarin Chinese. First, the particle /ian is not only attached to a topic as argued by Tsao (1990) but also associated with a focus. Second, /ian may be a proper part of the topic or the whole topic. Second, the meaning of this construction is actually related to the meanings of the three particles. Essential, the combination of /ian and /ian forms a grammaticalized complex construction in that ye or dou is related to the /ian constituent. The /ian constituent denotes the highest sum individual including the focus associated with /ian and characterizes the focus as the extreme value among the alternatives. Thereby, the felicity of this construction lies not in the particular semantic property of /ian but in the interaction of the semantics of /ian and the background knowledge of speaker and hearer. More precisely, the construction requires that the focus associated with /ian is the least likely value according to the background knowledge.

Several theoretical results follow. First, faithfulness is not over and underparsing, but a result of the particle, which is a beautiful decision. The construction is designed to provide integrations of such languages into a wide range of public spheres, including education, justice, administration, media and finance. Data and insights from current fieldwork suggest that nothing less than a cultural revival is needed if ip /ian is to survive beyond the next generation or two. Without overestimating the effects of political solutions, it would seem that the Treaty offers a real potential for endangered languages to develop vigor and, ultimately, the structural and functional vitality that would save them from terminal obsolescence.

Richard K. Larson (State University of New York-Stony Brook)
Olga is a beautiful dancer

Olga is a beautiful dancer is ambiguous; one reading entails that Olga is beautiful but her dancing needn’t be; the other entails that the dancer is beautiful, but Olga needn’t be. Such ambiguity is often attributed to the adjective; forms like beautiful are analyzed as relational, having an individual argument x and a comparison class argument C (beautiful(x,C)). Ambiguity arises from whether Olga is beautiful-as-a-person (beautiful(Olga,Person)) or beautiful-as-a-dancer (beautiful(Olga,Dancer)). This paper proposes an alternative, event analysis that locates the ambiguity in the noun, not in the adjective. Dancer is analyzed as relational, taking a pair ex C as its semantic value; the former is the agent of the event, the latter is the event of dancing. The latter is the event of dancing (V:dancer, dancer, x if dancing). When beautiful applies to x, this entails that the dancer is beautiful; when beautiful applies to C, it entails that the dancing is beautiful. Under this proposal, pure attributive adjectives (like former or failure) are reanalyzed as predicates having only the event-modifying associations, whereas partitive adjectives (like whole or yellow) have only the individual-modifying semantics. I show that this analysis yields a broad, attractive parallelism between adjectival modification and adverbial modification under the Davidsonian event semantics.
In Baule, a Kwa language of Ivory Coast, sequences of disyllabic HH words surface in 3 distinct ways: [-- "11-", [ -- "11-", [ -- "11-" ]]. Similar differences exist for words of other lengths. The contrast reflects a difference in prosodic constituency. Typical examples of the three realizations are, respectively, a possessed NP, an appositive phrase, and a Subject Verb sequence. Synactically differences by themselves cannot correctly characterize the environments in which the different H sequencing rules apply. The rules are sensitive to phonological characteristics, including the length of the constituents involved; we argue that this is expected in prosodic constituent formation but not in syntactic constituent formation. Finally, we show that the constituents in question are independently motivated by segmental phenomena and that these constituents figure in both phonological and phonetic representations.

William R. Leben (Stanford University)
Firmans Arousu (University of California-Berkeley)
Prosodic domains in Baule tone and innation

Claire Lefebvre (Université du Québec-Montréal)
Multifunctionality, variation between related grammars, and the opacity of creole languages

This paper is a data oriented paper which discusses the distribution of a Haitian functional item (the "-ing" morpheme) from three points of view: multifunctionality, variation between speakers and the opacity of creole languages. The first section of the paper reviews the arguments which have led to the conclusion that the determiner is the head of several functional category projections in the language. Second, on the basis of data collected from various Haitian speakers over the last ten years, I show that Haitian speakers divide up into at least three groups with respect to the distribution of the determiner. Third, the determiner may or may not occur in the environment of the copy of the verb involved in what has been referred to in the literature as the verb or predicate doubling constructions. Again, in this context, Haitian speakers manifest three different patterns which correlate with three different clusters of properties found in the product of creol construction. The last section of the paper will compare the three Haitian grammars with similar grammars discovered in the aboriginal languages. This comparison will lead to a discussion on the opacity of Haitian creole (and the possibility of creole languages in general) when compared with their African source languages.

Felicia A. Lee (University of California-Los Angeles)
Negative polarity licensing in wh-questions: The case for two licensors

This paper presents an alternative to the standard view that NPs in wh-questions are universally licensed by wh-expressions or by operators in spec CP. Since argument and adjunct wh-questions show marked differences in NPI licensing, we propose that they contain two distinct licensors: a preverbal NegP in argument wh-questions, and a semantically weak negative operator (NegOp) in the specifier of CP in adjunct wh-questions. Some of the arguments for this proposal are as follows:
(i) Argument wh-questions containing NPIs or postverbal n-words are generally "rhetorical" questions that is, questions for which only negative answers or no answers are expected. "(Who saw anything to you?)" Adjunct wh-questions with NPIs (e.g., "Why did you say anything?"") are not.
(ii) Argument wh-questions do not license NPIs in subject position, while adjunct wh-questions do (for instance, "Who did anyone see?" vs. "How did anyone escape?"). The standard account that an operator in spec CP is responsible for NPI licensing in wh-questions wrongly predicts both sentences in (ii) to be grammatical. The element responsible for NPI licensing in argument wh-questions must be below subject position. We propose that this licensor is an "invisible" NegP activated when an argument wh-expression (which originates in VP) moves through its specifier on its way to CP. The activated NegP serves both as a licensor for verbal and postverbal NPIs and as the "invisible" negation that forces the negative readings associated with rhetorical questions.

Young-Suk Lee (Yale University)
Tough-"construction and accusative case licensing in Korean

This paper proposes that accusative Case licensing in Korean requires a functional category as well as a verb. The functional category at issue is Aspect. The primary data comes from the "tough-" construction.
Accusative Case on a complement has been assumed to be licensed solely by a verb (Y-S Kang 1985, 1991, Y-J Kim 1990, K-S Hwang 1991, 1993). In particular Y-S Kang argues that the complement of any -laative verb is marked accusative. However, the Case pattern of a complement in the so-called "tough-"construction (Kuroda 1986; Yoon & Yoon 1991) poses a challenge to Y-S's view, this claim, where the complement of an laative transitive verb may be marked nominative as well as accusative. I argue that the nominative/accusative Case alternation of the complement is due to the absence/presence of an independent aspect associated with the embedded clause (Kim & Maling 1994). Evidence comes from the facts involving modification by an aspectual adverbial and the performativity/imperformativity entailment of the embedded clause. When there is no aspect in the embedded clause, the embedded clause has to move for Case licensing before spell-out (Chomsky 1992).

The proposal on the presence/absence of aspect in the embedded clause for the accusative/nominative alternation of the complement is analogous to Kim & Maling's analysis of Case alternation in the tough-"construction. Languages such as Scottish Gaelic (Rambach 1993) and Hindi (Mahajan 1996) lend cross-linguistic support that perfective/imperfective Aspect plays a significant role in Case licensing.

In this study examined seven K'iche'-speaking communities and included both an analysis of socio-economic, demographic and political (i.e. qualitative) data, as well as quantified observations of 11,229 participants who were involved in speech transactions in the seven communities. The qualitative data were examined within the framework of Ethnolinguistic Identity Theory providing a profile of each community. The quantitative data were subjected to statistical analysis using categorical models maximum likelihood analysis and chi-square to determine the effect of race, sex, age and domain on language use. A Language Maintenance Index (LMI) was calculated for each age group and domain of use providing a means of ranking the age groups and domains of use within each community. A global LMI for each community provided a means of comparing the communities with each other.

Leda López (Cornell University)
A note on the syntax of verb phrase ellipsis

In this talk I will provide an answer to the following two questions concerning the syntax of Verb Phrase Ellipsis (VPE): (1) do VPE gaps have internal structure as in structured empty category (Bucart 1984/77, Loback 1987, Chao 1987)? I will argue that VPE gaps, being both maximal and minimal in the sense of Chomsky (1994) have Phrase structure, can incorporate into the head that governs the VPE site.

(SUN MORN: Bayou 1)
M. Paul Lewis (Summer Institute of Linguistics)
Measuring 'Kiche' (Mayan) language maintenance: A comprehensive methodology

A study of the sociology of language of K'iche' (a Mayan language of Guatemala) was undertaken in order to examine the level of language maintenance. This study examined seven K'iche'-speaking communities and included both an analysis of socio-economic, demographic and political (i.e. qualitative) data, as well as quantified observations of 11,229 participants who were involved in speech transactions in the seven communities. The qualitative data were examined within the framework of Ethnolinguistic Identity Theory providing a profile of each community. The quantitative data were subjected to statistical analysis using categorical models maximum likelihood analysis and chi-square to determine the effect of race, sex, age and domain on language use. A Language Maintenance Index (LMI) was calculated for each age group and domain of use providing a means of ranking the age groups and domains of use within each community. A global LMI for each community provided a means of comparing the communities with each other.

The communities were found to be at different levels of language maintenance in spite of the existence of an intact diglossic relationship between Spanish and K'iche'. Different combinations of ethnolinguistic identity factors were found and the differences in language maintenance levels can be related to these differences in demographic, institutional support, status and subjective vitality factors.

(SAT MORN: Imperial)
(SAT MORN: University)
John S. Lumdun (Université du Québec-Montréal)  
On the complex nature of grammatical simplification in pidgins and early creole languages  

A more or less traditional account would have it that pidgization occurs when second language learners use a reduced and simplified version of some language for communication with persons who are not members of their speech community. Similarly, a traditional account of creolization would have it that creoles are created when children learn pidgin languages as a mother tongue, expanding and complicating them into a pidgin for use within their own speech community. This paper will argue that this traditional account is not an appropriate description of the phenomenon. In particular, the grammatical structures of pidgin and early creole languages are not remarkably simple in comparison with those of other natural languages, and they are merely less explicit in their phonological signal. Consequently, the complexity that is usually ascribed to pidgins in the process of creolization is merely an expansion of the vocabulary and phonological sounds of the underlying creole structure that already existed in the pidgin. This account of so-called simplification permits an optimal theory of semantic composition: there is only one way to explain the meanings of individual words; namely, in syntactic structures involving functional categories. The same account resolves a problem in the development of Tok Pisin, noted by Sankoff (1991) and explains why many phonological shapes that are signals of lexical categories in the superstratum language become signals of functional categories in the creole language.

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

The early missionaries in the Oregon Territory abandoned their first Nez Percé alphabet (Spalding 1828) in favor of a new one based on John Pickering's (1818) orthographic system for Native American languages. This paper investigates the theoretical and practical considerations informing Pickering's system and discusses the reasons for its adoption by the missionaries and their consequent transcription practice. Pickering's system was practical and gave only approximations of the principal sounds of independent languages. For instance, he argued that vowel symbols did not represent single sounds but series of sounds forming a continuum. In English a represented the vowels in fall, far, fat, and fare with far containing the principal sounds of this series. The representation of vowels from other languages having phonetic values in between those of the English series did not require new symbols. Only one symbol for the principal sound, representing the whole series, was needed. Following Pickering, the missionaries (Smith 1840a, 1841) established one-to-many correspondences for vowels (e.g., a [a, ə, ʌ, ɔ, ɒ]) and used his symbols for diphthongs (aɪ, aʊ, əʊ, etc.) They also employed phonetic symbols. For instance, he used h, k, l, m, n, p, s, t and w, which had the phonetic values of the corresponding English consonants, and his digraphs sh and th.

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

We show that discourse-functional constraints on Farsi inversion correlate with constraints on English inversion despite differences in word order. Farsi is canonically SVX, but permits a marked ordering of XSV:  

1. daet shahr-e kuik  
2. daet laeranee do t  
3. pir-e saas  
4. zadegi miorkerdan  

(1) in town EZ smalla in France two class old EZ women life did  

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

Christopher Matting (Carnegie Mellon University)  
Equity: Argument structure and grammatical relations  

This paper argues for a framework that decouples prominence at the levels of grammatical relations and argument structure. The result is a two notions of subject (as in Schachter (1977) and Gaulloty, Ding and Taviers (1993)), and a uniform analysis of syntactically ergative and Philippine languages, which offers an inverse map in the prominence of the two highest terms between argument structure and grammatical relations. Examination of Inuit, Tagalog, Dyirbal, and Mayan shows that constraints on imperative adverbs and controlled selection, antecedent of coherents, and the controller of certain adversative clauses are universally sensitive to argument structure. Thus these phenomena are always accusative or neutral, and we can explain why passive agents and causes can generally be intransitive. However, constraints on relativization, topicalization, focussing or questioning, specificity or wide scope, coreferential omission in coordination, etc., are shown to be universally sensitive to grammatical relations. Examining just these phenomena, which are sensitive to grammatical relations, we see that many languages are indeed syntactically ergative, and so this option must be characterized by linguistic theory.

Cynthia McCollie-Lewis (Empire State College)  
When did American Vernacular English really begin?: Clues from 18th-century colonial Virginia  

Focusing on colonial Virginia, this paper traces the probable antecedents of AAVE beginning with the late seventeenth century when English colonists began importing slaves from Africa. It builds on previous research which proposed that in Virginia from 1620 to 1680, AAVE went through developmental stages which did not yield a distinctive indigenous variety. Factors such as the beginning of separate living patterns, the steady increasing numbers of African slaves, and relations, and shifting populations, which placed the European colonists in the minority in several locations within Virginia. It argues that AAVE is most probably an eighteenth century phenomenon.

Louis McNally (Ohio State University)  
Unaccusativity and the distribution of bare plurals in Catalan  

We argue that Torrego 1989 and others are incorrect in claiming that the distribution of Catalan bare plurals offers evidence for syntactic unaccusativity. This claim depends on the assumption that these bare plurals are licensed only if they are unaccusative or unaccusative subjects. We show that this assumption is problematic and suggest an alternative explanation grounded in the semantics and pragmatics of these NPs. Our argument develops from three observations: (a) Many inchoative unaccusative verbs (e.g., tancar-se, "to clothe") behave like unergatives with respect to the bare plural facts. (b) Additional context, particularly added locative material, can render putatively ungrammatical examples acceptable, including bare plural subjects of transitive verbs (e.g., (1)):  

(1) En aquest auditor vien quinze musicres obristes de tot el món. "In this auditorium orchestras from all over the world play music."  

(c) Analysis of the descriptive content of a bare plural can also improve an example. We conclude that examples like Xigua gens, "whistles people." (Rigau, to appear:58) is infelicitous, not ill-formed. We suggest that these NPs' nonquantificational interpretation and the novelty condition they carry that ultimately determine their distribution. Our work adds to the evidence against the existence of a unified notion of syntactic unaccusativity; it also augments the growing typological work on NP semantics and pragmatics.
John McWhorter (Cornell University)
The diachrony of predicate negation in Saramaccan

There are two negator allomorphs in Saramaccan. A occurs between subject and VP: *Di muse dè de a wáda "The woman is not at home," while nd generally appears elsewhere, such as in imperatives: *Nd wáda. "Don't walk." Nd has been licensed in a previous analysis by the absence of a preceding subject, suggesting that d simply emerged via the phonological process of nasal dissimilation after NP. However, in two constructions, nd occurs preceded by a subject: identification sentences (MI nd a tla "I am not your father") and possessive sentences (*Pind nd a mi "The peanut is not mine"). These occurrences are neatly explainable diachronically if we derive the dind allomorphy not from simple phonetic erosion, but from the emergence of d via the fusion of a third person pronoun subject a with the following negator ad in topic-comment sentences, after which the new morpheme was reanalyzed as a simple negator and the sentence as a whole as subject-predicate. Køf, a nd wóda "Kofi, he's not walking." Køfì d wóda "Kofi isn't walking." The pronoun a happens to not occur in identificational and possessive sentences, which explains the persistence of nd in just these constructions today. The presentation demonstrates the prominence of topic-comment constructions in SM grammar as well as pointing the way to richer interaction between creole studies and historical linguistics.

John McWhorter (Cornell University)
The cognitive erosion, but from the emergence of

Makoto Hayashi (University of Colorado)

John McWhorter (Cornell University)

R. D. Cutler (M.I.T.)

Cognitive stress a affect

of the initial syllable's vowel,

Cutler (1988) states that the gross production error of interchanging constructs of 'empathy' (Kuno 1987) also has predictive value for sentence choice in both pragmatic competence and limited syntactic ability. . .

Experimental narrative-elicitation studies of aphasic and normal speakers of English and Japanese

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

Lise Menn (University of Colorado)

Kate Reilly (University of Colorado)

Makoto Hayashi (University of Colorado)

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

Experimental narrative-elicitation studies of aphasic and normal speakers of English and Japanese were carried out to examine two issues: the role of empathy in the choice of syntactic form and the degree of independence of pragmatic and syntactic abilities in a range of aphasic patients. Previous work (beginning with Bates, Hamby, & Zurif 1983) established agrammatic aphasic patients' sensitivity to information flow. Our work indicates that the pragmatic construct of 'empathy' (Kuno 1987) also has predictive value for sentence choice in both aphasic and normal speakers, that pragmatic abilities in our patients are similar to normals, and that the gross production error of interchanging subject and object (found in a several types of patients, not just agrammatics) can be understood in terms of a conflict between preserved pragmatic competence and limited syntactic ability.

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-50-
The field of language variation has largely operated on the assumption of the homogeneity of African American English in the 19th century (the notable exception being the work of Edgar Schneider using the WPA Ex-Slave Narratives). Documents to test this assumption are available in a University of Maryland project, Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation. It includes hundreds of letters written by black troops, black freedmen, and their relatives in the 1860s, to government officials. Black troops were recruited early in the Civil War not only from the North and Midwest, but also in parts of the South that were occupied by Federal armies (Kentucky, coastal South Carolina, southern Louisiana, etc.). A regional spread of letters was thus written, but most important is the fact that many of them are identified by historians as authentically coming from the signatories themselves.

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

Corinne B. Moore (Cornell University)
Speaker normalization for Mandarin Chinese tones

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

John Moore (University of California-San Diego)
Spanish causatives, control, and the mapping hypothesis

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

(1) Javi hizo [p PRO, reglar el coche] mecánico is an object-controller

Javi made the mechanic fix the car.

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

(2) a. Pedro le hace [p PRO, cazar ratones] a un gato. [PRO, a cazador ratones] 'Pedro makes a cat (generic) hunt mice.'
   b. Pedro le fuezca a un gato [PRO, a cazador ratones] 'Pedro forces a cat (existential) to hunt mice.'

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

Koko Muranushi (Kinjo Gakuin University)
Internal relative clauses and the pro-drop parameter

This paper addresses several issues concerning the Head-Internal Relative Clause (HIRC) in Japanese, the example of which is given in (1).

(1) tetsus-ru [s[ringo-ga tukumu-ne we-mi oliveru] no] -o tabeta
   [TOP apple-NEG desk -GEN on] -ACC ate
   'I ate the apple that is put on the desk!'

Coles (1997) proposes that H-IRC in Quechua contains pro in the head position. We first show that this analysis cannot be maintained for Japanese. Then, discussing data from several Japanese dialects, we argue that H-IRC is not a relative clause, but it is an in-sentence per complex NP specifying the context of the event. We propose that (1) contains an object pro outside the H-IRC, as in (2).

(2) tetsus-ru [s [i [PRO . . . [s no]]] -o pro tabeta

One of Cole's important insights was that only those languages with pro allow Head Internal Relative Clauses. Our analysis preserves this insight, although the proposed position for pro is different.

M. Lyne Murphy (University of the Westwaterlands)
Against an organized lexicon: The pragmatics of antonymy

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

This paper provides counterexamples or counter-explanations to all of the arguments for considering antonymy a part of lexical knowledge, as well as independent evidence for non-lexical antonymy. Instead of pairings of antonyms within the lexicon, an extra-linguistic Principle of Opposition is sufficient to predict antonymous pairings.

Renate Musan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Temporal modifiers and present tense/past incompatibilities

A certain kind of NP-internal temporal modifier ('in-modifiers') has a noticeable effect on the tense interpretation of its clause: In-modifiers with a past meaning are incompatible with canonical readings of present tense. The aim of the paper is to explain this incompatibility, which does not show with other NP-internal temporal modifiers ('of-modifiers'). The distribution of in-modifiers suggests that they differ from of-modifiers in being obligatory restrictors of quantifiers. I will argue that because of this, they can have wider scope than of-modifiers, so that they are able to affect the tense interpretation of their clause. The effects on tense mentioned are a special case of a more general incompatibility of present tense with past meanings that is also responsible for phenomena concerning the behavior of tenses in embedded clauses.

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Renate Musan (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Temporal modifiers and present tense/past incompatibilities

A certain kind of NP-internal temporal modifier ('in-modifiers') has a noticeable effect on the tense interpretation of its clause: In-modifiers with a past meaning are incompatible with canonical readings of present tense. The aim of the paper is to explain this incompatibility, which does not show with other NP-internal temporal modifiers ('of-modifiers'). The distribution of in-modifiers suggests that they differ from of-modifiers in being obligatory restrictors of quantifiers. I will argue that because of this, they can have wider scope than of-modifiers, so that they are able to affect the tense interpretation of their clause. The effects on tense mentioned are a special case of a more general incompatibility of present tense with past meanings that is also responsible for phenomena concerning the behavior of tenses in embedded clauses.

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It is claimed that the lexicon is the most volatile part of a language and the most likely to undergo change due to superstrate influence (Thomason and Kaufman 1988:37). One would expect the same type of social stratification in lexical choice as has been found phonologically; variables (Labov 1966, 1972, 1990). I examine lexical fact, the predicted patterns are not found. The contact situation is that of Faetar, isolated village in southern Italy. For many common items, words of both Romance and (standard and regional) Italian origin co-exist in Faetar. Since Faetar island was cut off from the mainland in the Roman period, the Romance substrate has been isolated and has continued to be spoken in this area. The many explanations which have been provided to account for sociolinguistic variation in phonology cannot be applied to this body of lexical data.

Rami Nair (Northwestern University)
Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University)
A prosodic analysis of [v]-[w] allophony in Hindi

M. Ohala (1983) claims that the contrast between [v] and [w] is unpredictable in Hindi. We show that the two sounds are allophones of the same phoneme. Our analysis applies and extends results on Hayes (1989, 1991MS), Zurzo (1991) and Davis and Hammond (1994).

The distribution of [v] and [w] in the speech of three native Hindi speakers was examined. Dictionary searches were used to create materials exhibiting the sounds, displaying all possible phonological positions. Transcriptions were made using notations of lip movements and acoustic analysis of high-quality recordings.

Phonetic [v]/[w] were observed in words such as: [vyanjan], [vorg], [b'vna], bodelk, [balk], [lvar], [balk], [lvar], [pravara], [prastav], [gav], [w] were observed in examples such as [gavat]:w and [dwar]. We argue that in the two contexts for [w], the phoneme is dominated first mora of the syllable. [v] appears otherwise, when the phoneme is in the onset [vorg], [balk], under the second or third mora [prastav], [balk], or both [fbv]. The syllabic structures needed to support this rule are independently supported by the previously unreported stress rules of the Hindi dialect investigated.

Wataru Nakamura (State University of New York-Buffalo)
A constraint-based approach to Japanese case marking

The purpose of this presentation is to propose a set of case marking rules for Japanese. Although Japanese case markers have been under scrutiny since 1970s, there are some examples which have been left unexplained. My proposal is that Role & Reference Grammar (RRG) (Van Valin 1993) and Optimality Theory (OT) (Prince and Smolensky 1993) provide a framework which accommodates all the exceptions as well as other "regular" case marking patterns. Especially important are the RRG notion of macrolevel and the OT notion of dominance hierarchy. This leads us to propose the following set of case marking rules for Japanese:

(1) Some arguments take NOMINATIVE case.
(2) Non-macrolevel arguments take DATIVE case—"her default case.
(3) Undergoer takes ACCUSATIVE case.

The following tables are ranked in this order. Finally, I will suggest that this account is supported by acquisition data and is extendible to typologically similar languages.

Narayana Narasimhas (Boston University)
A lexical semantic explanation for "quirky" case assignment in Hindi

Dative subjects in a variety of languages have been assumed to be instances of "quirky" case marking, i.e. Dative case has to be specified in the lexical entry of each verb, preposition or adjective (Zaenen, Maing & Thanirsson, 1985). This paper proposes a more general lexical semantic constraint to account for Dative subjects in Hindi: the presence of a dative case (De) in Hindi is determined by the syntactic structure of the predicate, which is expressed by the adverbial phrase environment. This paper also presents a set of rules which account for Dative case assignment in both Hindi and English.

The rules are as follows:

1. The Dative case is assigned to a subject in the presence of a dative case in the predicate.
2. The Dative case is assigned to a subject in the presence of a dative case in the predicate, and a dative case in the subject.
3. The Dative case is assigned to a subject in the presence of a dative case in the predicate, and a dative case in the object.
4. The Dative case is assigned to a subject in the presence of a dative case in the predicate, and a dative case in the subject and object.
5. The Dative case is assigned to a subject in the presence of a dative case in the predicate, and a dative case in the subject, object, and adverb.

These rules are supported by a wide range of empirical evidence, including cross-linguistic and diachronic data. The results of this analysis are consistent with a number of recent theories of grammatical case, including the view that case is a matter of grammatical function rather than a matter of grammatical reference.
This paper presents a methodology for doing comparative semantic reconstruction based on recent insights into the relationship between lexical semantics and language change. Scholars have argued that lexical items can be represented as radial categories of chained meanings (Lehmann 1879): polysemy must be one of the mechanisms for historical change. If certain directions of change are likelier than others, then many of the reflexes of a single cognate ought to have moved along the same pathways in the grammatical domain as the artificial "radial category" with the proto-meaning as the artificial "prototype" at the center of the category. The converging chains of meaning make possible a fairly precise semantic reconstruction. The paper applies this model to 17 pairs of cognates that had previously been reconstructed with the meaning 'bend.' It then compares the new semantic reconstructions to confirm the new reconstructions.

Tohru Noguchi (University of Massachusetts) 
Control, binding, and functional heads

Borer (1999) argues that obligatory control is captured as binding of "anaphoric" Agr. The purpose of this paper is to argue that it is the general property of functional categories that can enter into binding and to show that this captures various types of anaphoric phenomena seemingly unrelated to control. The evidence comes from control into IP in cases such as the inalienable possession construction in French, the third person possessive suffix in Finnish, idiomatic expressions in English. This idea allows us to introduce an opposition "anaphoric/pronominal" as the feature of functional heads, which explains the exceptional behavior of verbs such as global and help and the contrast between English personal pronouns which are functional and enter into variable binding and Japanese personal pronouns which are lexical and do not enter into variable binding (cf. Noguchi 1993).
Perceptual evidence of tonal coarticulation

By representing assimilation as feature-spreading, non-linear phonologies recognize that these processes are rooted in patterns of segmental coarticulation attested in every language that has been studied instrumentally (e.g., Boyco, 1990). Production studies of languages such as Vietnamese (Han & Kim, 1974), Mandarin (Shih, 1984; Shen, 1990), Yoruba (Lantiatt, 1992), and Taiwanese (Lin, 1988; Peng, 1994) suggest that tonal coarticulation, like segmental coarticulation, is universal. The current study examines the extent to which tonal coarticulation is perceptible. The stimuli were ten tokens each of two Taiwanese syllables: one with high tone and the other with mid-falling tone in three contexts of following tone: high tone, mid tone and mid-falling tone. The task of the listeners was to identify the whole phrase in a three-way forced choice after listening to the first syllable. Acoustic analysis showed that the high tone was contextually more stable than the mid-falling tone. Anticipatory assimilation of FO was found between the mid-falling tone and its following tone. The realized tonal assimilation was impossible for listeners to discern due to the context. The variability was perceptually detectable by listeners and contributed to the recognition of the following tone. Consistent with the patterns of assimilation, the following tone was more predictable when the phrase started with a mid-falling tone than when it started with a high tone.

In conclusion, just as segmental coarticulation does, tonal coarticulation changes phonetic features of neighboring tones which contribute to the recognition of the tone. However, the variability of the tonal features are constrained by the phonological system of the language, to maintain phonological contrast.

Karen Petronio (University of Rochester)
Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut)

On the direction of wh-movement in American Sign Language

Previously researchers have made the claim that wh-movement in American Sign Language (ASL) is to the right (Aarons, Behan, Kegl, & Neeleman 1992). If true, this would make ASL typologically unusual, since the observation has long been made that if wh-elements move in the syntax, they move to a sentence-initial position. We argue, contrary to ABKN, that wh-movement in ASL is a leftward specifier of CP. We account for the occurrence of rightward wh-elements by independently motivated syntactic and discourse factors - not by rightward wh-movement. One factor discussed is a focus construction, by which focussed elements (including wh-elements) appear at the right of a sentence. Another factor concerns null wh-operators, which can be found with or without a focussed wh-element. Finally, ASL employs a discourse-orientation strategy, which tends to place presupposed/old information at the beginning of a discourse or the beginning of a sentence (through topicalization or dislocation). These all lead to the appearance of wh-elements in sentence- or discourse-final positions. Our analysis accounts for the variety of direct and indirect wh-questions that occur in ASL and allows us to maintain the cross-linguistic observation that wh-movement is leftward.

Betty S. Phillips (Indiana State University)

Definite or definite? British and American deictic verbs in -ate

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

Richard Pilar (University of Arizona)

N-words as Heimian variables

In this paper, I argue that Negative words (N-words) in Spanish should be treated as indefinite variables (Heim 1982) with polarity requirements, and not as inherently negative quantificational elements (Zanuttini 1991, Haegeman & Zanuttini 1991, among others). I show that treating N-words as Heimian variables provides a natural explanation for a number of otherwise paradoxic puzzles raised by an interesting counterexample to the well-known generalization that crosscatalual negative concord in languages like Spanish is only possible across subjunctive complements.
Form Chain, an operation in which chains of speakers adopt to express ideas where speakers of other languages have to take recourse to a passive, is occasionally syntactically as well as semantically foregrounded. In order to give a proper account of passivization in Fa d'Ambu, I will take into consideration a number of other structures in the language. Since the semantic organisation of the sentence is such that the Fa d'Ambu speaker can express certain things where the speaker of another language has to take recourse to a passive, passive formation in Fa d'Ambu can not be explained without taking these structures into account too.

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

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

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

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

Geoffrey Poole (Harvard University)
Against 'form chain'

Chomsky (1993: 15) proposes that the basic transformational operation is not Move-a, but rather Form Chain, an operation in which chains of arbitrary length with intermediate traces included are created "in a single step." Chomsky offers one conceptual and one empirical argument to support this claim. In this paper, I will argue that both arguments fail and conclude that Form Chain is not a feature of the computational system of the language faculty.

Marike Post (University of Amsterdam)
Fa d'Ambu: strategies for passivization

In this talk I would like to discuss the strategies Fa d'Ambu speakers adopt to express ideas where speakers of other languages have to take recourse to a passive. Passive constructions realized through movement of the object to subject position do not (yet) exist. Instead, people will use its active counterpart in Fa d'Ambu, which makes the sentence come close to a passive in European languages. Since the object is syntactically as well as semantically foregrounded, in order to give a proper account of passivization in Fa d'Ambu, I will take into consideration a number of other structures in the language. Since the semantic organisation of the sentence is such that the Fa d'Ambu speaker can express certain things where the speaker of another language has to take recourse to a passive, passive formation in Fa d'Ambu cannot be explained without taking these structures into account too.
Bill Reynolds (University of the Witwatersrand)

Variation in optimality theory: The floating constraint

In this paper I offer an approach to phonological variation within the framework of Optimality Theory. Previous attempts to adapt the theory to specific instances of variation have encountered formidable barriers. They depend crucially on the unsatisfactory proposition that every variant in a given language or dialect maps onto a distinct grammar in the mind of the speaker. Kiparsky (1993), for example, in examining the effects of the following segment on rate of deletion of final /d/ in English, proposed that the observed rates could be accounted for by assuming that a particular subset of constraints may be ranked higher or lower than the others, with respect to another. Since, however, it is a basic tenet of every constraint hierarchy constitutes a feasible grammar for each possible outcome. We are forced to conclude that speakers must possess a complete grammar for every possible surface variant of every variable within their idiolect. To avoid this problem, I introduce the concept of the Floating Constraint: Within a given language, a particular constraint X may be ranked somewhere within a defined range, without specifying its exact ranking relative to certain fixed constraints which span this range.

John Richardson

Intergenericity and the "mixed" analysis of wh-ever free constructions

The "Head Analysis" of Brennan & Grimshaw and the "COMP Analysis" of Groos & van Riemsdijk are the two most obvious ways to "force" a parallelism between free constructions such as whatever I speak to and normal" relatives like anyone I speak to. Recent observations by Jacobson, Prince and others that many free constructions, including wh-ever free constructions, are structurally more akin to interrogatives than to relatives, however, renders such attempts at forced parallelism questionable at best. In this paper, I will show that the "Mixed Analysis" previously proposed by Prince, according to which the wh- and ever-phrasal free constructions appear phrasally distinct in normal wh-position within the clause and as the granddaughter of a superdominanta phrasal node is the only extant analysis that handles both the internal interrogativity and the external (and semantic) "phrasality" of such constructions naturally. Moreover, by specifying conditions under which not a granddaughter wh-phrase, but a grand-granddaughter wh-phrase within a granddaughter wh-phrase can become the head of an entire free construction, a very natural account of so-called non-matching free constructions can be given that can be extended to a semantic class of free constructions in English whose many important similarities to the non-matching free constructions in other languages have been hitherto unnoticed.

Catherine Ringen (University of Iowa/Adam Mickiewicz University)

Hungarian vowel harmony in optimality theory

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

Robert M. Vago (Queens College/City University of New York-Graduate Center)

Hungarian vowel harmony in optimality theory

(Vsun Morn: Gold)

(Genu Morn: Emerald)

John M. Roberts (University of Hawai'i-Manoa)

Hawaiian court records as a source of old pidgin texts: An update on recent research

Since late 1993, an intensive effort has been underway to uncover textual attestations of Pidgin Hawaiian (PH) and Hawaiian Pidgin English (HPE) in Hawaiian criminal court records. Over 10,000 records for the period 1848-1918 have been examined to date. As a result, we have published papers establishing the presence of Pidgin and Pidgin English in a variety of domains in these courts. This research has been expanded from Pidgin to include the more accessible corpus of published texts. Published texts contain biases (i.e., against pidgin use by pidgin speakers) that are consistent with those found in the courtroom, but are more pronounced in the courtroom, possibly because the courtroom is a more formal setting.

(Emerald)

Bernhard Rohrbach (University of Pennsylvania)

Symmetric syntax: On the basic word order in German and Yiddish

Kaye (1993) claims that there is a universal basic order, namely specifier-head-complement. In this paper, we argue against this claim and present evidence which suggests that German is underlyingly SVO while Yiddish is underlyingly SOV. In complementizer-introduced embedded clauses, German places negation and prefixes in SVO hypothesis to have to resort to a number of language specific ad hoc assumptions. NegP must be generated located above AgrSpec. No comparable problem arises if the German Agr is right-headed. The order of definiteness follows the lower infinitival in German but left-headed in Yiddish. The higher extensions are more complex but complement-verb and verb-complement, respectively. An analysis of the data has shown that both underlying SVO and SOV are possible, there is reason to believe that top-to-bottom, these parsing considerations originally motivated the Germanic V2 phenomenon in German and the case distinctions because it creates a left-headed Agr which facilitates parsing in languages where the original Agr is right-headed but not in languages where it is left-headed.
Edward J. Rubin (University of Massachusetts)
Almeida Jacqueline Toribio (University of California-Santa Barbara)

Spatial nominal expressions are defective — many behaviors that non-spatial NP's exhibit are excluded for locatives/directionals. For instance, while non-spatial prepositions cannot be modified passively, spatial NPs can be: 

They're going to the Azores.

Spatial prepositions are visible in their behavior under pronominalization: no they, them, their, their ally, spatial NP's are out (reach the destination), while clearly spatial prepositions, they are out (reach the destination) first, then extend to their allies.

 Edward J. Rubin (University of Massachusetts) Almeida Jacqueline Toribio (University of California-Santa Barbara)

In Romanian a genitive NP must be immediately preceded by a word that exhibits a form of the exclamatory definite article. However, if the governing noun is indefinite or does not bear the definiteness marker, a possessive case particle will be necessary; the form of the possessive case particle depends on the gender and number of the person or thing possessed. A possessive case particle will again be necessitated if a modifier intervenes between the governing noun and the genitive NP. Genitive case may also appear on the arguments of nominalizations. However, if the verb on which a nominalization is based has two arguments only one argument can be genitive-marked, the other must be oblique. In keeping with the advances of Abney (1987), Ritter (1991), and Bowers (1993) we propose the structure below for nominals in Romanian; it represents a tree in which heads appear to the left, and specifiers to the right.

(SUN MORN: Emerald)

(SUN MORN: University)

Before as a comparative

Jespersen (1924) has characterized the temporal connective before as a "latent comparative" in this talk I will provide support for this idea by investigating certain striking semantic parallels between before and comparatives (despite morphological and syntactic differences), in particular considering the licensing of negative polarity items and the interpretation of an embedded disjunction as a matrix conjunction. Following von Stechow (1984), I argue that comparative clauses denote maximal degrees, which can explain these properties. I then extend this analysis to before, essentially treating it as equivalent to the explicit comparative earlier than.
Beatrice Santorini (Northwestern University)

Antisymmetry and scope in West Germanic

(SUN MORN: Emerald)

Attempting to derive linear order from hierarchical structure, Kayne 1989 proposes the Linear Correspondence Axiom (LCA), according to which the precedence and dominance relations between two nodes in a hierarchy within a WH-questions scope of antisymmetry. Two of the LCA's unifying consequences are (1) that heads precede complements and (2) that rightward movement is impossible. This paper challenges these consequences, and hence the LCA itself, with evidence from quantifier scope in West Germanic.

As is well known, West Germanic inflectional constituents exhibit considerable word order freedom, and this order is variable within WH-questions scope of antisymmetry. A linear order from quantifier phrases and modals correlates with their semantic scope. This paper argues that the boxing of phrase structure required by the LCA fails to capture this correlation. The paper also shows that the extended verbal projection in Yiddish, alone among the varieties of West Germanic, is head-initial.

Leslie Saxton (University of Victoria)

Complex pronouns, disjunct anaphora, and indexing

(FRI AFT: Emerald)

This paper presents an analysis of English each other as a complex NP-type whose parts must individually satisfy their particular binding-theory requirements. (See also Kadav (1991) on Japanese complex reflexives.) ELI point out that their approach potentially solves a significant problem posed by the Dogrib disjunct anaphor (Saxton 1984). By some accounts the analysis of this pronom is required due to the intransitive indexing and coreference of complex pronouns. This paper offer a full analysis of Dogrib disjunct anaphors (DA) along that lines that ELI suggest, supporting the conclusion that the reference possibilities for the whole range of syntactic anaphors can be decribed under the assumptions of co-indexing translates as coreference. (See also Fisio and May 1994.)

Evidence for the analysis comes from a range of facts concerning the nature of the existential NP as a morphological entity, and from some rather arcane details of 'direct discourse' complements in the language. The recognition of the DA as a complex form provides natural accounts of these facts of Dogrib and, importantly,permits a more restricted theory of indexing than had been thought workable.

Ronald P. Schaefer (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville)

Preverbal adverb categories in Email: A report

(SAT MORN: Imperat)

This paper reports on ongoing documentation with respect to the Email speech variety Ensl. In particular, I detail constraints governing closed classes of preverbal adverbs, modifying a basic idea, at one end of which are the event-directed classes telicative, e.g. for 'for no reason,' and Temporal, e.g. 'dagb promptly' and at the other a participant-directed quantity class, e.g. justy very with intransitive subjects and very many/much with transitive direct objects; gba 'together' with plural subjects irrespective of transitivity. Between occurs Subject Attributes, e.g. tagby 'intensely' and dagb 'insistently'. Consistent with this scale, adverbials more event-directed precede in the preverbal phrase those more participant-directed. Partial support for this ordering derives from patterns of particle repetition involving two additional preverbal categories: Aspectualisers and manner-deniers. Particle repetition, serving an emphatic function, is shown by the Aspectualiser gba 'teleologically' and the distal marker of a dative manner pair, iyj and 'then way.' In monothematic constructions, each precedes an unmodified verb, or an adverb of the Subject Attribute or Quantity class, e.g. gbd dangbe 'we carefully ate the food too,' gbd dangbe dagb 'very carefully ate the food too,' gbd dangbe gil dambe 'very carefully ate the food too,' gil dambe dagb '仔细ly ate the food too.' This dative structure which prevents the verb and each adverb in a preverbal sequence, e.g. za gbd dangbe dagb 'very carefully ate the food too,' gil dambe dagb '仔细ly ate the food too.' In more complex emphaic structures, e.g. za gbd dangbe dagb 'very carefully ate the food too,' gil dambe dagb '仔细ly ate the food too.' Repetition, however, never extends to event-directed adverbs. These constraints appear to reflect order: duration / manner < subjunctive / objective; intensional / extensional; discussed by Frawley (1992) with report to modification in a different domain, adjectives.


On the use of V-to-C in child Italian and English main wh-questions

(FRI AFT: Explorers)

In this paper we discuss the results of an experimental study which shows that Italian and English speaking children, unlike adults, do not require a verbal element to raise to C in main WH-questions. Reducing a temporal clause interpretation along the lines of Egy (1987) and Grouv and proposals in general checking and correspondence, the approach proposed in this paper does not require a verbal element to raise to C. Therefore, overt checking of the temporal property in C cannot take place and children allow main WH-questions without overt V-to-C. Since the child T is fully specified, it is not blocked by the Head Movement Constraint (Travis, 1984) prohibits further movement to C. Therefore, overt checking of the temporal property in C cannot take place and children allow main WH-questions without overt V-to-C. Once the child T is fully specified, it is blocked by the Head Movement Constraint. Since children have an underspecified T (cf. Hyams, 1984), V-to-T is blocked and the Head Movement Constraint (Travis, 1984) prohibits further movement to C. Therefore, overt checking of the temporal property in C cannot take place and children allow main WH-questions without overt V-to-C. Once the child T is fully specified, it is blocked by the Head Movement Constraint. Since children have an underspecified T (cf. Hyams, 1984), V-to-T is blocked and therefore the child T is underspecified. Conclusion: V-raising to C in adult main WH-questions follows from general checking mechanisms. Furthermore, the lack of V-raising in child language confirms the idea that T is initially underspecified.

Robin Schaefer (University of California-Santa Cruz)

The semantic prerequisites in 'have'-predication

(FRI EVE: University)

The subject position in 'have'-predication constructions has been described as sensitive to ananimate subject or, more strictly, a human subject. In this paper, I propose that the subject is insensitive to animate subjects uniquely encoded as a subject in a 'have'-predication construction is not restricted to ananimate. The paper reviews characteristically associated with or in antonymically and for the predicate subject (1) and (2) follow from the analysis of 'have'-predication as an individual-level predicate and lead to an insightful analysis of the grammatical versus sentences like (1), the have-DP-PP construction in (3).

(1) The shelf has a lamp.

(2) The shelf has two brackets.

(3) The shelf has a lamp on it.

Patricia Schneider-Zioga (University of Southern California)

The aic is raising in ECM constructions in Modern Greek

(FRI EVE: Emerald)

"Exceptional Case Marking (ECM) constructions" in Modern Greek are interesting because they are possible with the subjects of clauses whose verbs are inflected for subject/verb agreement. Various accounts have been proposed for these facts. I advocate a fresh analysis of such constructions which is independent of the opaque-domain creating capacity of subject/verb agreement.

The proposed approach suggests a number of disparate facts about "ECM" constructions in Modern Greek and explains why "ECM" in Modern Greek is not sensitive to the opaque-domain creating capacity of subject/verb agreement.
Bonnie D. Schwartz (University of Durham)
Rex A. Sprouse (Indiana University)

Syntactic theories and conclusions in L2A research

We examine the extent to which the particular syntactic theories assumed in UG-based L2A research affect the conclusions of those studies. We review: (1) Chafe's (1994) claim that L2A is not constrained by UG, which does not hold under Chomsky's (1986) enriched view of functional projections (Duliu et al., 1997); Schwartz & Tomaselli (1990); (2) Vainikka & Young-Scholten's (1994) claim that lexical projections and their linear orientation transfer from L1 to L2, but functional projections do not, which does not hold under Kayne's (1993) assumption that OV order arises only by moving the Direct Object to Spec-Arg (Schaefer 1994); and (3) Kayne's (in press) claim that the strength of inflection associated with functional projections does not transfer from L1 to L2, which does not hold under Chomsky's (1986) view that raising takes place for feature checking rather than for affixation. We conclude that since our understanding of the technicalities of UG is provisional, the conclusions of L2A studies that depend directly on those technicalities will necessarily also be provisional. We advocate supplementing current studies with the careful examination of interlanguage grammars in search of poverty of stimulus phenomena (not directly exhibited in the L1). The identification of such phenomena contributes to the characterization of interlanguage cognitive states—indeed, independently of the frequent revision of syntactic theory.

Armin Schweger (University of California-Irvine)

Caribbean Spanish phonology and its possible African/Caribbean origin

The pronunciation of popular Caribbean Spanish (PCS) differs in many respects from that of standard American Spanish. Specialists have always thought that despite these differences, the phonemic systems of these two speech varieties are identical. Based on field work in Colombia and the Dominican Republic, this paper shows that the traditional analysis is in error. In PCS, an assimilatory process of the type C1C2 → C3 has led to a system in which fricative [y] and occlusive [g], for instance, are no longer variants of a single phoneme, as they are in all other varieties of American Spanish. The following examples illustrate this and two other systematic oppositions of this type (a total of 10 such systematic oppositions exist in CS):

\[ \text{fric. vs. occlus.} \]
\[ \text{[y] vs. [g]} \]

Fricative vs. occlusive

The second half of the paper addresses the phoneme origin of the phonetic reductions under analysis. It will be argued that African substratal forces and a possibly once-wide spread pidgin (similar to Palaeologen) must have contributed significantly to the acceptance and spread of reduced consonant clusters—clusters which were being reduced in Andalusian Spanish already during the early period of the Atlantic slave trade.

Deborah Mandelbaum Seymour (Queens College/Hunter College)

New women's suitcases: The possessive-adjective switch

A strong intuition among English speakers is that if a noun phrase (NP) contains a possessive form (POS), the POS may precede any adjectives in that NP. Data contradicting this intuition appear in (1)-(2): (1) a. women's new suits are expensive (2) a. women's new black suitcases are available

What licenses the adjective's preceding the POS is the syntax and semantics of the POS, i.e., the POS is not referential. I argue that the base-generated position of the respective adjectives and POSs in (1)-(2) is always the same. Yet the POS may move above the adjective, and thus both word orders may occur. In the case of name and pronoun POSs, however, I argue that word order constraints force the POS to move above the adjective, yielding only one possible order.

David James Silva (University of Texas-Arlington)

Cliticizing prosodic marking in Korean: Evidence from existential verbs

In Korean, lax stops assimilate to adjacent voiced segments within the same phonological (P)-phrase. According to Silva (1992), these phrase boundaries (P) correspond to left edges of maximal projections in the syntactic tree. In this analysis, it follows that a sentence with a subject-marked argument of a one-place predicate (\text{f (spec)}[xy] kyeveseye) 'father exists' will consist of two phrases; thus in the surface form, voicing sandia should be blocked: [\text{a}abjegi kyeh...]. Cases in which the argument is left in situ—and does not possess a agreeing P-phrase—should form a single P-phrase whose voice sandia: [\text{f (spec)}[xy] ...a\text{abjegi}...]. Instrumental analysis does not support these predictions: acoustically properties associated with voicing do not differ depending on the presence of the subject marker. Combining these two evidence, we found that the duration of closure, voice and aspiration were not significantly different, which indicates that the prosodic structure of both sentences are identical. A comparison of measurements with those in Silva 1992 reveals that this common structure is a single P-phrase: (p abejga) kyevesye). In concluding that the original approach for determining P-phrases in Korean is too strong, we offer an alternative such that VP-internally generated arguments consistently form single P-phrases regardless of marking. This is accomplished by adopting the minimality condition on P-phrases proposed by Selkirk & Taeishi (1979a/b) and stating that in Korean, the optimal structure for an utterance is one which contains at least one branching P-phrase.
Rigid rigidity

In this paper, we argue that universally, the hierarchical relation set up at S-structure must be preserved at LF. Thus, a QP s-commanding another QP at S-structure always has a wide scope over it (Reinhart (1976), Huang (1982)). The purpose of this paper is to show that English is not an exception to this rigidity condition. We argue with Huang (1982) that any scopally ambiguous sentence has two distinct S-structures and that S-structure right dislocation of a QP is the source of one of these two structures. It will be shown that the scope facts concerned match all the relevant characteristics of rightward movement including the obedience of Right Root Constraint (Ross, (1967)) and no multiple right dislocation. Furthermore, the proposed analysis can account for the scope facts involving wh-QP interactions (May (1985) and others). We show that all the facts follow naturally under the rigidity analysis once we assume that wh phrase is composed of a question operator and an indefinite pronoun (Chomsky (1964)).

Arthur Spears (City University of New York-Graduate Center)

Primordial features of African American language use

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

Karin Speedy (University of Auckland)

Mississippi and Téche Creole: A demographic and linguistic case

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

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

FRI MORN: Emerald

(1993, 1996) proposes a minimalist programme of syntax in which Case Checking is a reflex of agreement in general. That is, he suggests object Case features parallel subject Case features in that both are checked for appropriate Spec-head agreement within an AGR . Crucial to Chomsky’s minimalist approach to Case are his assumptions that an AGR, as well as an AGR, exists and that AGR and AGR are collections of features with no relevant subject-object distinction. In this paper, I support the foregoing assumptions with data from object-sensitive inner island effects, such as (1)-(2).

(1) How much does Jamie dislike everyone/no one?
(2) It is for this reason [0, that I told everyone/no one [that Jamie was fired]

Following Rizzi’s (1990) analysis of subject-sensitive inner island effects, I demonstrate that object-sensitive inner island effects require an AGR parallel to AGR in logical form and logical function.

(THURS EVE: Emerald)

FRI MORN: Bayou l

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This paper examines questions with non-d-linked (Pesetsky 1987) wh-phrases like who (in) the hell and in particular the contrast between a question like (1) Who in the hell hit John?, which carries the presupposition that someone hit John, and a question like (2) Who in the hell wants to read Ulysses?, which carries no such presupposition, but instead carries the implicature that no one wants to read this book. Such contrasts indicate the existence of two kinds of wh-questions: identification (ID) questions (1), which ask for the identity of an individual whose existence is presupposed, and information (INFO) questions (2), which ask for relevant information, and carry no 3-al presupposition. Assuming Krammer's (1976) semantics for wh-questions and an analysis of wh-modifiers like in the hell as domain wideners (Kadmon and Landman 1993), such contrasts are accounted for. The denotation of an ID question is a singleton set containing the true proposition answer P(x); domain widening increases the number of individuals to be taken into consideration as the denotation of x. The denotation of an INFO question is a not necessarily singleton and possibly empty set of domain raising answers P(y); here, domain widening and the lifting of the restriction on relevant individuals is pragmatically licit unless one intends to implicate that no relevant individual satisfies the question. The paper concludes with the observation that long-extraction of a non-d-linked wh-phrase is in fact acceptable provided an ID or INFO interpretation of the question is made salient, thus suggesting that d-linking is not, counter the Rizzi/Chinese analysis, the critical factor for acceptable long-extraction.

Kari Swingle (University of California-Santa Cruz)

Information questions, identification questions, and d(oucoure)-linking

This paper examines questions with non-d-linked (Pesetsky 1987) wh-phrases like who (in) the hell and in particular the contrast between a question like (1) Who in the hell hit John?, which carries the presupposition that someone hit John, and a question like (2) Who in the hell wants to read Ulysses?, which carries no such presupposition, but instead carries the implicature that no one wants to read this book. Such contrasts indicate the existence of two kinds of wh-questions: identification (ID) questions (1), which ask for the identity of an individual whose existence is presupposed, and information (INFO) questions (2), which ask for relevant information, and carry no 3-al presupposition. Assuming Krammer's (1976) semantics for wh-questions and an analysis of wh-modifiers like in the hell as domain wideners (Kadmon and Landman 1993), such contrasts are accounted for. The denotation of an ID question is a singleton set containing the true proposition answer P(x); domain widening increases the number of individuals to be taken into consideration as the denotation of x. The denotation of an INFO question is a not necessarily singleton and possibly empty set of domain raising answers P(y); here, domain widening and the lifting of the restriction on relevant individuals is pragmatically licit unless one intends to implicate that no relevant individual satisfies the question. The paper concludes with the observation that long-extraction of a non-d-linked wh-phrase is in fact acceptable provided an ID or INFO interpretation of the question is made salient, thus suggesting that d-linking is not, counter the Rizzi/Chinese analysis, the critical factor for acceptable long-extraction.

Sali Tagliamonte (University of Ottawa)

Big don kom when?: Past temporal reference in Nigerian Pidgin English

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

Making use of variable rule analysis and extrapolating from proposals in the literature, we examine a number of linguistic features said to be relevant to temporal reference in creoles (e.g. contextual disambiguation), as well as those attributable to related vernaculars (e.g. verb and sentence type, remoteness) and universal language processing (e.g. narrative structure, discourse sequencing, phonological reduction). We then assess the contribution of each individual factor (or combinations thereof) to the probability that different past temporal reference forms will surface in NPE.

Results suggest that certain general constraints on temporal sequencing (e.g. mark on preceding reference verb) are most significant, with contextual disambiguation from grammatical elements (e.g. temporal conjunctives) playing only a minor role. Punctuation plays a greater role in marking the past than anteriority, which is relevant, but only to the presence of overt forms. This raises the question of the nature of the semantic distinctions made by the various markers in the NPE past temporal reference system, and the role of zero within it. We explore the implications of these findings for inferring the nature of the underlying grammar giving rise to the surface patterning of markers.

Carol L. Tenny (University of Pittsburgh)

A constraint on psych verbs in Pittsburghese

A dialect of American English spoken in the Pittsburgh area in which it is possible to say The car needs washed, sheds light on the question of whether or not psych verbs can form verbal passives. In this construction the complement of the matrix predicate must be a verbal passive; adjectival passives cannot appear in the construction. Evidence for this includes the fact that an adjective cannot appear in place of the verb (*The actor needs frightened/worried/interested by the car needs washed in an hour). A wide range of verbs can appear in the complement, with one principled exception; verbs of psychological state with experiencer objects and stimulus subjects cannot appear as the embedded verb (*The actor needs frightened/worried/interested by the car needs washed in an hour). The constraint on psych verbs in this Pittsburghese construction can be explained as part of the more general constraint on verbal passives, if psych verbs cannot form verbal passives. These phenomena in this dialect must be taken into account in theoretical discussion of psych verbs, and verbal and adjectival passives.

Alice G. B. ter Meulen (Indiana University)

Focus in aspectual adverbs

Since aspectual information is essentially quantifiable in nature, the focus-sensitive constructions using the aspectual adverbs already, still, still not, yet not concern the beginning and ending stages of events described. Two points of view on the alternatives are created: the imperfective merely reversing polarity of the given event type preserving the current reference time, and the perfective describing alternative temporal relations between two stages and the current reference time. In the representation of focus-sensitive constructions (Roehr (1985), (1992) and Partee (1991)), the focus-frame, determining the set of available alternatives, is included in the restrictor, and the asserted information is incorporated in the nuclear scope. We present a trivalent representation of aspectual focus to provide the structure for polarity transitions in restrictor and nuclear scope expressed by such constructions and discuss how prosodic information is required only for certain aspectual adverbs to trigger focus effects.
While in finite structures (double object) clitics are preverbal in the order dat-acc (1) in Greek, they demonstrate either order after imperatives (2), or gerunds (3).

(1) *Mou mou oudeces* (2) *Do mou mou mou* (3) *Dionandou mou mou mou* me i/thi me give-2s-IND give-2s-IMP me i/thi me giving-GER me i/thi me giving-GER

"You gave it to me. " "Give it to me."

I show that the above facts provide evidence for two types of empty heads that may host clitics confliction predictions of Kayne's (1993) Linear Correspondence Axiom (LCA) that clitics associated with argument and infinitives adjoin to T while those with finite verbs to featureless place-holder heads. I claim that double object clitics adjoin each to a different functional head in Greek in the order dat-acc. The verb movement responsible for their postverbal position proceeds via T, to which the lower clitic adjoins and carries along creating the order in (2) and (3). Additional support is provided by Cypriot Greek where clitics also follow finite verbs. While double object clitics following imperatives have flexible ordering in GER they don't when they follow finite verbs. This is because the lower clitic is then adjoined to a featureless head and verb subject (subject to the Shortest Move Requirement (Chomsky 1993)) cannot proceed via it and create the alternative order.

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**María Tsiapera (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)**

Languages in history: Cypriot Greek from medieval to modern times

The role of language in the cultural balance is the most important key in the understanding of humanity's ever-changing place and in our understanding of the balance of power in history. Languages in contact play a pervasive role on language change. The inherent attraction of Western Europeans to the economic advantages of Byzantium and the Middle East led them to use language and idealism as the excuse for conquest and plunder. Conquest and impoverishment of the conquered play a pervasive role in all the institutions of a people, including language. Problems of linguistic change become much more complex. The pervasive equilibrium of a regular evolutionary movement, the functional aspect of the regular phonological and morphological changes unravel as a consequence of the effect of discontinuity and isolation. Thus the socio-economic havoc assumes a linguistic specific form and function that enables one to deal with individualized changes that can establish generalizations. In such situations one may properly think of linguistic change both as evolutionary and due to contact.

The checked history of the socio-political situation of Cyprus is reflected in its language. To reveal the basic linguistic elements of Cypriot Greek, the central task is to penetrate the relation between history and language. Since many variables are simultaneously at work, interesting and altering their magnitude at irregular rates it would be misleading to concentrate on a single cause. Simultaneous among multiple processes is a reasonable approach in understanding language change. The recognition of patterns and observation of their survival or loss is important in determining the linguistic system. Cypriot Greek lends itself to such a study.
Tilo Weber (University of Colorado) 
Gender variation in German: Observations and explanations

Most scholars of German have assumed that gender in German is assigned in the lexicon either arbitrarily or as a metaphorical extension of natural sex. Only recently, Zubin and members, and 3) opens a window to understanding how ethnic revival movements of the '70s and '80s affected individual group members.

Stephen Wechsler (University of Texas-Austin)

Subject position in Finnish: Evidence from the possessive reflexive

The Finnish possessive reflexive affix (Psx) must be bound by a subject. This paper begins with an observation: while a nominative binder of Psx may precede or follow the verb, an oblique binder must precede the verb. It is argued that Finnish, despite its relatively free word order, has a configurational option for signalling subjecthood, but that Finnish can indicate grammatical relations with case and therefore often fails to exploit the subject position option. Based on similar observation on other languages which have relatively free complement order and allow oblique subjects (e.g., Korean), we speculate that the subject position is a universal option. This analysis fairs better than the topic-position theory (e.g. Vilkom 1989) in accounting for these facts, since the latter view fails to explain the difference in word order variability for nominative versus oblique arguments.

Shana Walton (Tulane University) 
Microethnography and register shifting in Cajun English

A microethnography approach to language and ethnicity combines phonetic and discourse analyses with participant observation to explore the layered meanings of register shifting among people who participate in multiple cultural worlds. Results from a year of fieldwork in south Louisiana show that phonetic and lexical changes in Cajun English Dialect (depending on the actual string of discourse) can signal shifts in the degree of identification with a group. This paper's approach 1) follows a path cleared by Rowman (1986) in using detailed linguistic analysis to illuminate societal/cultural questions, 2) creates a proving ground for Urban's (1991) challenge to use instances of naturally occurring discourse to examine which culture is shared among members, and 3) opens a window to understanding how ethnic revival movements of the '70s and '80s affected individual group members.

Lindsay J. Whaley (Dartmouth College) 
The discourse function of Hellenistic Greek adjectives

While much recent work (e.g. Payne 1992) has examined constituent ordering at the clause level in flexible word order languages, relatively little has been said about parallel phenomena occurring at the phrase level. For example, in Hellenistic Greek, adjectives can freely appear either pre- or post-normally (1). This paper explores the pragmatic motivations which conspire to give rise to the two alternants in (1). It is argued that the postnominal position is "basic" and that the prenominal position of adjectives is pragmatically motivated in two ways. First, the marked order is employed when there are two or more entities in a text which are related in some way, and the attributive adjective captures the basis of their association (2). Second, adjuncts are frequently adjoined post-normally when they are "highly informative" (Dooly 1982). These findings are of general theoretical interest in two ways. First, they suggest phrase level word order variations are often motivated by the same considerations as clause level variations. Second, they indicate what the notion "highly informative" might mean for phrase level discourse.

Wechsler (University of Texas-Austin) 
Van-Shank, Lee (University of Texas-Austin)

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CAROLINE R. WILTSHIRE
Indiana University

TEMPORAL AND CAUSAL MEANINGS OF SINCE

Linguistic information, it has been argued, is insufficient in accounting for temporal reasoning. World knowledge is crucial for temporal reasoning involving causal relations. The

connective since, having both causal and temporal meanings, is particularly relevant to the
discussion. This paper focuses on the meanings of since when its argument is a simple past or
present perfect state description. The meanings were distinguished by several tests. The analysis
shows that the referential properties of tense, aspect, and aspectual class, along with the selectional
constraints on temporal since can predict the temporal relations in sentences with since-clauses.

JUNE WICKBOLDT
Indiana University

ASSIMILATION IN PHRASAL CONTEXTS

Showing how these too are related

feature specifications without additional

one post-lexical and two lexical levels of representation, each with

data indicate that signers use their mental models to determine what should

discourse. This paper focuses on the meanings of

constraints on temporal

movement in each

monosyllabic

syllable

syllabic

segmentation.

RONNIE WILBUR
Purdue University

BACKWARDS SIGNING AND THE REPRESENTATION OF SIGN STRUCTURE

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

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

CAROLINE R. WILTSHIRE
Yale University

A CONSTRAINT-BASED APPROACH TO TAMIL SEGMENTAL ALTERNATIONS

This paper develops a constraint-based account of segmental alternations in Tamil, and improves upon the previous analysis based on rules within lexical phonology (Christians 1988). In the process, the paper presents new data on the distribution of epenthesis and assimilation in phrasal contexts, showing how these too are related to syllable and word-based constraints. Evidence from Tamil motivates one post-lexical and two lexical levels of representation, each with its own weighting of the same constraints, and grounds a discussion of the relationship between constraint ranking in Optimality Theory and conspiracies in phonological theory.
Did white speakers of Chinook jargon have an Indian target phonology?: Historical evidence from the Lower Columbia River

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

Cheryl Zoll (University of California-Berkeley)
Conflict directionality: The case of Japanese mimetic palatalization

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

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

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

Imperial Ballroom
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Carlota Smith (University of Texas-Austin)
Bernard Comrie (University of Southern California)
Carol L. Tenny (University of Pittsburgh)
Alice G. B. ter Meulen (Indiana University)

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

The approach illuminates certain well-known puzzles, such as the relation between statives and progressives. They are similar in some ways, such as their effects in the advancement of narrative; yet differ significantly. Here they are analyzed as members of different categories, which are similar in that both present open situations (situations without endpoints). Another area of interest is the variability of situation types. The aspectual value of a verb constellation may be different in different syntactic contexts, as shown by syntactic and semantic criteria. To account for such shifts, a basic level and derived level of categorization is proposed. Clashes in aspectual features of several kinds may trigger a shift from the basic level to the derived level. This account illuminates the role of boundedness in both levels of situation type.
Joseph Greenberg and his followers assert that their "method of multilateral comparisons" (MLC) is a legitimate alternative to or replacement for the usual comparative-historical methodology. In fact, "multilateral comparisons" is not a method. It is a pretheoretical survey of data, not usually included in scientific reports. There are no real controls on its use, and its results are, therefore, purely subjective.

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

In fact, it is possible to refute MLC explicitly. In this organized session, paper presenters address two issues: refinements in applying the test so it can be useful for testing similar families or reluctance to abandon preconceptions such as the mother tongue, global etymologies, Nostratic, etc.) has been proposed for how many legitimate matches are required at 94% and 96% levels as compared to acceptance of I-E at 99%. Perhaps N-S is not comparable to I-E but is much older and more diverse. East Sudanic is the largest sub-family (of a sub-family) of N-S and may compare to I-E. The test at 99% level is too stringent and 94% gives more realistic results. Individual problems with some E-S languages suggest refinements in applying the test so it can be useful for testing similar families proposed by "long-rangers". The key problem remains to find a "rule of thumb" for how many legitimate matches are required at 94% level to make a family acceptable under the test.
Proponents of multilateral comparison argue that lexical similarities across numerous languages are so improbable that they cannot be due to chance. I show that this argument is based on incorrect mathematics; as the technique is generally applied, the probability of chance matchings is in fact extremely high. The mathematical argument used to support multilateral comparison (published repeatedly from 1955 to 1994) ignores the fact that an equation need not include all the languages in the universe of comparison, the number of possible subsets entering into an equation can be very large, which greatly increases the probability of chance matchings. I demonstrate this using two different mathematically valid approaches. I also show that, if forms are illegitimately attributed to intermediate proto-languages, the true universe of comparison is not the proto-languages, but the entire set of daughter languages, which vastly increases the probability of chance resemblances. In sum, multilateral comparison as typically practiced results in a very high probability of chance similarities; assurances to the contrary are based on incorrect mathematics.

Donald Ringe (University of Pennsylvania)
Testing a basic evaluation metric
Repeated testing with randomised wordlists shows that the probabilistic method of assessing the problem of chance resemblances between the lexica of different languages developed in glagsa (1992) and subsequent work is reliable. Nevertheless it is useful to test it also against sets of languages whose relationships are already known in detail. This paper presents results both of further randomised testing and of testing against additional pairs of Indo-European languages. I will show that in specific types of language change one can expect difficulties for simple "brute force" parsing of the comparanda; I will also explore solutions to those difficulties and address their implications for probabilistic testing in general.

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

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

Friday, 6 January 1995
Symposium: Linguistic perspectives on sexual harassment
Emerald Ballroom
12:00 noon - 2:00 PM
Organizers:
Janet Bing (Old Dominion University)
Elizabeth C. Traugott (Stanford University)
This symposium serves as an example of the ways in which linguistic research can be useful to a larger community, as proposed by the outreach program of the LSA Executive Committee.

The first two papers concern the institutional construction of sexual harassment in academic settings. Elizabeth Traugott analyzes her own university's policy from the point of view of speech act theory, showing that many persuasive problems that have arisen are in part attributable to conflicting language about intent and interpretation originating in the legal history of sexual harassment cases. In the 1960s, the focus was initially on intent of alleged perpetrator, but focus has now turned to "unwelcome conduct." Traugott shows that campus policies also reflect this history without integrating it, creating widespread confusion among faculty and staff charged with implementing such policies. Susan Ehrlich and Ruth King investigate how policies on sexual harassment or acquaintance rape can be subverted. Using data drawn from transcripts of hearings of disciplinary tribunal at York University, they show how questions asked or not asked by members of a tribunal redefined a sexual assault as consensual sex.

Newspaper reports about sexual harassment frequently mention the difficulty of "drawing the line between harassment and flirting" even in cases of rape or assault. Using frame analysis, Janet Bing and Lucian Lombardo investigate newspaper characterizations of sexual harassment and assault and examine how the media activate various frames (judicial, social science, victim, perpetrator, etc.) in reports of sexual harassment.

Sally McConnell-Ginet shows how linguists can contribute to the courts' development of a "reasonable woman" standard for gauging whether particular discourses are potentially offensive and discriminatory in their effects. She discusses a number of issues including relevance to context, shared or unshared assumptions, and presence or absence of reciprocity.

Although there is no linguistic litmus test for sexual harassment, linguists can indicate promising directions for developing reasoned appraisals in different contexts.

Elizabeth C. Traugott (Stanford University)
A speech act analysis of campus sexual harassment policies
Campus sexual harassment policies serve as speech acts to reaffirm, regulate and construct the obligations of members of the community. However, interpretation of such policies often proves problematic. Speech act analysis of a 1983 policy shows that the problems may derive in part from conflicting framing (Pilmore 1992). Harassment is initially defined as intentional illocutionary acts ("requests", and other "verbal conduct"), but later in the interpretative section reframed and pragmatically recontextualized as perlocutionary effects and conversational implicatures. The absence of reference to "effect" in the basic definition, and its introduction in the interpretative sections reflects the legal history and prior texts of sexual harassment policies, not a uniform point of view. Therefore, optimal relevance of the components of the text may not be recoverable (Blakemore 1990), and cognitive dissonance may arise. Linguists could help policy-makers develop consistent and comprehensible policies.

William Poser (University of British Columbia)
The mathematics of multilateral comparison
Proponents of multilateral comparison argue that lexical similarities across numerous languages are so improbable that they cannot be due to chance. I show that this argument is based on incorrect mathematics; as the technique is generally applied, the probability of chance matchings is in fact extremely high. The mathematical argument used to support multilateral comparison (published repeatedly from 1955 to 1994) ignores the fact that an equation need not include all the languages in the universe of comparison, the number of possible subsets entering into an equation can be very large, which greatly increases the probability of chance matchings. I demonstrate this using two different mathematically valid approaches. I also show that, if forms are illegitimately attributed to intermediate proto-languages, the true universe of comparison is not the proto-languages, but the entire set of daughter languages, which vastly increases the probability of chance resemblances. In sum, multilateral comparison as typically practiced results in a very high probability of chance similarities; assurances to the contrary are based on incorrect mathematics.

Donald Ringe (University of Pennsylvania)
Testing a basic evaluation metric
Repeated testing with randomised wordlists shows that the probabilistic method of assessing the problem of chance resemblances between the lexica of different languages developed in Glagsa (1992) and subsequent work is reliable. Nevertheless it is useful to test it also against sets of languages whose relationships are already known in detail. This paper presents results both of further randomised testing and of testing against additional pairs of Indo-European languages. I will show that in specific types of language change one can expect difficulties for simple "brute force" parsing of the comparanda; I will also explore solutions to those difficulties and address their implications for probabilistic testing in general.

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

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

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Susan Ehrlich (York University)
Ruth King (York University)
Discursive constructions of sexual harassment

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

Janet Bing (Old Dominion University)
Lucian Lombardo (Old Dominion University)
Talking past each other about sexual harassment: An exploration of frames for understanding

Newspaper reports of cases of sexual harassment often contain statements about the difficulty of drawing the line between harassment and flirting. One reason for much of the confusion is that different accounts are based on different frames (Goffman, 1975, Tannen 1981). When reporting or commenting on cases of sexual harassment, newspapers activate different frames depending, among other things, on subject matter, purpose, and audience. If the story has a judicial frame, the intent of the perpetrator is relevant and the behavior must be unwanted or unwelcome. An definition of harassment within the social science frame must be both valid and reliable. Within the perpetrator frame the behavior is defined in a socially acceptable manner such as "boys will be boys". The victim frame describes the behavior in terms of harm or injury to the victim and the victim's lack of power to alter the situation. A limited number of frames predominate in newspaper stories, editorials, and commentary, and certain frames tend to be used in particular contexts (such as victim frames in stories about harassment in schools). Similarly, particular details tend to co-occur with certain frames, i.e. references to P.C. usually occur in the perpetrator frame.

Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell University)
Can linguists help identify sexual harassment?

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

Friday, 6 January 1995
Organized Session: Field reports/Endangered languages: Part I
Imperial Ballroom
2:00 - 5:00 PM

Organizers: Kenneth Hale (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas-Austin)

This is a program of two sessions, each made up of reports by LSA members on aspects of their recent linguistic field work, especially (but not exclusively) involving endangered languages. It inaugurates an effort by the Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation to establish "Field Reports/Endangered Languages" as a self-sustaining regular session category at future LSA meetings. Its purpose is to bring field work and work on endangered languages more into the mainstream of professional linguistics.

The documentation of languages and language use is a central mission of the discipline. Higher order generalizations about human linguistic competence, communicative competence, and linguistic prehistory all depend on it. It is an urgent mission because overall linguistic diversity is declining drastically—Michael Krauss (in Language 68:4-10, 1992) estimates that the 6,000 or so languages spoken now may be reduced to below 1,000 in as few as a hundred years. Yet, while the regular LSA session categories accommodate certain results of field documentation and description, they still fail to support the enterprise itself, or to provide a forum for its most immediate results and products. This failure tends to diminish awareness of field work and documentation as an ongoing enterprise within the discipline at a time of unprecedented urgency. Worse, it places a heavy or even prohibitive burden on beginning linguists who have made a commitment to the documentation and revitalization of endangered languages, but who, in addition to the demands of field work, must tailor their work to existing session categories if they want to present it at all.

Both sessions reflect as accurately as possible the full range of activities and concerns of the field linguist. While none of the papers have topics overlapping those of the more established LSA session categories, many do not. Moreover, the papers together present field work and language endangerment with a coherence that could not be achieved were they to be slotted and scattered by traditional subdiscipline.

Some of the contributions deal with the important, central program of realizing the contribution to linguistic theory of the world's linguistic diversity and the diversity of language use, now severely threatened in an era of globalization. Some deal with the role of linguistic data in reconstructing prehistoric patterns of the world's linguistic diversity, and some highlight the uses of methods and tools of scientific linguistics in addressing the concerns of local communities involved in programs to secure a position of dignity and strength for their local and other severely endangered languages through the development of language learning materials, teaching techniques, linguistic workshops, and innovative uses of tools for the dissemination of speech such as radio.

The sessions also reflect the pervasive, world-wide extent of language endangerment, occurring in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, and the Americas, and likewise affecting small indigenous language communities, larger indigenous language communities where rapid shift is apparent among young people, and even communities speaking regional dialects of dominant world languages.

The sessions also reveal the talent and commitment of some of the LSA's most junior members, who make up the majority of those presenting.

Leanne Hinton (University of California-Berkeley)
Yowlummi (Yemewalim) Yokuts language revitalization

In recent years, California Indians have developed a much increased sense of positive evaluation of their languages of heritage, and there has been a surge of interest in language revitalization. This is a field report on the language revitalization efforts of one community, the Yowlummi (Yemewalim) of Tule River. One family, Agnes Vera and her son Matt Vera, have been leaders in this revitalization effort. Matt Vera has apprenticed himself to his mother in order to learn to speak the language, using the methods of the statewide Master-Apprentice Language Learning Program, organized by a committee of California Indians, and aimed at developing oral fluency. Through various programs developed by the Vera and other language activists, the Yowlummi language is now being learned by many members of the community, both adults and children. In this paper, I will discuss the future prospects of this endangered language, the language attitudes within the community and how they are changing. I will also point out aspects of language change that arise from the language activities of this community.
Taylor Roberts (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

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

Juliette Blevins (University of Western Australia)

Doug Marrion (Yamaji Language Centre)

Nhanas and its position within Pama-Nyungan

Nhanas is a language of Western Australia, once spoken along the coastal strip north of Geraldton and south of Shark Bay. Presently, Nhanas is spoken by only a handful of people and is highly endangered. This paper presents results of fieldwork with the remaining speakers, which has been in progress since 1992, and focuses particularly on synchronic peculiarities within Nhanas, and on diachronic origins of these properties. Nhanas has been classified as a Kartu language by O'Grady et. al. (1966). The Kartu subgroup is usually taken to include Badimaya, Malgana, Nhanas, Wajarr, and Yingkarta. However, Nhanas differs in significant structural ways from other Kartu languages: it is the only language with a distinctive glottal stop (Blevins and Marrion, 1993); it is also the only Kartu language to have undergone initial consonant drop; and it is the only Kartu language with a distinctive length/voicing contrast in obstructions. There are also significant morpho-syntactic differences in systems of free pronouns, bound pronominals, and in irregular verb conjugations. While a shared Kartu lexicon is evident, sound changes giving rise to glottal stop coupled with abventant verb paradigms point to a possible non-Kartu substrate.

Calleen Cotter (University of California-Berkeley)

Radio as a language preservation tool: Recent developments in Ireland

The media, particularly television, is considered one of the major culprits in the worldwide erosion of minority languages and dialects. Such is the case in Ireland, a largely monolingual English-speaking country for whom the Irish language remains a strong symbol of national identity but whose speakers are primarily located in small geographical pockets known as Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking areas). Watson (1989), for instance, has attributed the decline of Irish in this century in part to the existence of English-language media. This paper examines how broadcast media in Ireland have been consciously used to promote language retention in the face of English-language dominance. In particular, using work from field interviews conducted this summer in Ireland, I look at two Irish-language radio stations: Raidió na Gaeltachta (Radio of the Gaeltacht) and Dublin-based Raidió na Life (Radio of the Liffey (River)). Each station's overt policy towards the Irish language represents a different point on the language preservation continuum: conservation in the case of RG and innovation in the case of RL. Both stations report results relevant to language retention issues, from increasing mutual intelligibility among different dialect speakers to increased student/listener responsiveness. As more minority languages and dialects turn to radio to promote linguistic solidarity (e.g., stations on Fiji, Corsica, and the Navajo reservation), the work done on Irish media will afford a needed comparison.

XJ Zhang (University of Toronto)

Vowel harmony in Oroqen (Tungus)

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

Fiona McLaughlin (University of Kansas)

Language and identity among Pulaar speakers in Senegal: A response to Wolofization

Based on results of fieldwork carried out in Senegal in 1993, this paper addresses the complex relationship between language and identity by focusing on recent attempts by Haalpulaar or Pulaar (Fula) speakers to construct an ethnic identity based solely upon linguistic factors. The motivating force behind these efforts is a reaction to Wolofization, the spread of Wolof as the dominant lingua franca throughout the country, which has led to the informal dubbing of Wolof as the "national language." Two main Pulaar-speaking groups, the Tukuloor and the Fulɓe, can be identified via certain non-linguistic indicators internal to Senegalese society; however, Pulaar speakers, for whom language has become emblematic of culture, reject the terms Tukuloor and Fulɓe in favor of a Haalpulaar (literally "speaker of Pulaar") identity based on a common language. This consolidation of a linguistic identity among the Haalpulaar immediately can be seen as a strategy of defense against Wolofization, a process in which language and ethnicity are frequently fused, thus serving indirectly as a model for Haalpulaar identity. Given that Pulaar is losing speakers to Wolof, the Tukuloor and Fulɓe are also, de facto, each losing a part of their population; however, the numbers can in a sense be regained by joining forces as the much larger ethnic group of Haalpulaar/len.

Joyce McDonough (Ohio State University)

A phonetic study of Navajo: A report on phonetic field work

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

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

Looking at descriptive, comparative, social and historical evidence, the paper explores factors contributing to language death for two languages formerly spoken on the Indonesian island of Buru. During fieldwork in 1989 data were collected from the last remaining speaker of Hukumina, and from the last four speakers of Kayeli. A significant historical event that set in motion changing social dynamics was the forced relocation by the Dutch in 1656 of a number of coastal communities on Buru and surrounding islands. This severed the ties between Hukumina speakers and their traditional place of origin (with its access to ancestors and associated power). The same event brought a large number of outsiders to live around the Dutch fort near the traditional village of Kayeli, creating a multilingual and multilingual community which gradually resulted in a shift to Malay of the Hukumina speakers and other languages remaining to language ecology and for language deaJh data were collected from the institute

Friday, 6 January 1995

Organized Session: Field reports/Endangered languages: Part II

Imperial Ballroom
8:00 - 11:00 PM

Organizers:
Kenneth Hale (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Anthony Woodbury (University of Texas-Austin)

Collette G. Craig (University of Oregon)
The Rama language project of Nicaragua: A 10-year perspective

In 1984, in the middle of the Sandinista Revolution, the Nicaraguan Ministry of Culture recruited a U.S. linguist to "save the Rama language", the most endangered of the indigenous languages of the Atlantic Coast region. The paper will take stock of what happened with the Rama language project, from its original full support from the Sandinista government to its survival in the midst of the political and economic chaos of the following anti-Sandinista government. It will consider the accomplishments and the limitations of the project, as well as the type of fieldwork framework within which the project has been carried out.

The paper will conclude with the issue of what lesson, if any, can be drawn from this experience from the point of view of U.S. senior academic linguist interested in training competent fieldworkers.

Trev Carleton (University of Texas-Austin)
Prosodic structuring in traditional Chichewa narratives

In this field report, I present the preliminary results of my eight months of field work in Malawi, Central East Africa where I investigated prosodic structuring of traditional Chichewa (Bantu) narratives. Here, I will concentrate on fundamental frequency (henceforth, F0) phenomena, looking specifically at the interaction of lexical tone with sentence level tone, as well as higher levels of organization (e.g., paragraph level), focusing on three specific F0 phenomena noted in the pitch-tracked and transcribed data — 1) down-trend, 2) suppression of down-trend, and 3) up-trend. Of specific interest in my corpus is the robust representation of up-trend, which to date has been widely noted or investigated, and what it can tell us about the representation of tone in Chichewa, specifically whether there are distinct levels of tonal representation. In addition, the use of suppression of down-trend is extremely compelling in this corpus: It appears to be a rhetorical tool used in organizing text in narrative speech. To date, most studies have noted only a correlation between down-trend (or suppression thereof) and question/statement structures (Vainhe, 1983). This study has significant new observations to contribute to the field of prosody which have perhaps not been observed in the past due to the controlled nature of the methodologies used in many previous studies.
Ian Maddieson (University of California-Los Angeles) 

Phonetic theories, field studies, and endangered languages

Among the goals of phonetic theory are to provide an account of the range of sounds that play a communicative role in human language and to propose explanations for why certain phonetic possibilities are preferred over others. Efforts to build an explanatory model of contrast have been crucially dependent on analysis of the known patterns in a large sample of languages. Ideas of what is optimal and what is avoided can only be reliably derived from acquaintance with the widest possible range of languages. However only a very small proportion of the world's languages have ever been described in sufficient phonetic detail to enable explanatory models to be worked out with greater precision. The dangers to the survival of so many languages threaten to forever dim the richness of the database that is available for this work. As examples of some of the surprises that phonetic study of previously little-studied languages can provide, consider recent work on Dahalo and Iaai. Fieldwork on Dahalo (Maddieson et al. 1993) provided the first case of a language with a palatal lateral ejective africano, the first case of a language with only nasalized clicks, and the widest known range of variation in the realization of pharyngeal consonants. Both Dahalo and Iaai (Maddieson & Anderson) reverse the association between apical/lateral contrast and noisy release in stops that is familiar from better known languages. Each of these ways of exploiting phonetic parameters challenges one or more assumptions about what constitutes optimal contrast.

Robert S. Williams (University of California-Los Angeles) 

Okolahoma Choctaw in McCurtain County: The state of the language and its prospects for survival

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

Filomena Sandalo (University of Pittsburgh) 

Kadiweu as a pronounal argument language

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

Matt Wolfram (North Carolina State University) 

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

Linguistic documentation and community collaboration: A proactive program

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

Arienne M. Dryer (University of Washington) 

Domestic language influence on serial verb constructions in Salar

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

Jonathan David Bobaljik (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) 

Itelm (Kamchatka): Collectivisation and language death and preservation on Kamchatka

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

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

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

The purpose of this workshop is to present views on the role of linguistics in computational linguistics and on the role of computational approaches in linguistics, e.g., the linguistic study of syntax has a counterpart in computational syntax; morphology, in computational morphology; and so on. Advances in syntax have affected computational syntax (as seen in GB parsers, HPSG parsers, and LFG); conversely, advances in computational syntax have affected linguistic approaches to syntax (such as the emphasis on modularity and processing).

Speakers specializing in several subareas of linguistics and speech will first present a brief overview and then provide specific examples of contributions from theoretical linguistics to the field of computational linguistics. Each speaker is trained in theoretical linguistics and has specialized or published in computational linguistics.

An additional goal of the workshop is to provide exposure to an avenue of research where linguistic skills are necessary. For example, in text-to-speech, an exact description of the phonetics and phonology of a language is required, plus a viable explanatory theory of intonation. Any text analysis system will need precise rules for prepositional 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.

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

Computational linguistics overview

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

Mary Dalrymple (Xerox PARC)

Syntax in computational linguistics

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

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

What kinds of systems use linguistic knowledge? Many natural language systems systematically avoid the use of linguistic knowledge, whereas others depend on it. This talk presents a realistic survey from the point of view of the computational linguist of where the 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.

Stephen Anderson (Yale University)
*Parsing problems and computational morphology*

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

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

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

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**Saturday, 7 January 1995**

**Panel: Academic career paths for women in linguistics: Two pilot studies**

**Emerald Ballroom**

**12:30 - 1:30 PM**

**Organizers:**
- Janet Bing (Old Dominion University)
- Alice Freed (Montclair State University)

**Panelists:**
- David J. Silva (University of Texas-Arlington)
- Kira Hall (University of California-Berkeley)
- Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University)

One charge of the Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics (COSWL) is to gather and distribute information about and for women in linguistics. This program will present for discussion and critique the results of a pilot study on career paths of women in the field. Members of COSWL plan to then distribute two (revised) questionnaires to the LSA membership during the coming year.

The first questionnaire is an updated version of portions of the statistical studies published in The Cornell Lectures: Women in the Linguistics Profession (1990). Items will include the numbers of women and men at different ranks in the field, the numbers of male and female graduate students, and the percentages of degrees (MA and PhD) earned by women and men.

The second questionnaire assesses the career paths of graduate, postdoctoral, and junior faculty women in linguistics. The goal of this study is to determine whether and how the experience of women in these positions differs from that of men. The questions include whether women in graduate school and junior ranks feel there is discrimination on the basis of gender, the kinds of mentoring available to women and men, and the reasons women and men choose particular subfields of study. Both anecdotal and statistical evidence will be compiled, as members of COSWL feel that both types of evidence are potentially relevant.
Abstracts of Computer Software
CALLING - Introduction to Linguistics

Name: SoernatmO

E-mail address: soernatmO@ou.edu

Office telephone number: (614) 593-4864

Address: Department of Linguistics, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701

Available from: The author

Cost: To be determined

Minimum hardware and software configuration needed: Macintosh II, 4 MG RAM

The CALLING - Introduction to Linguistics is a set of courseware to accompany introductory textbooks such as Fromkin and Rodman (1983) and O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, and Aronoff (1991). Almost all activities used in textbooks such as these are reorganized and enhanced to take advantage of the power of computers. The primary motivation is to provide non-linguistics students with a learning experience that can be individualized with plenty of opportunities to understand, appreciate, and enjoy the subject matter of linguistic courses. In addition to standard activities with immediate feedback, the use of hyperlinks, many activities can be tailored to the power of computers. For example, exercises in natural classes include a game called Gin Phoneme, a game similar to Gin Rummy. The courseware also contains tools to test a hypothesis or a formal descriptive grammar. For example, students can write a grammar of a language using the standard rewrite rules. From this grammar students can see how each rule applies, or they can test their grammar by asking the grammar to parse a sentence. They can also test their grammar by asking the grammar to give some premise students can view easily (with or without labeled bracketing). They can also test their grammar by asking the grammar to give some premises students can use to test the grammar. The courseware also includes tools to test a hypothesis or a formal descriptive grammar. For example, students can write a grammar of a language using the standard rewrite rules. From this grammar students can see how each rule applies, or they can test their grammar by asking the grammar to parse a sentence. They can also test their grammar by asking the grammar to give some premises students can view easily (with or without labeled bracketing). They can also test their grammar by asking the grammar to give some premises students can use to test the grammar. The courseware is flexible in that an instructor can easily delete, modify, or add the content of any activity.

References


CALLING - Introduction to Linguistics

Name: Catherine N. Ball

E-mail address: cball@guvax.georgetown.edu

Office telephone number: (202) 687-5949

Address: Department of Linguistics, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057

Available from: The author

Cost: None

Minimum hardware and software configuration needed: Macintosh

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

Name: Evan Antworth (Summer Institute of Linguistics)
E-mail address: evan.antworth@sil.org  Office telephone number: (214) 709-3346
Address: 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236
Available from: SIL, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236
Cost: None

Minimum hardware and software configuration needed: PC (DOS or Windows), Macintosh, or UNIX

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

UCLA Phonetics Software

Name: Peter Ladefoged, et. al. (University of California-Los Angeles)
E-mail address: PETER@MXS.UCLA.EDU  Office telephone number: (310) 825-0829
Address: Department of Linguistics, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1543
Available from: Department of Linguistics, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1543
Cost: See description below.

Minimum hardware and software configuration needed: Classic Macintosh, 25 MB hard disk

The UCLA Phonetics Lab teaching material for use with Macintosh computers consists of four packages:
1. The Sounds of the World's Languages (859 individual use; $186 institutional). A database developed at the UCLA Phonetics Laboratory to illustrate and teach about the range of sounds used in human languages with material on approximately 100 languages. The set demonstrates particular highlights of the sound systems focusing especially on rare sounds that students may not otherwise have a chance to hear from a native speaker. The recordings are based on the archives of recordings collected at UCLA, with additional contributions from outside collaborators. All the languages can be accessed from a list of language names, or by clicking on the language name in a set of maps. An IPA sounds index provides a convenient way of finding languages that illustrate the use of particular sounds. (Support provided by NSF)

2. The Sounds of A Course In Phonetics ($35/$70). The material in the textbook, including the words in 19 of the tables illustrating the sounds of other languages, all spoken by native speakers of those languages. The English material is produced by both a speaker of American English and a speaker of British English. The sounds represented by the symbols in the IPA charts and the performance examples are produced by Peter Ladefoged.

3. The Sounds of the World's Languages combined with A Course In Phonetics ($75/$158).

4. Acoustics Phonetics Teaching Materials ($35/$98). Stacks demonstrating topics such as: radiating sound, adding waves, sampling theory, speech synthesis, waves in tubes and in the vocal tract, and Fourier analysis. Also a program for perceptual experiments on matching vowel quality, and sound utility programs.

The institutional prices include permission to run the software on more than one computer, but not to make copies for others. As far as we know, all of this software will run on any Macintosh, from a MacPlus upward. A hard disk and Hypercard 2.0.2 or later are also required, and a loudspeaker with better quality than that in the Macintosh is required for satisfactory sound.

Phonetics Training Tool (alpha)

Name: D. K. Evans-Romaine (University of Michigan); San Duwamu (University of Michigan)
E-mail address: dkere@umich.edu; duwamu@umich.edu  Office telephone number: (313) 764-0333
Address: Program in Linguistics, 1076 Frieze Bldg, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Available from: Program in Linguistics, 1076 Frieze Bldg, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Cost: None

Minimum hardware and software configuration needed: Macintosh, 12" monitor, 4 MB memory, Hypercard 2.0, quicktime system extension

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