Hans Henrich Hock
and Brian D. Joseph
Language History,
Language Change, and
Language Relationship
An Introduction to Historical and
Comparative Linguistics
1996. 23 x 15.5 cm. XV, 600 pages
with 69 illustrations
Cloth US$ 199.00
ISBN 3-11-014785-8
(Trends in Linguistics. Studies and
Monographs 93)
Paperback US$ 29.95
ISBN 3-11-014784-X
Mouton de Gruyter

Why does language change? Why can we
speak to and understand our parents but
have trouble reading Shakespeare? Why
is Chaucer’s English of the fourteenth cen­
tury so different from Modern English of
the late twentieth century that the two are
essentially different languages? Why are
Americans and the English “one people
divided by a common language”? And how
can the language of Chaucer and Modern
English - or Modern British and American
English - still be called the “same lan­
guage”?

The present book provides answers to
questions like these in a straightforward
way, aimed at the non-specialist, with
ample illustrations from both familiar and
more exotic languages. Specific topics
covered include:
- How did writing, and especially the al­
phabet, develop? How is it possible to
decipher ancient scripts, and what do those
scripts and texts reveal about long-forgotten
languages?
- How does language change in its struc­
ture and vocabulary? How do meanings
change and how do we create new words?

John Newman
Give
A Cognitive Linguistic Study
1996. 23 x 15.5 cm. XVIII, 319 pages.
Cloth US$ 102.00
ISBN 3-11-014894-3
(Cognitive Linguistics Research 7)
Mouton de Gruyter

This book presents an in-depth, cross-lin­
guistic study of the syntax and semantics
of verbs meaning “give” and the construc­
tions that they enter into. Particular atten­
tion is given to the figurative and
grammaticalized extensions of GIVE
(emergence, causation, enablement, sche­
matic interaction, benefactive marking, etc.) and motivating these extensions in
terms of properties of literal GIVE.

Jacob Hoeksema (Editor)
Partitives
Studies on the Syntax and
Semantics of Partitive and Related
Constructions
1996. 23 x 15.5 cm. VI, 238 pages.
Cloth US$ 113.00
ISBN 3-11-014794-7
(Groningen-Amsterdam Studies in
Semantics 14)
Mouton de Gruyter

The study of definites and indefinites,
which straddles the fields of syntax and
semantics, has become a focal point of
linguistic research in the last 15 years. Par­
titive constructions such as “one of the
boys” are especially interesting from this
point of view, because they exhibit features of
both definites and indefinites.

Prices are subject to change

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MEETING HANDBOOK

LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE SCIENCES

SOCIETY FOR PIDGIN AND CREOLE LINGUISTICS

SHERATON CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

2 - 5 JANUARY 1997
Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 71st Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, this handbook is the official program for the Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), and the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee (Robert Van Valin, Jr., Chair; Peter Cole; Amy Dahlstrom; Suzanne Flynn; Michael Hammond; John Kingston; Manfred Krifka; and Keith Walters) and the help of the following members who served as consultants to the Program Committee: Chris Barker, Samuel Bayer, Victoria Bergvall, Diane Brentari, Fred Eckman, Gary Holland, D. Terence Langendoen, Ian Maddieson, Lise Menn, Loraine Obler, Wayne O'Neil, Keren Rice, and John Rickford. We are also grateful to Douglas Kibbee (NAAHoLS); Allen Metcalf (ADS); and John Victor Singler (SPCL) for their cooperation.

We especially appreciate the help which has been given by the Chicago Local Arrangements Committee (Gregory Ward, Chair).

We hope this Meeting Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of the 1997 Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

January 1997
Exhibit Hall Floor Plan

Sheraton Ballroom I-II

Booths
- 103-5: Blackwell Publishers, Inc.
- 102-6: Cambridge University Press
- 203: Caledon Press/MIT Working Papers
- 200: University of Chicago Press
- 301: Elsevier Science
- 201: Kluwer Academic Publishers
- 307: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates
- 305: Linguistic Society of America
- 100-1: The MIT Press
- 204-6: Mouton de Gruyter
- 107: Oxford University Press
- 205: Routledge
- 300: Sage Publications, Inc.
- 207: St. Martin's Press
- 202: Summer Institute of Linguistics
- 204-6: Walter de Gruyter
- 303: Working Papers

Joint Book Exhibit
- Ablex Publishing Corp.
- Addison-Wesley Longman
- Chicago Linguistic Society
- Duke University Press
- Georgtown University Press
- Hirzki Sybo
- Max Niemeyer Verlag
- Plenum Publishing Corp.
- Slavica Publishers, Inc.
- University of Washington Press

Working Papers
- Ohio State University
- University of Chicago

General Meeting Information

Exhibit
There will be an exhibit of linguistic publications in Sheraton Ballroom I-II. The exhibit is scheduled to be open during the following hours:

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

The display copies in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit will be sold beginning at 8:30 AM on 5 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 5 January if accompanied by payment. All books must be picked up on 5 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 Colorado Room during the Annual Meeting. On 3 and 4 January, the Center will be open 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM. It will also be open 9:00 - 11:30 AM on 5 January. Lists of openings will be available, and the staff will facilitate interviews between applicants and employers. Interviewers are asked to list openings and check in with the Center staff so that an interview schedule can be arranged. Applicants should bring an adequate supply of curriculum vitae--enough to submit one copy to each interviewer. The Center will have no duplication facilities available.

S.N.A.P.

The Arkansas 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 3 and 4 January, 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM, and on the morning of 5 January until 11:30 AM.

Language
Mark Aronoff, Editor of Language, will be in the Huron Room at the following times:

- Fri, 3 January: 4:30 PM - 5:30 PM
- Sat, 4 January: 11:30 AM - 12:30 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
Fernanda Ferreira, Interim Program Director, and Paul Chapin, Program Director for Linguistics at the National Science Foundation, will meet with interested members in the Mississippi Room at the following times:

- Fri, 3 January: 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM (Ferreira)
- Sun, 5 January: 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM (Chapin)

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 to him in the Huron Room at the following times:

- Fri, 3 January: 12:00 PM - 2:00 PM
- Sat, 4 January: 4:00 PM - 6:00 PM
Highlights

Thursday, 2 January

- American Dialect Society

ADS is sponsoring six workshops on the quantification (statistical) treatment of a variety of kinds of linguistic data. Each workshop, conducted by an internationally-recognized authority, will be presented twice, making it possible for participants to attend as many as four different workshops. They are free of charge (except for a small fee for some workshops in which materials are distributed) and will be held 8:00 AM - 6:00 PM in Superior A, Superior B, and the Erie Room. The schedule is on page 23. Abstracts of the workshops are on pages 91-92.

- LSA Executive Committee Meeting

The Officers and Executive Committee (James McCawley, President; Janet Dean Fodor, Vice President-President Elect; Emmon Bach, Past President; Elizabeth C. Traugott, Secretary-Treasurer; Mark Aronoff, Editor; Robert Van Valin, Jr., Program Committee Chair; Judith Aissen, Lyle Campbell; Jane Grimshaw; Ray Jackendoff; Lise Menn; Lynn Nichols, Bloch Fellow; and John Rickford) will meet beginning at 8:00 AM.

Friday, 3 January

- American Dialect Society

The ADS Executive Committee will meet in the Huron Room, 8:00 - 10:00 AM. The New Words Committee will meet in the same room, 10:30 - 11:30 AM.

The first session of papers will be in the Erie Room, 1:00 - 4:30 PM. The schedule of papers is on page 24.

ADS members may vote on the new words of the year in the Erie Room, 4:30 - 5:30 PM.

The ADS reception will be held in the Mayfair Room, 5:30 - 6:30 PM.

- Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

SPCL will meet 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM and 2:00 - 5:15 PM in Superior A and 2:00 - 4:45 PM in Superior B. The schedule of papers is on pages 27-28.

- Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics

The Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics will host an open meeting, 11:30 AM - 1:00 PM, in the Mississippi Room.

- LSA Organized Session: Linguistic Enterprises

Four panelists will discuss their enterprises in a panel presentation in the Ohio Room, 12:15 - 1:45 PM.

- North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

NAAHoLS will meet 3:00 - 5:00 PM in the Ontario Room. The schedule of papers is on page 26.

A reception will be held in the Mississippi Room, 5:30 - 7:00 PM. The organization cordially invites all conference participants interested in the history of the discipline to take part.

- LSA Business Meeting

The business meeting has been scheduled in Sheraton Ballroom III, 5:00:6:30 PM. This meeting will be chaired by James McCawley, LSA President. The members of the Resolutions Committee are: Jerrold Sadock, Chair; Jane Grimshaw and Ray Jackendoff. The rules for motions and resolutions appear on page 17. The Society will present the first Linguistics, Language, and the Public Interest Award to a work that effectively increases public awareness and understanding of linguistics and language.

- Concert: Music Composed by Linguists

Everyone is invited to hear compositions by Friedrich Nietzsche, James M. Unger, Ray S. Jackendoff, James D. McCawley, Charles F. Hockett, and Yuen-Ren Chao. The concert will be in Chicago X, 6:45 - 8:00 PM.

Saturday, 4 January

- Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics

The COSWL business meeting will be held in the Mayfair Room, 8:00 - 9:00 AM. Coffee will be provided.

The COSWL audiovisual presentation titled 'The Lives of Women Linguists: Words and Images' will take place in the Ohio Room, 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM.

- American Dialect Society

The ADS business meeting will be in the Erie Room, 8:00 - 9:00 AM. Papers will be presented 9:00 AM - 12:30 PM in the same room. The schedule of papers is on page 25.

The ADS annual luncheon will begin at 12:45 PM in the Mayfair Room. Richard W. Bailey will speak on the topic, 'Philological eccentricities'.

- North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

NAAHoLS will meet 10:00 - 11:30 AM and 3:30 - 6:00 PM in the Ontario Room. The Association's business meeting will be held 6:00 - 7:00 PM in the Erie Room. The schedule of papers is on page 26.

- Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

SPCL will meet 9:00 AM - 11:45 AM in Superior A and 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM in Superior B. Afternoon sessions will meet 3:30 - 4:30 PM in Superior A and Superior B. The schedule of papers is on pages 28-29.

- 1996 Presidential Address

James McCawley, the 1996 LSA President, will deliver his presidential address at 2:00 PM in Sheraton Ballroom III. The address is entitled 'Why surface syntactic structure reflects logical structure as much as it does, but only that much'.

- Poetry Reading

The open poetry reading will be in the Mississippi Room, 6:30 - 8:00 PM. Poets are invited to bring their work.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Superior A</th>
<th>Superior B</th>
<th>Erie</th>
<th>Ontario</th>
<th>Huron</th>
<th>Mayfair</th>
<th>Mississippi</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 8:00-10:00 AM</td>
<td>ADS workshops</td>
<td>ADS workshops</td>
<td>ADS workshops</td>
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<td>Morning</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
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<td>10:30-11:30 AM</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
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<td>ADS</td>
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<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>ADS</td>
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<td>5:30-7:00 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 5:00-9:00 AM</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
<td>ADS Business Meeting</td>
<td>ADS</td>
<td>NAAHoLS</td>
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<td>Morning</td>
<td>SPCL</td>
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<td>ADS</td>
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<td>12:46 PM</td>
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<td>Afternoon</td>
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<td>NAAHoLS Business Meeting</td>
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<td>6:00-7:00 PM</td>
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</table>

For specific times, see pp. 28-29.
Colloquium: Linguistics and the Speech Community: Service In Return
Room: Sheraton Ballroom IV
7:00 - 9:00 PM
Organizer: John Rickford (Stanford U)
Discussants: Geneva Smitherman (MI SU)
Walt Wolfram (NC SU-Raleigh)
Akira Yamamoto (U KS)
Ana Celia Zentella (CUNY Grad Ctr)

Syntax: Movement and Subcategorization
Chair: Jerold Sadock (U Chicago)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom III
7:00 *Understanding Mandarin ba as a verb
7:45 The syntax and morphology of the Chinese passive construction
8:05 Control as thematic movement
8:25 Postverbal constituents, tone sandhi, and the structure of VP in Taiwanese
8:45 Against IP-adjunction scrambling
9:05 Scrambling does not involve movement of the object
9:25 Syntactic licensing of null VPs
9:45 West Greenlandic noun incorporation as a mixed category construction
10:05 Supercategorization

Phonetics: F0
Chair: Catherine Ringen (U IA)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom III
9:00 Is intrinsic F0 of vowels phonologically specified?
9:20 Syllable duration in Mandarin tone sandhi and the auditory enhancement theory
9:40 Prosodic strengthening in Taiwanese: Syntagmatic or paradigmatic
10:00 Levels of intonation in discourse
10:20 Pitch accent in Oneida
10:40 Downstep and downdrift in Igbo
11:00 The phonetic basis of phonological tone
11:20 Implementing a floating tone
11:40 Surface underspecification in the phonetic implementation of tone in Chichewa
**Syntax: Clitics and Case**
Chair: Salliinko S. Mufwene (U Chicago)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom IV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>*Cliticization, optimality, and modularity of constraint ranking</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45</td>
<td>Determiners, clitics, and possessive adjectives in Walloon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:05</td>
<td>Spanish accusative clitics as strong determiners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:25</td>
<td>Verbs marking two pronominal objects: Functional nonmovement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>Retaining the case of object expletives</td>
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<td>11:05</td>
<td>Some similarities between the dative and as alternations</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:25</td>
<td>Distinguishing the EPP and nominative case</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>An autotextual account of subordination-coordination mismatches</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Endangered Languages/Field Reports**
Chair: Scott DeLancey (U OR)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Verb classification in Carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>A double passive construction in Kikamba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Agreement and inalienable possession in Banawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>On the state of trilingualism in the Alabama-Muscogee reservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>The role of phonemic contrast in orthographic usage</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>On the creeping pace of endangerment in Eritland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>*Modern Aramaic: Endangered language field report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>Modern Aramaic vowel quantity: Low functional load, high morphophonological involvement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poster Session**
Room: Superior B
Time: 10:00 AM - 12:00 noon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A typical subcortical aphasia: A case study</td>
<td>Venu Balasubramanian (U WI-River Falls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written language and mirror image discrimination: A cross-cultural survey</td>
<td>Eve Danziger (Max Planck Inst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexical vs context effect in perception of liquid and stop sequences in English</td>
<td>Eric Pederson (Max Planck Inst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A discourse analysis of competing temporal markers in Chinese: Implications for pedagogy</td>
<td>Yukari Hirata (U Chicago)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pragmatic effects on locative encoding in aphasic and normal speech</td>
<td>Kylie Hsu (UCLA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of children’s knowledge of inflection and VP-ellipsis</td>
<td>Audrey L. Holland (U AZ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A versatile method for quantifying perceptual weights of acoustic cues</td>
<td>Michael Gottfried (U AZ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntactic and morphological serialization: Iconicity in Cariban languages</td>
<td>Whitney Postman (Cornell U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas R. Sawallius (U FL)</td>
<td>Barbara Lur (Cornell U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claire Foley (Cornell U)</td>
<td>Lynne Saelema (SUNY-Buffalo)</td>
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**LSA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acoustic correlates of stress in Tanana Athabaskan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differential vowel effects on coronal consonants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franz Hualde (U MA-Amherst)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Friday, 3 January**

**Afternoon**

**Organized Session: Linguistic Enterprises**
Room: Ohio Room
12:15 - 1:45 PM
Organizer: Janet Dean Fodor (CUNY Grad Ctr)
Panelists: Amy Brand: Science publishing, Charlotte Linde: Become a linguist, see the world, Dianne Taylor: The business of speech recognition, Dorie Wylie: But, Mom, who is going to PAY you to know these things?

**Linguistics and Education**
Chair: Amy Dahlstrom (U Chicago)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>*Assessing and addressing the needs of undergraduates in linguistics courses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discourse Analysis**
Chair: Amy Dahlstrom (U Chicago)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>How head movements function to structure discourse</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:20</td>
<td>*The amen of African American men: Genre and culture roles</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Phonology: Stress**
Chair: Richard Janfa (U Chicago)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom IV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Kinematic correlates of stress and phrase position in ASL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:20</td>
<td>Prominent syllable maximization in syllable-based inflexification</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:40</td>
<td>Constraints on the interaction of stress and weight in Irish and Manx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>A gap filled: Postponitional stress in Azkoitia Basque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:20</td>
<td>Evidence for headless feet in metrical theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:40</td>
<td>Bimoraic feet and moraless syllables in Dholo</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Yindjibarndi metrical structure—lision, trochees, and vowel coalescence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:20</td>
<td>*Positional privilege as positional faithfulness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Business Meeting

**Chair:** James McCawley  
**Room:** Sheraton Ballroom III  
5:00 - 6:30 PM

**Resolutions Committee:** Jerrold Sadock, Chair  
Jane Gramshaw  
Ray Jackendoff

#### Rules for Motions and Resolutions

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

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

2. **Procedure Regarding Motions.**
   
   2a. Motions are in order only at the duly constituted annual business meeting. Voting is restricted to members of the Society. Motions may be initiated by the Executive Committee or from the floor.
   
   2b. Motions initiated by the Executive Committee require for their passage a majority vote of the members voting at the meeting.
   
   2c. Motions initiated from the floor, if they receive affirmative vote of a majority of members voting at the meeting, are then to be submitted by the Executive Committee to a mail ballot of the membership of the Society in the next issue of the LSA Bulletin. Passage requires: a) a majority of those voting, or b) that the total of those voting in favor must be at least 2.5% of the personal membership.
   
   2d. If a member wishes to introduce a motion, but prefers to avoid the delay involved in 2c above, the motion may be submitted in advance to the Executive Committee (before their regular meeting preceding the business meeting at which the motion is to be introduced) with a request that the Executive Committee by majority vote of the Committee approve the introduction of the motion at the business meeting as a motion initiated by the Executive Committee (see 2b above).

3. **Procedure Regarding Resolutions.**
   
   3a. Resolutions may be introduced at the annual business meeting or at any special meeting of the Society, such as the summer meeting.
   
   3b. A Resolutions Committee consisting of three members will be appointed by the president prior to the beginning of each regular or special meeting. Any member wishing to introduce a resolution must submit it in advance to the Resolutions Committee which, in addition to its traditional duty of formulating resolutions of thanks and the like, will have the duty to make sure that the language is clear, and that duplication is avoided. The Resolutions Committee may meet in advance for this purpose or may, if necessary, retire to caucus during the course of the meeting.
   
   3c. A resolution expressing the sense of the majority of the meeting requires for its passage the affirmative vote of a majority of the members voting at the meeting.
   
   3d. If at least ten members present at the meeting so desire, a resolution may be broadened to express 'the sense of the majority of the membership;' regardless of whether or not it has passed the procedure in 3c above, by the following steps: the resolution is forwarded to the Executive Committee for submission to the membership by mail ballot (in the next issue of the LSA Bulletin). Passage of such a 'sense of the majority of the membership' resolution requires the affirmative vote (more than 50%) of the membership responding.
Morphology
Chair: Monica Macaulay (U WI-Madison)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom IV

- 8:00 *License of prosodic features by syntactic rules: The key to auxiliary reduction
  Geoffrey K. Pullum (U CA-Santa Cruz)
- 8:45 Sorting out the past
  Arnold M. Zwicky (Stanford U/OH SU)
- 9:05 There is no "elsewhere" condition: On the non-unity of "elsewhere" effects
  Lianne Kainer (Yale U)
- 9:25 Armenian plural selection and the nature of lexical syllabification
  Richard D. Janda (U Chicago)
- 10:05 The semantics of English deaccentual verbs
  Diane Brentari (U CA-Davis)
- 10:25 *Is there root and pattern morphology?
  William Thompson (Northwestern U)

Saturday, 4 January Morning

Organized Session: The Lives of Women Linguists: Words and Images
Room: Ohio Room
9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Organizers: Justine Cassell (MIT) David Silva (U TX-Arlington)

An audiovisual display. The aural presentation will comprise dramatic readings based on edited and anonymized interviews of women linguists, excerpted from the database of interviews collected by COSWL as part of its Narrative Project. The texts include discussions about issues of importance to women in linguistics such as choice of career path, importance of mentors and mentoring, and the tension between personal and professional choices. The visual presentation will consist of photographs of women linguists.

Phonology: Syllables and Replication
Chair: Robert Kitchner (U IL-Urbana)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom III

- 9:00 What constraints should optimality theory allow?
  Jason M. Eisner (Penn)
- 9:20 Epenthesis and (non)morality: The case of Mohawk weightless [e]
  Karin Pizer (U CA-San Diego)
- 9:40 Stress and epenthetic vowels in Barra Gaelic
  Kenneth de Jong (IN U)
- 10:00 Compensatory lengthening and structure-preservation revisited
  Anna Busch (U KY)
- 10:20 Correspondence theory and compound monomorphemic
  Randall Gess (U UT)
- 10:40 The emergence of the unmarked: Edge-in reduplication in Malay dialects
  Sachiko Ohno (U AZ)
- 11:00 Reduplication in Nancowry: A reappraisal
  Sung-A Kim (U TX-Austin)
- 11:20 Partial application of unmask in Chamorro reduplication
  Thomas Klein (Heinrich-Heine U)
- 11:40 An interaction between nasal substitution and overcopying in Muna reduplication
  Keiichiro Suzuki (U AZ)

Saturday Morning

Semantics: Quantification, Adjectives, Coordination
Chair: Peter Lasersohn (U IL-Urbana)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom IV

- 9:00 Pseudo-quantification in possessives
  Felicia A. Lee (UCLA)
- 9:20 Differentiating 'each' and 'every'
  Jay Mehta (MIT)
- 9:40 A semantic/pragmatic account of the distribution of bare plurals in Spanish
  David Poeppel (U CA-San Francisco)
- 10:00 Cardinality of floating quantifiers
  Jeni J. Jaeger (SUNY-Buffalo)
- 10:20 Some aspects of the interpretation of adversial mass quantifiers
  Alan Lockwood (SUNY-Buffalo)
- 10:40 Comparison of deviation
  Brian Murphy (SUNY-Buffalo)
- 11:00 Why adjectives occur (or don't) in measure phrases
  William Frawley (U DE)
- 11:20 Partial associativity in categorial grammar
  Patricia L. Deveny (U MA-Amherst)

Psycholinguistics/Neurolinguistics
Chair: Mary Tait (Northwestern U)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom V

- 9:00 Imaging the mental lexicon
  John Harkness (Mercez U)
- 9:20 Brain regions activated by grammatical tasks in men vs women
  Tim Pau (Rice U)
- 9:40 A reinterpretation of language in global knowledge disorders
  Betty S. Phillips (IN SU)
- 10:00 Subject-verb agreement in parsing
  Jon Aske (U CA-Berkeley)
- 10:20 An experimental look at interpreting adjectival modifiers
  Brian S. Joseph (Rice U)
- 10:40 Processing agentic by-phrases in event and nonevent nominals
  Patrick E. Marlow (U Rochester)
- 11:00 Embodied semantics for mimetic words in Japanese
  Maggie Talerman (U Durham)
- 11:20 Case-licensing of subjects: The Middle Welsh 'historic infinitive'
  Maggie Talerman (U Durham)
- 11:40 From small clause to ECM in the history of English
  D. Gary Miller (U FL)

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

- 9:00 Do North Picene Seselbian?
  John Harkness (Mercez U)
- 9:20 Indo-European 'jaw', 'check', 'chin'
  Tim Pau (Rice U)
- 9:40 Lexical diffusion is NOT lexical analogy
  Betty S. Phillips (IN SU)
- 10:00 Mechanisms of syntactic change: Incipiet word order change in Basque?
  Jon Aske (U CA-Berkeley)
- 10:20 Jingulu focus marking as an instance of contact-and-loss-induced change
  Patrick E. Marlow (U IL-Urbana)
- 10:40 Modern Indo-Aryan direct discourse marking and the role of Persian influence
  Brian D. Joseph (OH SU)
- 11:00 The diachrony of weak subject pronouns and pro-drop: Evidence from Greek
  Maggie Talerman (U Durham)
- 11:20 Case-licensing of subjects: The Middle Welsh 'historic infinitive'
  D. Gary Miller (U FL)
- 11:40 From small clause to ECM in the history of English
  D. Gary Miller (U FL)
LSA Presidential Address
Room: Sheraton Ballroom III
2:00 - 3:30 PM
Why surface syntactic structure reflects logical structure as much as it does, but only that much
James McCawley (U Chicago)

Phonetics/Phonology
Chair: Karen Landahl (U Chicago)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom III
17
3:30 Distinguishing multiple prosodic boundaries in articulation
Elliot Salzman (Haskins Labs/Boston U)
Ayako Tsudhida (Cornell U)
3:50 Laryngeal control in the production of Japanese vowels
and
Chips Gerfen (U NC-Chapel Hill)
Bozena Tieszen (U WI-Madison)
Nancy Niedzielski (U CA-Santa Barbara)
Sefan Frisch (Northwestern U)
1-Ping Wan (SUNY-Buffalo)
Jeri I. Jaeger (SUNY-Buffalo)

Caucasian Languages
Chair: Howard I. Aronson (U Chicago)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom IV
18
3:30 Binding and lethal ambiguity: Evidence from Georgian
Martha Jo McGinnis (MIT)
Kojiro Nabeishima (U CA-Berkeley)
Wolfgang Schulze (U Munich)
4:10 *Aspects of agentivity in East Caucasian: The case of
Bert Vaux (Harvard U)
Benjamin Bruening (MIT)
Kevin Tuite (U Montreal)
4:55 Abkhaz Markhaz: m-reduplication in Abkhaz
5:15 Passive and perfect in prehistoric Kartvelian

Language and Gender
Chair: Victoria Bergvall (MIT Tech U)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom V
19
3:30 Gender differences in first person pronoun reference in
Rita Simpson (U MI)
Thai
Mary Bucholtz (U CA-Berkeley)
4:10 Effects of metalinguistic characterization on the genesis
Sara Trechter (CA SU-Chico)
and obsolescence of Lakota gender morphology

Semantics/Syntax: Polarity, Aspect, Lexical Semantics
Chair: Jerry Morgan (U IL-Urbana)
Room: Michigan Room
20
3:30 More on the scalar model of polarity sensitivity: 'The case
Michael Israel (U CA-San Diego)
of 'until'
3:50 'Negativization' and negative 'logophors'
Liljana Progovac (Wayne SU)
4:10 Propositions and the distribution of NPs in Breton
Nathalie Schapansky (Simon Fraser U)
4:30 A contextual analysis of scalar marking
Scott Schweitzer (Stanford U)
4:50 Aspect and predication in Welsh: An argument for
Laurent Dekydtspotter (BR U)
Davidsonian association
Rex A. Sprouse (IN U)
5:10 Unaccusativity
Raul Aranovich (OH SU)
5:30 In the garden swarms with bees: A linking challenge
Mirjam Fried (U CA-Berkeley)

Sociolinguistics
Chair: John Rickford (Stanford U)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom III
21
9:00 *Dialect accommodation and post-insular ethnolinguistic
Walt Wolfram (NC SU-Raleigh)
isolation
Kirk Hazen (NC SU-Raleigh/U NC-Chapel Hill)
9:45 Selective convergence and ethnic identities: Evidence
Jason P. Miller (Georgetown U)
from third person -s in a Native American community
10:05 Sound change in Chicano English: The role of nontradi-
Carmen R. Fought (Penn)
tional social categories
10:25 Turkish-German intonation patterns: Evidence of intonation
Robin M. Queen (Kent SU)
10:45 in contact
Is the northern cities shift a chain shift?
11:05 The role of self-identification in diverging grammars
Matthew Gordon (U MI)
11:25 *Locating the leaders of linguistic change
Crawford Fagin
William Labov (Penn)

Phonology: Features
Chair: Michael Broc (Northwestern U)
Room: Sheraton Ballroom IV
22
9:00 Waitr vowels: An instrumental study of a remarkable
Margaret MacEachern (UCLA)
inventory
Peter Ladefoged (UCLA)
9:20 Gradience/Rediviration spread in Amman-Jordanian Arabic
Bushra Adnan Zawyadeh (IN U)
9:40 Syllabification of vocalic sequences in Spanish verbs:
Martha Senturia (U CA-San Diego)
Evidence for glides
10:00 The perception of Russian palatalized consonant sequences
Erin Diehm (OH SU)
10:20 Overgeneration in feature class theory
Keith Johnson (OH SU)
Frederick Parkison (OH SU)
Michael Cahill (OH SU)
10:40 Feature spreading as dissimilation
Manuela Norske (U CA-Davis)
11:00 Licensing of [back] and [round] in colloquial Tamil
Sheri Pargman (U Chicago)
11:20 Bimoraic triggers
Rachel Walker (U CA-Santa Cruz/CA MA-Amherst)
11:40 Liquid dissimilation: Latin and Yiddish
Laura Walsh Dickey (Max Planck Inst)
### Semantics/Pragmatics of Japanese

**Chair:** Judith N. Levi (Northwestern U)  
**Room:** Sheridan Ballroom V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Introspection vs corpus data: The case of the cognitive object construction</td>
<td>Talke Macfarland (U IL-Chicago)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Metaphor schematicity</td>
<td>Timothy C. Clausner (USC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Stable subjecthood and extended uses of change predicates</td>
<td>Eve Sweetser (U CA-Berkeley)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Japanese verbs of entering and exiting without semantic encoding of continuous motion</td>
<td>Sotaro Kita (Max Planck Inst)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>On the semantic notion of <em>enables</em>: A case from Japanese internally headed relativization</td>
<td>Kyoko Hirose Otani (Keio U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Modalized conditionals in Japanese conversation: The case of 'obligation'</td>
<td>Seiko Fujii (U IL-Urbana)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Interpreting <em>pro</em> in Japanese</td>
<td>Satoshi Tominaga (HI-MA-Amherst)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Listener support, shared perspective, and subjectivity in Japanese</td>
<td>Dina Rudolph Yoshimi (U HI-Manoa)</td>
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### Psycholinguistics: Processing and Information Processing

**Chair:** David McNeill (U Chicago)  
**Room:** Michigan Room

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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Early acquisition of topic-focus structure</td>
<td>Maria Polinsky (U CA-San Diego)</td>
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<td>9:20</td>
<td>On-line focus interpretation: The distinguished role of topic</td>
<td>Janina Rado (U MA-Amherst)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>What is salience?: The role of topic and focus in processing reference</td>
<td>Jennifer Arnold (Stanford U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Save the worst for last: The effects of syntactic complexity and information structure on constituent ordering</td>
<td>Jennifer Arnold (Stanford U)</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>Phonological vs intonational phrases and reanalysis</td>
<td>Tony Lorongco (Yale U)</td>
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<td>10:40</td>
<td>Working (language) memory in a visual spatial language</td>
<td>Ryan Ginsrom (Stanford U)</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Message length and misunderstandings in aviation communication</td>
<td>Amy Bronfson (Stanford U)</td>
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<td>Tom Wasow (Stanford U)</td>
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<td>Amy Schafer (U KS)</td>
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<td>Beth L. Lestewicz (CO-O)</td>
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<td>Immanuel Barshi (U CO)</td>
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**American Dialect Society**

Thursday, 2 January  
Workshops in Statistical Methods for Linguistic Analysis  
8:00 AM - 6:00 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<th>Presenter</th>
<th>Room</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 10:00 AM</td>
<td>Advanced Multivariate Analysis of Linguistic Data</td>
<td>Robert Berdan (CA SU-Long Beach)</td>
<td>Superior A</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 - 12:00 PM</td>
<td>VARBRUL Analysis of Linguistic Variation</td>
<td>Robert Bayley (U TX-San Antonio)</td>
<td>Superior A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 - 4:00 PM</td>
<td>The Analysis of Vowel Systems</td>
<td>William Labov (Penn)</td>
<td>Superior B</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 - 6:00 PM</td>
<td>VARBRUL Analysis of Linguistic Variation</td>
<td>Robert Berdan (CA SU-Long Beach)</td>
<td>Superior B</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 - 4:00 PM</td>
<td>Factor Analytic Procedures in Language Analysis</td>
<td>Edward Finegan (USC)</td>
<td>Superior B</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 - 6:00 PM</td>
<td>Correspondence (Dual Scaling) Analysis</td>
<td>Wladyslaw Cichocki (U New Brunswick)</td>
<td>Superior B</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 - 4:00 PM</td>
<td>The Analysis of Vowel Systems</td>
<td>William Labov (Penn)</td>
<td>Superior B</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 - 6:00 PM</td>
<td>Computer Plotting and Mapping of Areal Linguistic Data</td>
<td>Edward Finegan (USC)</td>
<td>Superior B</td>
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<td>2:00 - 4:00 PM</td>
<td>Factor Analytic Procedures in Language Analysis</td>
<td>William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (U GA)</td>
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<td>Computer Plotting and Mapping of Areal Linguistic Data</td>
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### Friday, 3 January
#### Morning

**Executive Council**
- Chair: Lawrence Davis (Witchita SU)
- Room: Huron
- Time: 8:00 - 10:00 AM

**New Words Committee: Nominations**
- Room: Huron
- Time: 10:30 - 11:30 AM

#### Friday, 3 January
#### Afternoon

**Dialect Boundaries**
- Chair: Walt Wolfram (NC SU-Raleigh)
- Room: Erie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Where are the speech regions of American English at anyhow?</td>
<td>Laura Hartley (MI SU)</td>
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<td>1:30</td>
<td>More on Midland polylactalism</td>
<td>Beverly Olson Flanigan (OH U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>The breakdown of dialect boundaries: Dialect recession in two postinsular island communities</td>
<td>Natalie Schilling-Estes (NC SU-Raleigh)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Diachronic aspects of edific boundaries</td>
<td>Kirk Hazen (NC SU-Raleigh)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>From Confederate overalls to designer jeans: The changing southern vocabulary</td>
<td>Lawrence M. Davis (Witchita SU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Dialect boundaries: Defining local linguistic communities</td>
<td>Lisa Ann Lane (U Chicago)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Who decides which isoglosses are dialect boundaries?</td>
<td>Daniel Long (Osaka Shoin Women's C)</td>
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**Vote on New Words of 1996**
- Room: Erie
- Time: 4:30 - 5:30 PM

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### Saturday, 4 January
#### Morning

**Business Meeting**
- Chair: Lawrence Davis (Witchita SU)
- Room: Erie
- Time: 8:00 - 9:00 AM

**General Session**
- Chair: Lawrence Davis (Witchita SU)
- Room: Erie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Dual contradictory agent-marking: Diachronic syntax within Proto-Polynesian</td>
<td>Joseph C. Finney</td>
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<td>9:30</td>
<td>The 'intrusive L'</td>
<td>Bryan Gick (Yale U/Haskins Labs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>18th-century Sierra Leone English: Another exported variety of AAE?</td>
<td>Michael Montgomery (U SC-Columbia)</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Ozark English: Observable differences in vocabulary</td>
<td>Bethany K. Dumas (U TN-Knoxville)</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>The future of Standard English</td>
<td>Ahmed Albayan (MI SU)</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Lexical property rights: Trademarks in American dictionaries</td>
<td>Dennis R. Preston (MI SU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>The pleasures, perils, and promise of the language and gender course</td>
<td>Michael P. Adams (Albright C)</td>
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**Annual Luncheon**
- Room: Mayfair
- Time: 12:45 PM

Richard W. Bailey (U MI): Philological eccentrics
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Friday, 3 January

Session I
Chair: E. F. K. Koerner (U Ottawa)
Room: Ontario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Uc:rarnque linguam, uidelicet Latinam et anglicam: Elfric's Grammar of English</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Judezmo philology in France: The contribution of Haim Vital Sépíhiha</td>
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<td>4:00</td>
<td>'Tupi' or not 'tupi', That's the question: The grammars of the general languages and the missionary enterprise</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>St. Augustine and Port Royalist language thought</td>
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Reception
Room: Mississippi
Time: 5:30 - 7:00 PM

Saturday, 4 January

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Contemporary reflections on 17th-century philosophical language: Noam Chomsky and John Wilkins on universal language</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Noch Eimmel on the sources of the phrase 'Où tout se tient': E. F. K. Koerner (U Ottawa) A puzzle in the history of linguistics and its solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Territoriality, relationships, and reputation: The case of Gladys A. Reichard</td>
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Whorf Centenary
Chair: Douglas A. Kibbee (U IL-Urbana)
Room: Ontario

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<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Evaluating Whorf's Algonquian studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Whorf's 'linking consonants'</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Lost in space, or the dialectics of deixis</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Sealing the fire: Relativity in linguistics, physics, and Native America</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Benjamin Whorf as Americanist linguist</td>
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Business Meeting
Room: Erie
Time: 6:00 - 7:00 PM

Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Friday, 3 January

Morning

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Puerto Rican Spanish: Evidence of partial restructuring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Is Proto-Romance a creole?</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Why Pennsylvania German is not a creole: A Matrix Language Frame model approach to language contact phenomena</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Break</td>
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Afternoon

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>Baba language or Nyonya dialect? Establishing the Hokkien element in Baba Malay</td>
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<td>11:15</td>
<td>Conflicting histories of the origin of Sango</td>
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<td>11:45</td>
<td>Sango revisited: The comparison of a creolized lingua franca to its source</td>
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Friday, 3 January

Afternoon

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Prepositional verbs in Solomon Islands Pijin: Grammatization and creolization</td>
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<td>2:30</td>
<td>Solomon Island Pijin pronouns: An argument for inherited constructs and labels, and inferences, creative order</td>
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<td>3:00</td>
<td>Narrative encounters: Conflation in Solomon Island kastom stories</td>
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<td>3:45</td>
<td>Distribution of la in Mauritian Creole: Discourse or syntax</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:15</td>
<td>Mixed systems: The determining role of a matrix (substrate) system</td>
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<td>4:45</td>
<td>The essence of creolization, or 'Yes, Virginia, there is a creole prototype'</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Sealing the fire: Relativity in linguistics, physics, and Native America</td>
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<td>5:30</td>
<td>Benjamin Whorf as Americanist linguist</td>
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Business Meeting
Room: Erie
Time: 6:00 - 7:00 PM
### Friday Afternoon

**The Use of Early Sources**
- **Chair:** John Rickford (Stanford U)
- **Room:** Superior B

2:00 Morphosyntactic characteristics of types of text and their relevance for the interpretation of creole materials  
Adrienne Bruyn (U Amsterdam)

2:30 Complex sentences in early Saramaccan  
Jacques Arends (U Amsterdam)

3:00 Black English and the mass media: Insights into AAVE's development  
Salikoko S. Mufwene (U Chicago)

**Phonology**
- **Chair:** Adrienne Bruyn (U Amsterdam)
- **Room:** Superior B

3:45 Optimality theory, minimal-word constraints, and the historical sequencing of substrate influence in pidgin/creole genesis  
John Victor Singler (New York U)

4:15 Vowel raising in Papiamento: Substratum and base language  
Yolanda Rivera-Castillo (U AL-Tuscaloosa)

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**Saturday, 4 January**

### Saturday Morning

**Languages in Contact**
- **Chair:** Jacques Arends (U Amsterdam)
- **Room:** Superior A

9:00 Languages in contact and diachronic evidence in Portuguese Brazilian negation  
Claudia Roncarati (U Fed Fluminense, Niteroi)

9:30 The Creole French community in Louisiana: Attitudes and cultural identity  
Megan E. Melançon (LA SU)

10:00 Caribbean-Hawaiian contact  
Christine Corcoran (U Chicago)

10:30 Break

10:45 Gender and jargons: 'Voyageur wives and the 'founding' of Chinook Jargon  
George MacLane Lang (U Edmonton)

11:15 Dialects in a dead pidgin: A preliminary exploration of variation in Chinook Jargon  
Barbara Harris (U Victoria)

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### Syntax
- **Chair:** Christine Joordans (Concordia U)
- **Room:** Superior B

9:00 Syntactic properties of Krio: Universal or Kwa-based?  
Malcolm Finney (U Ottawa)

9:30 The story of kom in Nigerian Pidgin  
Sali Tagliamonte (U York)

10:00 Synchronically speaking: Angular Afro-Portuguese Creole/sur  
Gerardo Lorenzo (CUNY/Yale U)

10:30 Break

10:45 Negation: A comparative study of Haitian and Capeverdean Creoles  
Marlyse Baptista (Harvard U)

11:15 Variable concord in Portuguese: The situation in Brazil and Portugal  
Anthony J. Naro (U Fed Rio de Janeiro)

11:45 Pronoun doubling and deletion in Bislama: Towards an account of predicate marking  
Miriam Meyerhoff (Penn)

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### Monogenesis
- **Chair:** Salikoko S. Mufwene (U Chicago)
- **Room:** Superior A

3:30 Monogenesis and syntactic structure  
J. Clancy Clements (IN U)

4:00 Monogenesis revisited: On the absence of plural marking in some varieties of (Black) American Spanish and Portuguese  
Azrin Schwegler (U CA-Irvine)

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### Varia
- **Chair:** Anand Syra (U Westminster)
- **Room:** Superior B

3:30 Property items in Ndyuka and its Kwa substrate  
Betina Migge (OH SU)

4:00 The conditional clause in Atlantic creoles  
Angela Bartens-Adawonu (Hunter C-CUNY)
Abstracts of Regular Papers
Barbara Abbott (Michigan State University)  

The 'hearer-new' principle for existentials

Prince 1992 remarks..."There-sentences do not require indefinite NPs at all; rather, they require Hearer-new NPs." (302).

Ward & Birner 1995 attempt to establish this principle more thoroughly, using a large corpus of naturally occurring data. However problems remain.

First, the post-verbal NP in an existential simple need not be hearer-new; (2) gives a clear counterexample.

(2) C: I'm a mature, intelligent condominium-owning businessperson! What am I doing getting involved with a man who goes to work in tennis shoes???

F: He's adorable and he worships you.

C: Well, there is that. [Cathy cancoon, 3/2/94]

Ward & Birner note two other types of there-sentences where the postverbal NP is actually hearer-old. Reminder existentials are described as cases where a hearer-old entity is treated as hearer-new. But this concept of 'hearer-newness' concerns entities uppermost in the addressee's consciousness—different from Prince's notion of entities brand new to the addressee. The other category is the type commonly called 'list' existentials, described as 'hearer-old entities newly instantiating a variable'. Here Prince's notion of hearer-new, which applied to NP referents, has dropped out of the picture altogether. At the level of explanation, Ward & Birner appear to assume that existentials have a single function—'to introduce a new referent into the discourse' (740), but the examples above show that that is not the case. It is probably a mistake to think that existentials have only one function.

Ahmed Albayan & Dennis R. Preston (Michigan State University)  

The future of Standard English

At the 1995 ADS meeting in Chicago, Beverly Flanigan reported on a survey of dialect forms conducted at Ohio University. Although her intent was to test the degree to which speakers of one variety might find forms from another 'possible,' much of the survey focused on questions of 'usage' and inspired our survey of changing norms in undergraduate usage in Michigan. We tested 1,683 college-age, European American and 174 demographically similar African-American Michigananders for their evaluations of prepositional object nominatives ('to Bill and I'), 'who' for 'whom' ('I know who Jack cheated'), unmarked plurals of measure (two mile down the road), subjunctive was ("if I was you"), singular verbs in plural 'there' contexts ('there's two men'), prepositional object reflexives ('they gave it to Carol and myself'), question word order in embedded clauses ('I wonder why did Sally leave'), 'everybody' agreement ('everybody should watch their coat'), objective subjects in elliptical 'as' clauses ('he's just as short as me'), 'try' and plus verb ('let's try and go'), 'all's' ('all's I have is one left'), and 'needs' plus past participle ('my hair needs washed'). Respondents indicated whether they (1) never used the construction, (2) used it only informally, (3) used it generally but not informally, (4) used it only formally, or (5) used it on all occasions. They were asked to write alternatives when they indicated that they would not always use the form given. The results show interesting patterns of hypercorrection and strong gender and some ethnic differences. In several cases, unexpected 'corrections' display an interesting disregard for meaning. The survey had the secondary purpose of testing an efficient data collection procedure for large, undergraduate courses in sociolinguistics.

Michael P. Adams (Albright College)  

Lexical property rights: Trademarks in American dictionaries

Trademarks have been a matter of dispute between lexicographers and corporate lawyers since the leading British case, Millington v. Fox (1838), established that trademarks might entail a property right. Trademarks were an issue for the OED, and even more so for American dictionaries, since American law was potentially more stringent, yet incompletely settled until the Lanham Act of 1946. Trademarks, then, were a particular concern for the Dictionary of American English (1938-44) and the Dictionary of Americanisms (1951). For instance, owners of the trademark crackerjack objected to its inclusion in the DAE and to the definition provided there; Coca-Cola, Inc., on the other hand, encouraged entries for coke and coca-cola, viewing DAE as an advertising opportunity. Sir William Craigie advised his colleagues to avoid trademarks altogether. After the crackerjack flap and the attempted Coca-Cola takeover, they did. Subsequently, however, commercial dictionaries have included trademarks, the legal inclusion of which reflects not only clearer trademark law but a gradual understanding of the social purposes of dictionaries, their prerogatives of lexical eminent domain, and the status of words as intangible property of the people.

John Alderete (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)  

Prominent syllable maximization in syllable-based inflexion

This paper will examine the formal properties of language games which exhibit syllable-based inflexion, i.e., games in which an affix is attached to every syllable in the source word. It will be argued that the output of these games has a prosodic structure like that of a compound, and that phonological constraints on syllable maximization derive this result.
Dan Moonhawk Alford (California State University-Hayward)
Stealing the fire: Relativity in linguistics, physics, and Native America

(Section 29)

This presentation concerning Whorf's principle of linguistic relativity (not the misnamed 'Whorf Hypothesis') argues that at least four times during this century, physicists have crept into the camp of linguists and 'stolen the fire', incorporating linguistic insights into major advances in physics. (1) Many of the fundamental questions stems from a now acknowledged structural linguistic questions, such as when Heisenberg, while pondering 'thing-less' quantum reality, lamented that 'We have reached the limits of our language!' (2) Whereas Einstein borrowed relativity from Humboldtian linguistics and narrowed it to the mathematical languages of geometry, Whorf's attempts to reclaim the concept for linguistics (suggesting Hops as a kind of natural quantum language) were resisted by linguists who, influenced by Chomsky's

universalist stance, universally denied it to a 'hypothesis', operationalized it, and attempted to disprove it in a way that would support his principle of linguistic relativity. However, they still have yet to show that the languages of the world are the only language framework, and it is the language that can't be done with a ‘principle’. (3) 1982's Wholeness and the Impersonal Order, in which physicist David Bohm suggests a 'new' cosmology built on principles other than Space and Time, was heavily influenced by his reading of Whorf's description of Hopi cosmology in "An American Indian Model of the Universe." (4) 1992's 'Dialogues between Language and Western Scientists,' an international forum of American Indians, linguists and physicists, including Bohm, provides new evidence for Whorf's principle of linguistic relativity. Speakers of these languages can be shown to exist in a way that can be used to prove his principle of linguistic relativity. But it is not the language that is the only language framework, and it is the language that can't be done with a ‘principle’.

Jacques Arendt (University of Amsterdam)
Complex sentences in early Saramaccan

(Section 30)

This study is based on an analysis of complex sentence formation in a small corpus (ca 15,000) words of early texts (1681-1684) of the Saramaccan language family. One of the surprising results of the analysis is that in Early Saramaccan, there is a high frequency of prepositional phrases, rather than taki (taki 'taki'), is used to introduce sentential complements. This suggests that they should perhaps be considered as a verbal element, derived from Portuguese falar 'speak', rather than being derived from the preposition vu 'from', for 'The fact that at least four Saramaccan texts (Saranan's subject language) contain both prepositional complements suggests that both forms were used alongside one another in this language. This raises the question whether the modern complementizer fá in both Saramaccan and Sranan is historically related to this earlier form. If this is indeed the case, this has implications for the analysis of fá, not only in the Sranan creoles but in other English-based creoles as well. This seems to be especially important in view of the prominent role fá has played in theoretical debates in the recent past (e.g. Winford 1985).

Jennifer Arnold (Stanford University)
What is salience?: The role of topic and focus in processing reference

(Section 31)

The notion of 'salience' is often used to account for preferences to use pronouns, for example, on some occasions, and overt noun phrases on others. This generalization has also been shown to affect language comprehension, in that when the referent is salient, repeated names result in slower reading times (e.g. Gordon et al. 1995; Almor 1996), yet 'salient' has been defined as both topic constructions and focus constructions. In this paper I show that reference to both grammatical subjects (a topic position) and clefts (a focus construction) is preferred as a pronoun, while reference to objects and nonclifled items is preferred as a noun. In addition, text/corpus analysis shows that both subjects and focuses are used more frequently by minimally candidates for the subject of the following clause. These results suggest that the ease of processing a referent (as indicated by predictability, rather than informational status) is one factor affecting how the form of reference is processed.

Jennifer Arnold (Stanford University)
Tony Losongo (Yale University)
Ryan Glassmont, Amy Brynolsson & Thomas Wasow (Stanford University)

(Section 32)

Saw the worst for last: The effects of syntactic complexity and information structure on constituent ordering

Several constructions in English offer a choice in constituent ordering, such as alternating verbs and Heavy-NP constructions. In this paper, we argue that these choices are not just the result of a linguistic rule, but also are the result of speaker and hearer attentional strategies. The construction is influenced by the speaker's desire to make the sentence easy to decode for the hearer, and vice versa. This suggests that inter-sentential dependencies are not just a result of linguistic rules, but also a result of speaker and hearer attentional strategies.

Rosal Aromovich (Ohio State University)
Unaccusativity

(Section 33)

A similarity between subjects of unaccusative verbs and subjects of reflexive verbs (observed in most Romance languages with respect to auxiliary selection) can be established for Spanish in the queador construction. Several languages contain in this construction that an agent is not the only agent in the sentence, but the sentence is still unaccusative. This view has been challenged by Pakir (1986), the most extensive work about BM, who tends to describe it as a dialect of Malay. In Grimes 1992, BM is described as a Malay dialect with some borrowings from Hokkien. Similarly, studies of Bah language treat it as a dialect or "paish" (Chia 1994). In this paper, we present an original data from vernacular literature, which show that the influence of Hokkien in the lexicon has been underestimated. We then consider the structural influence of Hokkien in BM in terms of shift, substrates, and universals. We conclude that BM is indeed a creole which is all the more important for learning European culture.

Raul Aranovich (Ohio State University)
Unaccusativity

(Section 34)

A similarity between subjects of unaccusative verbs and subjects of reflexive verbs (observed in most Romance languages with respect to auxiliary selection) can be established for Spanish in the queador construction. Unaccusatives can appear in this construction (e.g. *quea un medico por vacunar*, there remains one doctor to inoculate himself, but unergative can't (e.g. *quea un medico por vacunar*, there remains one doctor to inoculate himself), whereas indirect objects can't (e.g. *quea un payaso por darle patadas*, remains one clown to give himself kicks), whereas indirect objects can't. By extending the

(Section 35)

Yen Balasubramanian (University of Wisconsin-River Falls)
A typical subcortical aphasia: A case study

Some contemporary survey of literature in subcortical aphasia have pointed out the lack of fine grained analysis of impairments of language and emphasized the need for model-oriented descriptions of subcortical aphasia (Cappa &
Waltesch 1994). The present study offers a comprehensive description of a case of aphasia and discusses the symptoms in relation to some contemporary cognitive-neural models of language function (Mesulam 1990, Capra & Vallar 1992, Crosson 1985). A longitudinal case study of a 69-year-old white female who had developed aphasia following lesion in the right caudate and putamen is reported here. Patient's speech-language performance was investigated by using standardized test batteries and methods of linguistic analysis. The clinical symptom profile of the patient included the characteristics of Broca's aphasia, apraxia of speech, severe auditory comprehension deficits, and phonemic and semantic paraphasias. Linguistic analysis revealed the existence of phonological impairments, reduced ability to detect similarity judgment, decreased use of story schemata, and agnomic speech and writing. These symptoms are discussed in the context of some current cognitive-neural models of language.

Wendy Baldwin (State University of New York-Buffalo)
Indefinite referents in Otupee discourse

In traditional accounts of the Otupee (Iroquoian) pronominal system, there are two pronominal prefixes which mark indefinite or unknown referents—the feminine indefinite (FI) and the masculine plural (MP). This analysis, however, does not adequately capture the difference in the meaning and use of the FI and MP pronominals in discourse. The focus of this paper is the range of indefinite meanings associated with the FI and MP, and the factors that govern their distribution. Examples of indefinite referents in Otupee are presented in relation to indefinites: specificity and persistence in the discourse. It was found that specificity does not play a determining role but that persistence in the discourse is the determining factor in the distribution of the FI and MP pronominals: indefinite referents that persist in subsequent discourse are marked with the MP and indefinite referents that do not are marked with the FI. This finding complements previous studies on the importance of discourse factors in explaining the distribution of indefinite forms.

Marylyse Baptista (Harvard University)
Negation: A comparative study of Haitian and Capeverdean creoles

This paper deals with a comparative study of negation between Haitian and Capeverdean Creoles. More precisely, we will focus on three points: first, the genesis of the Capeverdean negative morpheme 

This analysis, however, does not adequately capture the difference in the meaning and use of the FI and MP pronominals in discourse. The focus of this paper is the range of indefinite meanings associated with the FI and MP, and the factors that govern their distribution. Examples of indefinite referents in Otupee are presented in relation to indefinites: specificity and persistence in the discourse. It was found that specificity does not play a determining role but that persistence in the discourse is the determining factor in the distribution of the FI and MP pronominals: indefinite referents that persist in subsequent discourse are marked with the MP and indefinite referents that do not are marked with the FI. This finding complements previous studies on the importance of discourse factors in explaining the distribution of indefinite forms.

Immanuel Barsbi (University of Colorado)
Message length and miscommunication in aviation communication

Radio communication between air crews and air traffic controllers is a highly organized discourse. The participants are well-trained, the structure is clearly defined, and the domain is narrowly constrained. Nevertheless, misunderstandings occur with an alarming frequency. By converging evidence from natural and experimental data, we are searching for the roots of these misunderstandings so they can be understood and prevented. In a laboratory analog of flight situations, participants play the role of the pilot. They hear messages instructing them to move in a certain direction. They then go on to show that in order to capture the full range of data MP must be treated as a verb. This is true for such cases of morphological doubling as Mandarin syntax based on verbal analysis as of MP, such as Li and Thompson's claim that Mandarin is an SOV language (1974, "Historical change of word order: A case study in Chinese and its implications"). Huang's claim that Mandarin has prepositions (1990, The Deep Word Order and Structural Construictions of Chinese), and Travis's word order parameters (1989, "Parameters of phrase structure").

Judy B. Bernstein (University of Southern Maine)
Determiners, clitics, and possessive adjectives in Wallon

I examine data from Wallon, a moribund Romance language spoken in Belgium, which provide support for the idea that definite articles and 3rd person accusative clitics both correspond to the head of the functional category DP (Utgreaque 1995). Cross-dialectally, Wallon definite articles are identical to 3rd person clitics, although only some dialects exhibit a gender alternation in the singular form of the articles and clitics. Similarly, the possessive adjectives display the same morphological pattern, except that the person features displayed on possessives are of course absent with definite articles and 3rd person clitics. The gender alternation that was absent on the articles in certain dialects also fails to appear with the possessives. I discuss two recent analyses relevant to the Wallon facts. Utgreaque distinguishes 1st and 2nd person accusative (strong) clitics from 3rd person determiner (weak) clitics, identifying the syntactic raising of weak clitics as the head movement, and of strong clitics as pronominal movement. Although weak clitics are identical to definite articles, strong clitics are not identified with any other elements in the lexical inventory. Piccalo (1994) associates the possessive adjective stems with strong clitics and accounts for the (gender and) number specification via a process of pronominal movement of the possessive through specifier positions (1990, The Deep Word Order and Structural Construictions of Chinese), and Travis's word order parameters (1989, "Parameters of phrase structure").

Betty J. Birner (Northwestern University/University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Discourse constraints on PP "there" in English

Based on studies of English, Italian, and Farsi, Birner (1996) hypotheses that argument-reversing constructions in general are sensitive to the relative information status of the noncanonically positioned constituents. However, this does not account for the following constructions (1) John and Mary were in the library, studying for their geography test. Mary was fidgeting as she tried to memorize the capitals of all the countries in Europe. Across from her (where) sat John, tediously working his way through an atlas of the world. The inversion is felicitous since Mary has been mentioned more recently and is therefore more familiar in the discourse than John. Without the inversion however, the sentence is infelicitous. This casts doubt on the generalization regarding the general function of argument reversal. We show, however, that PP There is subject not the constraining
on argument reversal, but rather to the constraints on PP possession and there-insertion (Ward 1988, Biber & Ward in prep.). Thus, PP + there is not an argument-reversing construction, but rather the sum of two distinct constructions, PP topicalization and deletion or, more precisely, this complex sentence-type is subject to the discourse constraints on each of its components.

Ralph C. Blight (University of Texas-Austin)

Some similarities between the dative and az alternations

Verbs which participate in the dative alternation and those which participate in the az alternation have been subject to different analyses. The former are usually analyzed as dislocative and the latter being analyzed as monotransitive (with a small clause complement). Two sets of facts appear to argue against this view, however. First, both verb types behave uniformly with respect to nominalizations. The NP NP variant of each has no corresponding nominal, e.g. *prefer the P* vs. 

Under generative theory which assumes that az alternating verbs take small clauses, there is no clear way to explain this contrast. Second, it is well known that there are two readings associated with them — an internal reading for direct NPs and an external reading for oblique PPs. While the second NP in the NP NP variant of each verb type must be associated with the internal reading, the PP in the NP PP variant may be associated with the external reading. These facts provide evidence against the small clause analysis and as alternating verbs as having the same complement structure.

Diane Brentari (University of California-Davis)

Systematicity in the core and peripheral components of the ASL lexicon

Recent models of American Sign Language have focused on the so-called 'frozen' component of the lexicon. This eliminates from consideration all initialized forms, loan signs from fingerspelling, and classifier predicates, yet it is primarily in these components that expansion of the lexicon takes place. The purpose of this paper is to propose a model of the ASL lexicon that explicitly expresses the ways that the more productive components of the language are systematically related to the frozen component, focusing on constraints of the handshape and movement parameters.

I use the core/periphery model of the lexicon (Lib & Mester 1995). I propose the constraints HSMAX for handshape and *COMPLEXMOV for movement, and I argue how these constraints hold in their strongest form in the two parts of the name-sign system—classifier name signs and arbitrary name signs—and are systematically weakened in the peripheral components of the lexicon. I argue that initialized signs (e.g. TEAM, FAMILY, ASSOCIATION based on the sign for GROUP) are the most peripheral of all signs, since they arise from a weakening of both handshape and movement constraints. This analysis makes two contributions: (1) it emphasizes how the generation of new vocabulary uncovers aspects of the synchronic grammar of a language; (2) it makes predictions about what kinds of combinations are likely candidates for lexicalization.

Adrienne Brays (University of Amsterdam)

 Morphosyntactic characteristics of types of text and the relevance for the interpretation of creole materials

Sources representing earlier stages of creole languages are not very abundant. and their components of the external reading. These facts provide evidence against the theory of small clauses and for analyzing dative arguments. This pattern is a result of differences in the durations of the increase in extraposition and closing duration are accompanied by longer mean times to peak-velocity indicating boundary types. The increases in gestural opening and closing duration are accompanied by longer mean times to peak-velocity indicating boundary types. Our presentation will outline how the spatio-temporal articulatory patterns observed at these boundaries can be accounted for within a dynamic model of speech production. (Work supported by NIH)

William Byrne (University of California-San Diego)

A semantic/pragmatic account of the distribution of bare plurals in Spanish

The restricted distribution of bare plurals (BPs) in Spanish has become a classic yet unresolved problem in the study of Romance linguistics. Sutter 1982 points out that Spanish BPs are disallowed as preverbual subjects under conditions of gender and noun class. Contreras 1986 shows that there are also restrictions on postverbal BP subjects. Sutter observes that the full range of data. In this talk I will present another account of the syntactic and semantic constraints on BPs in Spanish. This analysis is based on the fact that Spanish BPs seem to be a function of the phonological structure of the stem rather than with diachronic development Relevant dimensions include constraints on the handshape and movement parameters.

Allison Carter & Keiichiro Suzuki (University of Arizona)

An intersection between nasal substitution and overcopying in Muna reduplication

The complex pattern of reduplication in Muna (van den Berg 1989) raises an interesting issue for previous approaches to reduplication in Optimality Theory. McCarthy and Prince 1995 demonstrate that overapplication and normal application for application and Phon-Constraint >> I-0 Faithfulness >> B-R Identity for normal application). Under the assumption that there exist two different faithfulness constraints.

Mary Bucholtz (University of California-Berkeley)

Beyond covert prestige: Gender and identity among white users of AAVE

Sociolinguists have suggested that the use of a nonstandard variety of a language, and especially the differential use of the nonstandard by gender, is motivated by the phenomenon of covert prestige. Because nonstandard dialects are conventionally associated with masculinity and toughness, men and boys even among the middle class are expected to use these forms in accordance with gender-appropriate identity. This association is particularly strong in sociolinguistic analyses of AAVE. However, such global and binaristic models of gender identity do not hold up in data from a San Francisco Bay Area high school, where white boys who use features of AAVE do not fulfill traditional expectations about masculinity. In addition, white girls also use AAVE without any perception that they are deviant. The ethnographic evidence showed that the dialect has locally specific meanings, including associations with cultural avant-gardism and urban sophistication, that cannot be easily linked to gender. White users of AAVE distinguish themselves from other categories of white students on this basis. The findings suggest that social interpretations of language use must be ethnographically specific rather than global in scope.

Dani Byrd (Haskins Laboratories)

Elliot Saltzman (Haskins Laboratories/Boston University)

Distinguishing multiple prosodic boundaries in articulation

Recent work has demonstrated that temporal leninghening of articulatory gestures adjacent to intonational phrase boundaries is a result from lower underlying gestural stiffnesses. These results encourage the view that prosodic boundaries are distinguished by their spatio-temporal articulatory patterning. A magnetoelectric sensors was used to track word boundaries in the sentence level components and the boundary conditions: (a) none, (b) a simple moment of duration each consonantal closing and opening gesture, and the temporal latency between peak differences in the onsets of consonant closure or consonant lax consonant onset for the (C)VCVPC sequence of the utterance as a function of the postboundary closing gestures. Lengthening of preboundary opening movements occurs for oblique PPs. The increases in gestural opening and closing duration are accompanied by longer mean times to peak-velocity indicating boundary types. Our presentation will outline how the spatio-temporal articulatory patterns observed at these boundaries can be accounted for within a dynamic model of speech production. (Work supported by NIH)

Ling Chuang (University of Maryland-College Park)

Control as thematic movement

The Minimalist Program proposed by Chomsky (1995) intends to dispense with D-Structure as a level of the abstract representation. The core characteristics of D-Structure however, are not entirely eliminated. They are present in movement and its pragmatics. This suggests that the Minimalist Program retains the B-criterion, a property characteristic of natural language, we propose that PRO in this instance is derived from movement to a thematic position, along the lines of
Hornstein (1996). This predicts that the obligatory control properties that this construction exhibits follow from the conditions imposed on movement: the Minimal Link Condition and the Agree Condition. Furthermore, this analysis also predicts that this construction displays the seemingly raising-like properties (Goodall, 1989). This paper argues that the interpretive properties of obligatory control can be best accounted for if one abandons the residues of D-Structure retained in the Minimalist Program.

Timothy C. Clausner (University of Southern California)

Metaphor schematicity

Metaphors can be treated as systematic correspondences between conceptual domains. Evidence for metaphor schemas stored in the mind which link whole domains come from systems of expressions which conventionally have their meaning in one domain but are expressed in terms of another (literal) domain. A particular formulation of a metaphor schema implies that the actual stored schema is a certain range of concepts. The schematicity of a metaphor is the range of concepts consistent with the metaphor schema. The claim of this paper is that metaphors vary in schematicity. Consequently, the formulation of a metaphor should properly characterize its level of schematicity. As overly specific formulations will not cover the full range of expressions of the schema, generality generalizations can only have systematic gaps in the felicity of its expressions. A procedure can be defined which successively converges on the appropriate formulation. Once characterized at their appropriate level, metaphors of different schematicity may be compared on a relative scale, and hierarchical relations may be defined.

J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University)

Monogenesis and syncretic structure

The notion of monogenesis has limited scope because, among other things, it is based largely on lexical evidence, ignoring wholly the issue of structure in pidgins and creoles. In this paper I study the contribution made by structural evidence to the debate over monogenesis. Because of their stability, movement rules serve as indicators of the extent to which a given pidgin or creole had input from the colonizers' languages, from other languages in their respective contact situations, or from universal tendencies. Thus, if one examines the question formation rule in Portuguese creoles, it becomes apparent that, although these creoles share much input from Portuguese, they formed question from the native languages in many cases independently of each other. In other situations, question formation suggests a different story: most if not all French-based creoles display the same wh-movement structure, although in colloquial French there were several other viable question formation constructions available. A comparison of a key movement rule across groups of creoles reveals the limited scope of monogenesis as a lexically-based proposition offering a more stable structural perspective on the origins of and relationships between pidgins and creoles of the same group, as well as among those of distinct groups.

Christine Corcoran (University of Hawaii)

Caribbean-Hawaiian contact

This paper examines contact between speakers of English varieties spoken in the Caribbean with Hawaiian plantation laborers. Since 1993 Weldon Bickerton first proposed what he later called the Language Bioprogram Hypothesis (LBH), many have challenged his reasoning but few have challenged his assumption that historical contact can not explain the similarities between English and Creole English (ECE) and Creole English of the Caribbean (CEC). However, those who cannot explain this similarity must develop a scenario in which Creole English speakers had input from the colonizers' language and built on Hawaiian's sandhi. Our data, however, suggests that there has been negligible Creole contact between English and Hawaiian. The evidence of Creole contact between English and Hawaiian, I argue, that what Bickerton considers negligible historical contact may not be negligible linguistic contact.

Sharon A. Cote

Discourse constraints on null subject utterances

In this paper, I present the results of a quantitative study of null subject utterances found in 243 telephone conversations in the Hawaiian corpus. Comparing the discourse properties of these tokens with those of a control set consisting of all the overt (and pronominal) subjects in two other conversations, I show that null subject utterances are strongly constrained to occur at a discourse boundary. This discourse boundary may be one of three types: a turn boundary, a discourse segment boundary, or a topic segment boundary, or a topic or beginning of a new conversation that is not hierarchically related to what has gone before, which refers to as a 'discourse package' boundary. I show that there are highly significant differences between null subjects and overt pronominal subjects for each of these boundary types. I suggest that the fact that null subjects are constrained to occur at discourse boundaries in these may account for the intuitions mentioned above, and note the contrast between the discourse properties of null subject utterances in English and the null subjects in certain other languages.

Jun Da (University of Texas-Austin)

Syntactic duration in Mandarin tone sandhi and the Auditory Enhancement Theory

Phonetic studies have shown that syllable duration is a robust cue for tonal contrast. To explain this universal duralional correlates, Blicher, Diehl and Cohen (1990) furnished evidence suggesting that it may reflect the tendency among speakers to choose those large real and vocal tract combinations which can maintain tonal inventories that are perceptually distinct. In this study, we tested the prediction of the Auditory Enhancement Theory about Mandarin tonal contrast using the case of Mandarin tone sandhi. According to Chinese phonologists, whenever two Tone 3's are in a sequence as input, the preceding Tone 3 will change into Tone 2 when followed by another Tone 3 at phrasal final position. According to the Auditory Enhancement Theory, we can predict that in a two tone sequence in which the final tone is a Tone 3 syllable, the initial syllable with an underlying Tone 3 association will surface with a duration which does not differ significantly from that of a Tone 2 syllable at the same position. In our experiment, the same six stimuli as in Blicher, et's study were used. Five subjects produced, with five repetitions, the six syllables in both isolation and a carrier sentence. Duration was measured for each of the 300 tokens based on the waveform and F0 display. A MANOVA of the data showed that the interaction between the two variables was significant, and that the Tokens in the Mandarin tone sandhi context. We conclude that the Auditory Enhancement Theory can be empirically supported. We also suggest that this result can be used as an additional phonetic characterization of the tone sandhi rule in Mandarin.

Eve Danziger & Eric Pederson (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)

Written language and mirror image discrimination: A cross-cultural survey

Certain individuals accept mirror image reproductions of simple figures as 'the same', whereas other subjects under the same conditions reject the mirror-images. Verhaeghe and Kolinsky (1991) document that literate subjects generally rejected mirror-images as not the same, while many nonliterate subjects accepted them. What is the nature of the cognitive mechanism that distinguishes them? Using language and literacy as the two variables, language and literacy communities of mixed language have replicated the finding that literates generally reject mirror-images whereas many nonliterate accept them. Particularly striking are high levels of mirror-image acceptance within the Mopan (Mayan), Tzeltal (Mayan), and Tamil (Dravidian) communities. In Mopan and Tzeltal, literacy is reliably correlated with mirror-image rejection. However, in Tamil, there is no such correlation. Tamil has a left-to-right writing system that extends to the other populations is in the Roman script. Both Tamil and Persian are written from left to right, and both use grammatical for which the mirror-image would be incorrect representations. However, only Roman uses grammatical for which the mirror-image would be incorrect representations. The discrimination between grammatical for which the mirror-image is correct and grammatical for which the mirror-image is incorrect is critical experience of literacy motivating mirror-image rejection in nonreading tasks.

Regina Darnell (University of Western Ontario)

Whorf as Americanist linguist

Whorf enters the history of linguistics in a remarkably disembodied fashion: he is linked to Sapir and to a single 'hypothesis'. By his relationships to peers in what Hymes and Fought referred to as the 'first Yale school' of linguistics are cited. This paper will attempt to reconstruct some of the social relations out of which Whorf's much misunderstood idea of linguistic relativity emerged. The notion of 'grammatical category' provides a bridge between the phonological and lexical relationship of language, thought, and reality and the substantive work on American Indian grammars by Whorf and his peers in creating the process model associated with Sapirian linguistics.

Lawrence M. Davis (Wichita State University)

From Confederate overalls to designer jeans: The changing Southern vocabulary

A comparison of the use selected terms by subjects from the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States and the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States. This study tested agreement in Subject Relative Clauses headed by complex DPs. In the Complex Subject DP-Verb contexts in which local plural agreement effects have been studied, the grammar allows only N1 to control agreement, while it allows either N1 or N2 to head RC, and thus control agreement in environments where N1 syntactically presented RCs that were disambiguated by the main verb alone (a) or both the agreeing aux and main verb (c). (6) Joe showed Bill the snapshot of the flower I that was probably I printed I...

Patricia Devey (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

Subject-verb agreement in parsing

While linguistic theories give the agreement relation an integral role in the grammar, more evidence is needed about how the processor represents and uses this information in comprehension. This processing study suggests that in English, processors built by activation are more efficient when the agreement relationship is handled as a separate chunk of information from the syntactic structure. The experiment was designed as a study of the relationship between sentence, and the whole sentence was a test whether the agreement relationship could be broken down into the separate components. The study was designed as a study of the relationship between sentence, and the whole sentence was a test whether the agreement relationship could be broken down into the separate components.
(b) Joe showed Bill the snapshot of the flowers that was probably I planted... (c) Joe showed Bill the snapshot of the flowers that was probably I printed... (d) Joe showed Bill the snapshot of the flowers that was probably I painted... if agreement in region (3) were used to determine attachment in (c,d), that decision would affect the processing of the main verb. This predication is not borne out: RTs on the main verb in Cond.s (a,b) showed a nonsignificant preference for attachment to N2; these RTs remained the same in (c,d). Additionally, RT was significantly slower on the singular noun ag (feature of agreement) than on ag vs a. An analysis of agreement processing is proposed which reconciles the fact that the presumably structure-dependent "local plural" effects occur in contexts which differ structurally (Subj-verb vs. DP-RP) and the fact that agreement is not used to determine structure.

Kenneth de Jong (Indiana University)
Anna Bosch (University of Kentucky)

Stress and epenthesis in Barra Gaelic

Recent treatments of Barra Gaelic vowel epenthesis (Clements 1986; Ni Chiosain1994; Halle 1995) address the location and identity of the epenthetic vowel, but fail to address the previously reported prosodic properties of these vowels. This paper reports on a quantitative analysis of approximately 100 tokens from field recordings of Barra Gaelic. Vowel duration, f0 pattern, and vowel quality analyses each indicate that words with epenthetic vowels stress the epenthetic vowel. This stressing may partially explain previous observations of a differentiation between epenthetic and nonepenthetic vowels. The analysis of vowel formant values indicates that the identity of the epenthetic vowel is predictable on the basis of the previous vowel and resonant consonant, as reported in the previous literature. That, epenthetic syllables in Barra Gaelic represent a case in which prominent syllables bear information specified on nonprominent neighboring syllables. Any treatment of Barra Gaelic epenthesis must take the atypical stress pattern into account.

Laurent Dekydtspotter & Rex A. Sprouse (Indiana University)

Aspect and predication in Welsh: An argument for Davidsonian Association

This paper offers a unified analysis of Welsh 'aspectual' yn (1) and 'predicative' yn (2): (1) Mae'r dyn yn darllen y llyfr. 'The man is a good doctor' (2) Mae'r dyn yn feddyg da. 'I am a good doctor'

"Ifor is reading the book." 'The man is a good doctor'

Our analysis of Welsh yn provides an argument that external arguments are associated with Davidsonian Association at the level of functional structure, which dominates VP (voice (3); Krizter 1996). This voice = XVP % XVP(s): A(s) = x (where A(s) is the argument of situation s) Under Davidsonian Association, it is natural that aspect (a property of situations) should play a pervasive role in VP-level predication and in natural language grammars. Welsh yn associates arguments with unincriminated situations, inducing imperfectivity (4).

(4) yn = XVP % XVP(s) & ¬cup(s): A(s) = x

The progressive and aspectual flavors of yn follow as an analysis of the semantics in (4) with the aspectual class of the progressive and the object class of the predicative.

Peter Denny (University of Western Ontario)

Evaluating Whorf's Algonquian studies

Recent proofs of the Whorfian hypothesis by Kay & Kempton and by Lucy, using advanced methods from experimental psychology, make it apt to evaluate Whorf's linguistic evidence using current-day linguistic techniques. Whorfs Hopi research has been re-evaluated by Gilmore and found to partially support the hypothesis. The present paper examines Whorf's studies of Shawnee (Alognquian), in part because they involve some of his most widely publicized examples of language relativity. In the perhaps-known example comparing Shawnee and English, concerning the cleaning of a gun, the differences turn out to be rather small pragmatic ones. In the Shawnee sentence a morpheme expressing the very general meaning 'by tool' is used, supplemented by another meaning 'hole' which identifies the part of the gun being cleaned. In the English sentence a more specific tool word is used, with the result, from which the part can be inferred. Re-analysis of other examples also shows pragmatic differences. In only one of five cases, a semantic difference was found, in which Shawnee expressed the ontological concept 'one-dimensional and rigid' which is not expressible in ordinary English. These results support Whorf's thesis that language influences habitual thought, and further, they suggest that pragmatic differences in concept usage within particular languages is the main way in which linguistic relativity is achieved. The present paper also evaluates Whorf's Gestalt semantics and finds that when he uses it he gets inaccurate semantic analyses of Shawnee. The paper also considers Whorf's claims about the special nature of polysynthetic languages such as Shawnee, in relation to modern theories of polysynthesis by Masrud and by Talmy.

Laura Walsh Dickey (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics)

Liquid dissimilation: Late and Early Yiddish

Liquid dissimilation provides evidence that traditional accounts of the blocking of dissimilation (Starlade 1987; Konstowicz 1994) are not explanatorily sufficient. Such analyses of dissimilation cannot account for cases of 'peripheral blocking'. Peripheral blocking occurs when dissimilation is obstructed by a segment not between the identical elements, but peripheral to them (e.g. ills). Based on a comparison of the cases of Latin (Kent 1945) and Yiddish (Dixon 1977), I propose an output-contingent-based approach to dissimilation which can account for both traditional intermediary blocking as well as peripheral blocking. Under this analysis there are two competing constraints in liquid dissimilation, one militating against two lateral segiments in the surface form (*II) and one militating against two fricatives (*rr). The output form depends on both how *ll and *rr are ranked with respect to each other and to the faithfulness constraint that requires the surface form to be identical to the underlying form (i.e. IDENT [lateral]). This analysis can be extended to the dissimilation of other types of segments, providing a general mechanism for phonological dissimilation.

Erika Diehm & Keith Johnson (Ohio State University)

The perception of Russian palatalized consonant sequences

This paper reports on an interesting situation in which nonnative speakers perceive a phonetic contrast better than do native speakers. Russian has a three-way palatal distinction between CV, CJV, and C'J [e.g. [mal'ju] 'pray; [nal'ju] 'will pour'; [kal'ju] 'nurt']. This paper presents evidence that although Russian native speakers maintain a distinction between C'J and CJV sequences in production, they confuse them in perception. However, American Russian learners of Russian maintain this distinction in both production and perception.

Bethany K. Dumas (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

Ozark English: Observable differences in vocabulary

Scholars and lay persons have been writing about Ozark English for well over one hundred and fifty years (e.g. Schoolcraft 1821). Of great interest have been the unusual vocabulary items reported as early as Pike 1836 (e.g. 'mind' for remember'). A series of word lists appeared between the 1890's and the 1940's, principally in Dialect Notes, 1903-1926. Vance Randolph's book, Down in the Hollow: A Gallery of Ozark Folk Speech, gathered together many contributions. Generally, the perception was that Ozark English was heavy with rapidly dying Elizabethan or earlier words and phrases. More recent work (e.g. Christian, Wolfram, Dube 1988) has concentrated on phonology and grammar. However, records from DARE and LAGS document phonological preferences for the region based on wide-ranging surveys. This paper will report findings from a comparison of a finely-meshed survey of Ozark lexicon (the Newton County, Arkansas, Survey conducted by Dumas in 1971) with DARE and LAGS conclusions. It is expected that the study will reveal a greater complexity of lexical distribution than that indicated by DARE and LAGS.

Carrie Dyck (University of Calgary)

The role of phoneme contrast in orthographic usage

Cayuga, an Iroquoian language, has a linguist-developed orthography and native-developed orthography (known as the Henry orthography). The linguist orthography was based on phonemic principles, and the Henry orthography, on more phonetic principles. Despite these differences in orthographic development, the usage of each orthography is remarkably similar. Users of both orthographies show a propensity to mark certain predictable phonetic features (laryngeal ones) but not others (palatalization). I propose that the presence of a given underlying contrasting segment is a factor in whether phonetic features are represented in an orthography. In particular, the presence of underlying laryngeal contrasts in Cayuga reinforces the salience of the phonetic laryngeal features, while the lack of a contrast between palatalized and nonpalatalized phonemes undermines the salience of phonetic palatalization.

Jason M. Elsner (University of Pennsylvania)

What constraints should optimality theory allow?

Optimality theory (OT) has shown itself to be an elegant framework for phonological description. Two important questions remain, however: What constraints are allowed? What kind of representations do they allow? Formalizing what OT can and cannot say is part of stating UG. This talk proposes an approach to constraining OT. Most constraints given in the literature can be reformulated as coming from one of two simple, local families of 'primitive constraints'.

Annotation (licensing): Each a temporarily overlaps some b. (If not, it incurs one violation mark.) *'a \rightarrow b'
Displacement (clash): Each a temporarily overlaps no b. (Each overlap incurs one violation mark.) *'a \rightarrow b'

Note that the formalization is not always obvious: 'Teet must be at least binary translates to 'T \rightarrow\rightarrow T' and surface voicing on an initial consonant must be realized as a glottal stop translates to 'I, \rightarrow T' and must be realized as a glottal stop translates to 'I, \rightarrow T' and must be realized as a glottal stop translates to 'I, \rightarrow T'.
Fred Field (University of Southern California)

Mixed systems: The determining role of a matrix (substrate) system

Discussions of the emergence of pidgins and creoles often focus on the relative influence of the languages involved, motivating theories that place the principal shaping role on one (a substrate) or another (a superstrate). Mixed languages (e.g. Media Lenga, Mic浩h) in contrast, exhibit the overt integration of the lexicon of one language and grammar of another. Two models are often proposed regarding such systems—(a) both languages are blocked into the mixed language and the resultant acts as a kind of matrix into which borrowed elements are grafted. With respect to borrowed forms, there are unskipping similarities to hierarchies of borrowability and clines of lexicality and grammaticality. While such hierarchies illustrate language particular borrowing patterns, actual cutoff points at which forms cannot be taken often are based on less on principle than on observation. For instance, inflectional morphology is not borrowed into mixed languages but on mixed Atlantic Creoles. One possible explanation is that inflections are not borrowable that perceptually. Another model, which focuses on the specific linguistic systems involved. This paper investigates the latter and typological constraints which renders particular forms incompatible from one system to another. It proposes the Principle of System Compatibility (PSI), which, in essence, states that elements cannot be borrowed that do not have at least potential formal equivalent in the recipient. To ensure stability of morphological structuring, isolating languages are blocked from borrowing affixes of any type without reanalyzing them as independent. Several mixed languages are blocked from borrowing affixes without reanalyzing them as having one-to-one correspondence in form to meaning.

Joseph C. Finney

Dual contradorv agent-marking: Diachronic syntax within Proto-Polynesian

As PCP, the proto-forebore of Polynesian, was Fiji-like, the question arises, how did the ancestral Fischer-type Cia active transitive paradigm come to be passive or ergative in PN languages/dialects? In steps: A subset of unergative look at reanalyzed its PP to accusative object, making a new active transitive in (notably) Hawaiian. A subset of unaccusative 'lie among...' be bombarded' by reanalyzed its PP to agent and got a modified preposition/article e as the marker for a new (ergative- or passive-appearing) case. Threatened by both new quasi-transitivases, the old Cia paradigm borrowed the e marker and temporarily marked its agent as both nominative and oblique. Tavalu and Kapingamarangi keep traces of the dual contradictory marking. Elsewhere the nominative was lost and the e-marked Cia paradigm became ergative/passive. In Hawaiian (et al.) it became a new passive against the new active transitive. Fusion of verb classes was necessary to provide this opposition. [Outgrowth of a paper in press from 1996 AN Formal Linguistics Aatn.]

Malcolm Pfinney (University of Ottawa)

Synchronic properties of Krio: Universal or Kwa-based?

Creoles (including the Sierra Leone Krio) have been argued to demonstrate universal properties of language evident in initial stages of L1 acquisition. I acknowledge this assumption for some aspects of Krio syntax (e.g. Relativization) though I propose a much more intricate syntactic system, more complex than syntactic properties evident in early language development for syntactic aspects such as complementation, verb serialization, and negation. The process of relativization has been proposed to intervene without stochastic movement in early first language development since movement violations, such as Island violations, are generally evident in children's initial output. Krio exhibits similar properties. Properties of complementation, verb serialization, and negation, though, apparently violate universal syntactic constraints such as case-grammar theory and proper government, constraints that are considered universal and generally obeyed early in acquisition.

Colleen M. Fitzgerald (University of Pittsburgh)

Evidence for headless feet in metrical theory

Here I argue that headless feet are crucial in accounting for the stress pattern of Tobono O'odham (also Papago; a Uto-Aztecan language) words utilize headless feet to avoid stressing when a stressed clitic precedes the word. Context words stress the third syllable, even when the isolation word does not stress that syllable (le). If a two syllable constituent without stress “counts off” two syllables, the pattern with a stressed third syllable emerges.

Contexf

(1) ISOLATION

(a) s-ta si (civic-diag) to be good at making bread s-ta si (civic-diag) to be really good at playing
(b) s-ta naqo daqni (one really good at making bread) s-ta naqo daqni (one really good at making bread)
(c) s-ta qonk-nimdaq (one good at doing) s-ta qonk-nimdaq (one really good at doing)

The problem is accounting for third syllable stress. If words preserved isolation stresses in context, excluding adjacent stresses, then *s-ta qonk-nimdaq for (1c) is incorrectly predicted. Footing the stressed clitic with the following syllable incorrectly predicts second syllable stress, *s-ta si (nkd-kanqdaq (parentheses)). Third syllable stress is only predicted for (1) by means of a headless foot in forms without initial stress.

(1) (a) qanom-aj o wete 0-ka -saq
(b) qanom-aj o wete hju-ka -saq

The fact that the possessive and the possessed NP trigger agreement means that either the structure of such phrases is different from other NPs at some syntactic level or agreement.

Julia S. Falk (Michigan State University)

Territoriality, relationships, and repulsion: The case of Gladys A. Reichard

Glady Amanda Reichard (1893-1955) published a dozen books and many articles on Native American languages and cultures. Her ethnohistorical work has been revived and reconsidered by anthropologists, but Reichard's linguistic studies are all but forgotten today. She finds little place in histories of American linguistics, and even when a recent study included her contributions, Reichard's name somehow disappeared when a summary account of the article was published. Reichard's grammar of Wiwot (1925) has been virtually superseded by the work of Karl V. Teeter, but specialists in Salish and Athabaskan languages acknowledge the sustained value of her grammar of Coeur d'Alene (1938) and Navajo (1951). Why, then, do the wider communities of linguists and linguistic historiographers continue to neglect her work? The usual answers draw upon purported inadequacies in transcription, the 'pre-phonemic' nature of her analyses, and the conservatism of the time. I don't think any of that seems sufficiently to account for the invisibility that persists even when valuable work is brought to current attention. I consider territoriality, acodemic lineage, professional ambitions, and personal relationships as sources for the limitations that arose very early in Reichard's career and conspired to suppress her accomplishments during her lifetime and for more than forty years after her death. In particular, I explore activities by Edward Sapir and Margaret Mead that came to discredit Reichard's work and abilities, in Sapir's case mainly behind the scenes, in Mead's case through her hagiography of Ruth Benedict. Reichard's interests and insights into linguistic variation, her focus on meaning, her pursuit of underlying patterns in the structure of words, and her collaborative work with native speakers of the languages she studied all prefigured concerns of the second half of the twentieth century and suggest that her linguistic work could be reexamined with appreciation by linguists today.
Beverly Olson Flanagan (University of Pennsylvania)

More on Midland polylectalism

At ADS 1995 I explored the grammatical polylectalism of college students in Ohio, with particular reference to the forms 'needs washed' and sentence-final and -final positive 'anymore'. I suggested further that the boundaries between Northern, North Midland, and South Midland might be redrawn to acknowledge a transitional Midland area which is neither Lower North nor Upper South but which extends both farther north and south than do the redrawn lines in Carver (1987). This paper will analyze further data from Ohio in the light of recent work on transition areas done by Frazer (1993), Davis and Housch (1995), and Kreiselman (1996). These studies, and others, have primarily looked at lexicon and, to some extent, phonology; it is my contention that grammar is equally, if not more, important in the delineation of dialect areas, particularly in disputed or transition zones.

Carmen R. Fought (University of Pennsylvania)

Sound change in Chicano English: The role of nontraditional social categories

Some recent sociolinguistic studies have found that minority groups do not participate in the sound changes characteristic of the majority community (e.g. Labov & Harris 1986). This study, however, presents evidence that sound changes in progress in California Anglo English are also observable in the Mexican-American community of Los Angeles, among speakers of Chicano English. Furthermore, while a high percentage of variation research has focused on correlating sociolinguistic variables with traditional social factors (age, gender, and social class being the most common), this study examines the influence of a social factor that is of primary significance to the specific community being studied, as well as the importance of considering interactions among social factors. Finally, the role of language background was found to be crucial to some variables and not to others, offering insight into the nature of sound change in language contact communities.

William Frawley (University of Delaware)

A reinterpretation of language in global knowledge disorders

This paper looks at the details of how language is or is not disrupted in global knowledge disorders (e.g. Williams Syndrome, Turner Syndrome, autism): syndromes currently taken as strong evidence for modularity because they occur independently of language at the expense of world knowledge. Herefore unobserved patterns in the P's anomalous and unexplained results in experiments on individuals with these syndromes suggest a reinterpretation of them as interface disorders--disruptions of computations that link and monitor domains--rather than as global knowledge deficits. For example, Williams individuals perform relatively well on measures of syntax, except on double-object constructions, which may be sensitive to the interaction of several different linguistic domains. Data from failures and unpredicted successes in phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic performance further the argument that these syndromes preserve intramodular levels, but disrupt computations linking domains. Additional evidence comes from performance on individual double-object constructions, like face recognition. In the end, these disorders appear not to be simple processing problems since capacity compensations do not improve performance. Rather, they are deficits of the control component of mental computation, a relatively unstudied but important aspect of the mind as a computing device.

Mirjam Fried (University of California-Berkeley)

In the garden swarms with bees: A linking challenge

This paper investigates the complex relationship between the familiar but still not fully understood case alternations of the swarm predicates, as they occur in English and Czech: (1) *Bees are swarming in the garden. (2) The garden is swarming with bees. (3) (in Czech only) *The garden is swarming with bees. It is shown that neither discourse-based analysis nor the partitive/holistic distinction can give a complete account of all three variants. Instead, the vigorous linking is treated as a reflection of differences in semantic prominence. The analysis rests on the notion of perspective as a cognitively salient event-structuring category. Assuming a multilayer network of internally structured event patterns (Wilkins 1987, Fried 1995), I propose that a special status is assigned to that role, if any, which provides the vantage point from which a particular event pattern is canonically presented. The swarm alternations are traced to a subset of related event patterns, with concomitant shifts in category: (1) takes the viewpoint of the bees (subject), (2) presents the situation from the perspective of the garden (subject), and (3) reports the existence of a state in which neither role is sufficiently prominent to become the subject. The paper then explores general constraints imposed by the network of events on distributing the perspective-based prominence and its relationship to grammatical subcategorization, suggesting a basic typology of linking strategies in the spirit of Legrende, Raymond & Smolensky 1993.

Stefan Frisch (Northwestern University/Indiana University)

Alternatives to underspecification in language production

This paper critically examines evidence for RADICAL UNDERSPECIFICATION (Archangeli 1984, Archangeli & Pulleyblank 1988) in speech production. I show that data taken as evidence for underspecification presented in Stemberger (1993a,b), based on experimentally elicited speech errors and a naturally occurring error corpus, must be given an alternative analysis when new data are considered. The results of Stemberger (1993a,b) can be achieved without underspecification through a constraint-based approach. By constraining Stressmerger's data is important as underspecification is tied to derivational linguistic theories, and is incompatible with current constraint-based linguistic theories.

Selko Fujii (University of Illinois-Urbana)

Modulated conditionals in Japanese conversation: The case of 'obligation'

This paper explores different conditional construction types in Japanese--full bi-clausal conditionals, integrated evaluative conditionals, fixed deontic modal conditionals, and reduced conditionals. All construction types feature a given clause-linker in fact share a particular functional common denominator. I will focus on the particular deontic modal function 'obligation'. A central concern of this paper is the question of why a reduced conditional such as (1), which contains a reduced antecedent and thus has no negative evaluative predicate, still clearly conveys the 'obligation' function, and in fact cannot be interpreted in any other way.

(1) *hataku ikano atarashii NO (conditional clause-linker) Lie. If you do not go soon. > You must go soon.

My data are drawn from recorded conversations of native speakers of Japanese in casual dyadic interactions between friends (17 female pairs, 13 male pairs). The present study not only provides evidence that modalized conditionals are dominant in adult-adult conversation in Japanese (just as in child-adult conversation documented by Kessels 1993), but also clarifies the mechanism whereby formally different types of conditionals--full bicausal, integrated- evaluative conditionals, or reduced conditionals--give rise to a certain shared modal function, and further articulates these construction types as a family of constructions that can be arrayed on a continuum of clause-linkage compatable with the elaboration-compression continuum discussed by Lehmann (1988).

Janet Fuller (University of South Carolina)

Why Pennsylvania German is not a creole: A Matrix Language Frame model approach to language contact phenomena

This paper contrasts pidgin/creole (PC) formation and structural convergence in Pennsylvania German (PG) in terms of the effects of the lexifier language in PG's versus the encompassing language in structural convergence. It is assumed that the transfer of features in language contact is not random and predictions can be made for the patterns which occur in different sociolinguistic scenarios. The framework used for the analysis is the Matrix Language Frame model (Myers-Scotton 1993). The MLS model as it is applied to language change is presented, as well as specific hypotheses about the path of structural convergence based on PG data. To pinpoint the structural differences between PG and PCs, the construct of complex lexical structure is used for the analysis. Some general findings are that language influence from the lexifier/encroaching language on the lexical-conceptual level is common in structural convergence. In PC formation, influence of a lexifier/encroaching language on morphological realization patterns is highly constrained in structural convergence but frequent in PC formation.

Lena Gayrusesva (Georgetown University)

Rosalind Thornton (University of Maryland-College Park)

Evidence for access to UG: L2 acquisition of long-distance questions

In this paper, we examine the respective contributions of UG and L1, focusing on children's acquisition of matrix and long-distance questions in L2 English. We present new experimental evidence that supports the view that UG is fully available in child L2 acquisition (Flynn & Martohardjono 1994, Grondin & White 1996, Lakshmana 1994). Our evidence is based on a 2-year-old Russian-speaking child in the United States for less than a year. The children participated in an elicited production experiment in which they posed questions to a puppet. Russian-speaking children are interesting subjects for this study because Russian allows long-distance extraction out of unbounded and bounded clauses. If UG were not available, we would predict that Russian-speaking children would draw on their L1 structures, asking questions such as *How you think whose food are cheetahs. We found that no child ever used any such structures. Out of 320 questions, 170 were not adult-like, however. One child consistently produced medial *-wh errors, though her questions occasionally showed Russian word order. For example, *What do you think eats the princess*? (for *What do you think the princess eats?). In addition, L2 children produced double-auxiliaries (What you don't like) and split *-wh questions (Who do you think Spiderman saved their cat?). These errors are also widely attested in child L1. Based on the findings, we argue that while UG overwhelmingly drivers L2 acquisition, the effects of L1 are detectable only in the word order errors.

Susan A. Gelman (University of Michigan)

Twila Z. Tardif (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Generic noun phrases in English and Mandarin

Despite recent interest in the semantics of generics, little is known regarding their usage in ordinary language. This paper proposes new cooccurrence constraints in natural language in order to address questions of conceptual primacy, language specificity, and domain specificity. The data is directed towards Mandarin-speaking parents interacting with their 20-month-old children. Examples of generics: *Baby birds eat worms*
many linguists (e.g. Givon 1976, Hawkinson & Hyman 1974) have argued that indirect objects (IO) are ‘privileged’ vis-a-vis direct objects (DO): higher in animacy and discourse saliency, hence worthier of mention and/or direct reference. This principle has been invoked (Hetzron 1976:91) at the level of verb clitics to explain the supposedly preferred clitic ordering V-DO. This preference is a myth, and the explanation a nonexplanation. This paper presents 22 languages (drawn from two balanced global samples of much larger size) that code two objects on the verb, whether affixally or clitically. Outside Indo-European and Afroasiatic, V-DO is a small minority, not the majority. All possible patterns occur. Preverbal object marking is commonest globally, and here the alleged ‘natural preference’ in fact points in two contradictory directions: linear firstness of objectness to the verb. Explanations of attested ordering patterns, rather, must rely much more on contingent factors of language-specific diachropy, such as history of colonization; Arabic dialects provide a good diachronic laboratory vis-a-vis Classical Arabic. Also, some languages have ‘heavy’ IO markers having inherent animacy; these might be expected to come at the word margin. Here a relevant factor is the degree to which the language allows Prop-PrfOrOb combinations to be incorporated into the verb as a general matter.

Randall Gess (University of Utah)

Compensatory lengthening and structure-preservation revisited

This paper reexamines the claim made by de Chene and Anderson (1979) that compensatory lengthening will occur only if long vowels are already present in the phonemic inventory of the language in question. We argue that the old French data on which de Chene and Anderson rely (putative long vowels existing prior to a process of coda deletion and compensatory lengthening) are insufficient to make such a broad claim. We also provide a thorough reassessment of the evidence there is, showing that much of it has been incorrectly interpreted. Specifically, we show that most instances of putative long vowels should be rejected as such because there is an intervening morpheme boundary and the sequence is stated by old French poets, the second member of the sequence is the first member of a diphthong, or the form in question has a nonunique spelling. Our results refuse de Chene and Anderson’s claim that compensatory lengthening is structure-preserving, and provide rare support for the suggestion put forth in Hayes (1989) that a previous distinction between heavy and light syllables is a sufficient condition for compensatory lengthening to occur.

Bryan Gick (Yale University/Haskins Laboratories)
The ‘intrusive I’

The English ‘intrusive r’ has remained a standby of phonological argumentation to generations of linguists, despite volumes of continued controversy and speculation as to its nature. With no other parallel instances of ‘consonantal intrusion’ offered for comparison, many have considered it an isolated quirk of history, and hence theoretically unimportant. In this paper, I shall introduce the first such parallel case: the ‘intrusive I’ of Eastern U.S. dialects. Compare:

Intrusive I (R. Mass.) Infrusive I (Phil)

draw [drɔ:] draw [drɔː]
draw [draː] draw [draː]

[164]

The present paper is intended to be of both documental and theoretical significance, first bringing together what little information has accumulated regarding the distribution and physical nature of this widespread but linguistically-untapped feature of American dialects, then projecting the theoretical implications of its ‘discovery’. I shall draw upon a variety of pertinent data sources, including both sporadic student notes as well as the results of an ongoing quantitative investigation of this feature. The addition of the intrusive I into the field’s inventory promises to lead to an understanding of these ‘intrusions’ not as isolated historical anomalies, but as a bona fide class of phonological behavior, with serious and direct implications on our understanding of phonetic/phonological merger and syllable structure.

Matthew Gordon (University of Michigan)

Is the Northern Cities Shift a chain shift?

The Northern Cities Shift (NCS) refers to a series of vowel changes that are currently in progress in several varieties of American English. The apparent relatedness of the changes has led to the standard interpretation that these vowels are participating in a chain shift. The chain shift model is one borrowed from the study of completed changes, though the application of this model to synchronic data has largely been accepted without question. The present paper explores this issue through an on-going quantitative investigation of the NCS in two Michigan communities. Presented are certain findings that seem inconsistent with the predictions of the chain shift model. These areas of discrepancy are related to the directions taken by the shifting vowels, which are shown to be more variable than previously reported, and the apparent lack of correspondence among the changes at the level of the individual speaker. The importance of chain shifting presented here is designed to promote reconsideration of the standard interpretation of the NCS as well as to encourage the development of evaluative methods for the synchronic study of chain shifts in general.

Stéphane Goyette (University of Ottawa)

Is Proto-Romance a semicircle?

The goal of the presentation is to determine whether creolization, has any role in the birth of Proto-Romance. This hypothesis has very frequently been brought up, for basically nonlinguistic reasons, and so far without any attempt at demonstrating its validity by means of linguistic data. The changes which separate Proto-Romance from Classical Latin or to other proto-Romance languages, such as Proto-Celts, have occurred in the same period in Greek and other Indo-European languages: our knowledge of their external history makes it quite certain that creolization had no role whatsoever to play in their evolution. If Latin/Romance is discovered to adhere more closely than its Indo-European cousins to a ‘creole type’—extensive loss of morphology, CV structure type, etc.—则 order— in its evolution this would be strong evidence that Latin/Romance has in fact undergone some degree of creolization at its birth.

Antony Dubach Green (Cornell University)

Constraints on the interaction of stress and weight in Irish and Manx

Tropical systems, while uniformly preferring (L) and (H) feet, still allow some variability both across and within languages (McCarthy & Prince 1986, Hayes 1995). Much of this variability is due to Grouping Harmony (GH) and the Weight-to-Stress Principle (WSP) (Prince 1990, Prince & Smolensky 1993), which together predict that unstressed elements should tend to shorten. GH further predicts that in a trochaic system, (L) tends to become (L), since (L) makes (L) more quantitative than (H). WSP makes the opposite prediction as well: the WSP directly constrains the locus of stress; thus, (L) should be right-prominent, and (L) and (H) should be left-prominent. This paper shows evidence for all these predictions from dialects of Irish and the closely related Manx, presenting several novel/important findings: 1. The Optimality/ Correspondence Theory (McCarthy & Prince 1999:95) characterizes the variability in these tropical systems. High-ranking WSP explains observed dialectal alternations such as /θθθθ, vs /θθθθ, ‘girl’, /θθθθ γ vs /θθθθ γ, ‘seagull’, and /θθθθ vs /θθθθ, ‘leaving’. The effect of the GH is seen in /θθθθ vs /θθθθ γ, ‘seagull’. Thus we see exemplified not only the quantitative consequences of the WSP and GH predicted by Prince (1990), but also accentual consequences. While all the systems are trochaic, different rankings of the same constraints account for dialectal differences. Stress is attracted to a position where it best satisfies the dialect-specific constraint ranking.
This paper deals with the misalignment of the pitch accent and the metrically strong syllable (the one deemed most prominent by native speakers) in Onedia. Whereas superficially similar misalignments in other languages have phonetic explanations, we argue that the Onedia data require a phonological account. Specifically, we claim that a high tone is associated with the first mora (only vowels are assigned moras) after the metrically strong mora, i.e., the second mora of a long, stressed vowel or the mora in the following syllable, if the stressed vowel is short. Phonetically, this assignment correlates with a fundamental frequency shift across the stressed vowel and a peak near the end of a long, stressed vowel or, if the stressed vowel is short, on the vowel in the following syllable. Data which provide strong evidence for this claim include three-three minute long narratives (by different native speakers) and 19 words (produced twice) in isolation.

John Harkness (Mercer University)

Is North Picene Sabellian?

The first two words of the North Picene Noviliana inscription seem to identify the language as being in the Sabellian side of the Italic branch of the Indo-European family: mimnis looks strikingly similar to Oscan monnum monumentum, remember and ears bear notable resemblance to Umbrian ertem ertu with this. The word partem could reflect the IE root *wek- 'to make' attested in Umbrian petro-peri 'four times', and gaeres tades is comparable to North Picene natas nata the Sabine people. Given these connections the following translation of the first sentence is proposed: mimnis ertu gaeres tades. rotnem uvlin parten us 'The Gaar people made this monument as a rooton (memorial) [for UVl]'.

Heidi Harley (University of Pennsylvania)

Andrew Carnie (University of Michigan)

Distinguishing the EPP and nominative case

Chomsky (1995) and Boeijink and Jonas (1996) have argued that use of the EPP as a licensing feature for subject nominals explicitly separate from abstract nominative case. These analyses have not made explicit which of these two possible licensors determines the appearance of PRO in infinitival forms, previously ascribed to the availability of abstract case. McCloskey (1995) has argued convincingly that Ulster Irish require case licensing but that the EPP is not active (i.e. weakly, covertly checked). We propose to exploit this property to account for the fact that overt nominals are always possible as infinitival subjects in Irish—that is, to argue that PRO is dependent on the EPP, rather than the abstract case properties of infinitival clauses.

Barbara P. Harris (University of Victoria)

Dialects in a dead pidgin: A preliminary exploration of variation in Chinook Jargon

In a pidgin as widespread as was Chinook Jargon, based on such variables as ethnicity, location, and purpose, it is hardly surprising to find a good deal of variation, used as it was in a variety of linguistic registers as well as a host of nonlinguistic respondents. I have discovered that a kind of standard 'book Chinook' exists, and indeed is intentionally based on interviews. This paper deals with the misalignment of the pitch accent and the metrically strong syllable (the one deemed most prominent by native speakers) in Onedia. Whereas superficially similar misalignments in other languages have phonetic explanations, we argue that the Onedia data require a phonological account. Specifically, we claim that a high tone is associated with the first mora (only vowels are assigned moras) after the metrically strong mora, i.e., the second mora of a long, stressed vowel or the mora in the following syllable, if the stressed vowel is short. Phonetically, this assignment correlates with a fundamental frequency shift across the stressed vowel and a peak near the end of a long, stressed vowel or, if the stressed vowel is short, on the vowel in the following syllable. Data which provide strong evidence for this claim include three-three minute long narratives (by different native speakers) and 19 words (produced twice) in isolation.

Helena Halmari (Sam Houston State University)

On the state of trilingualism on the Alabama-Coushatta Reservation

This paper is a report on the state of trilingualism on the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation in Polk County, Texas. The report is based on interviews with the members of the two tribes carried out during 1996. While the use of Alabama and Coushatta appears to be much more prevalent among the older members of the species than among the younger generation, it is a sizable number of young speakers who are still fluent in Alabama and/or Coushatta. The paper discusses the factors, on the one hand, with the loss of the languages, and, on the Other hand, with their maintenance. The reasons for the typically growing prevalence of English among the younger members of the tribes will be discussed in the light of the interviews. The significance of the roles of home and school crystallizes from the interviews.

Kirk Hazen (North Carolina State University-Raleigh)

Diachronic aspects of ethnic boundaries

It has been claimed that migratory settlement patterns, de facto segregation, and ethnic boundaries in Northern cities have caused the distinct separation of African-American and European-American communities in Northern cities (Wolfman 1969, Labov 1972, Wolfram & Fasold 1974). Although these studies investigate how ethnicity plays a role as a sociolinguistic variable in the patterning of subject-verb concord, especially in terms of be, an analysis of subject-verb concord patterns of African-Americans and European-Americans in a Southern community has not been supported with in-depth ethnographic analysis which would provide us with an accurate assessment of the ethnic boundaries which separate such communities. This paper will help to correct that gap. A current study of Warren County, North Carolina, located in the rural piedmont, reveals that the distribution of African-Americans to European-Americans (60% to 30%) has created communities in the county that share more similar patterns of subject-verb concord with past be and to a more limited extent with copula absence. For other sociolinguistic variables, among older and middle-aged rural European-Americans, we find features traditionally associated with the folk (or popular) rather than the 'professional' view of dialect boundaries have been found.

Michael Hegarty (University of Minnesota-Minneapolis)

Some aspects of the interpretation of adverbial mass quantifiers

The adverb of quantification in (1) below, with the interpretation in (2), behaves differently in several respects from the quantificational adverbs discussed by Lewis (1975), Heim (1982), Kratzer (1988, 1996), and Diesing (1992).

(1) Mostly, Maria hired engineers. (2) mostly, Maria hired x (engineer)

First, it is disjunctive. If sentence (2) were a sentence like Mostly, Maria hired chemists and physicists means that the bulk of people hired, whether they were hired singly, in groups, or all in one batch, were chemists or physicists. This follows from the mass quantifier use of Mostly (cf. The vase is mostly clay) as expressing a measure-theoretic relationship between elements of a mass domain with join semilattice structure, by appeal to the additivity of the measure over lattice-theoretic joints. Second, the mapping from (1) to (2) doesn't accord with Diesing's Tree-Splitting mapping hypothesis. Instead, with adverbial mass quantifiers, interpretation exhibits effects of projection of focus. This leads to a mapping hypothesis for sentences with adverbial mass quantifiers which involves putting the computed focal material into a higher nuclear scope, then abstracting out the focused constituent and putting the resulting open sentence into the restrictor; the resulting tripartite structure is input to the relational semantics of the mass quantifier.
Robert D. Hoberman (State University of New York-Stony Brook)

Modern Aramaic vowel quantity: Low functional load, high morphophonological involvement

Vowel length in the Modern Aramaic of Zakho is phonemic, but it is of statistically low significance, because most syllables, 92% in text, are bimoraic (CV: or CVC). Nevertheless, the syllables which are not bimoraic point to a diverse set of phonological processes which affect vowel quantity and several morphological categories which interact with them. (PS: continuing in both lexical and grammatical categories, only in the minority of environments in which it is not obliterated by the application of phonological rules. Two rules directly create bimoraicity, shortening vowels in closed syllables and lengthening those in stressed open syllables. In addition to lexical exceptions, deviations arise when syllable structure is affected by subsequent application of vowel deletion and oephesis in morphologically defined situations. Stressed monosyllables are generally extraarachy, and this shape is productive in the imperative and firsts of conjuction verbs, such as *piao* (open). However, these verbal forms optionality take a meaningless, functionless suffix *-in* in which the effect of imposing a bimoraic paradigmathe, happening only to stress, varies with duration in stress. Deviations, though not in second-conjuction imperatives. In syntactic contexts, vowel deletion is always in firsts of conjuction verbs, with the exception of *zheng* as *zheng* or *zheng* which focus on stress, and the internal temporal processes. On the other hand, *zheng* and both focus on the internal process of an ongoing situation, which often involves an animizing aspect that is manifested by *zheng* in its predication grammaticality. The preference is usually in *zheng*’s tendency to mark a stative state. That is, a predicate adjective normally describes a stative state, and it does not focus on the internal temporal structure of the state. The findings in this study have significant implications for teaching Chinese to nonnative speakers. That is, students can gain a comprehensive perspective of when and why one of the markers is chosen (over the other two) in a given context so that they can use the markers correctly and achieve a native-like proficiency.

Kylie Hau (University of California-Los Angeles)

A discourse analysis of competing temporal markers in Chinese. Implications for pedagogy

This paper presents an analysis of the temporal markers *sheng*, *zai*, and *zheng* in Chinese discourse. Results show that in terms of temporal focus, *sheng* and *zheng* are productive on the particular reference time of an ongoing situation, eg. *Nashi Xiangzong zhang fuang *Hong Kong was prosperous then*. *Zai* focuses more on the process or duration of an ongoing situation, eg. *To hai zai yuoung *He is still swimming*. Finally, *zheng* is relevant to both the reference time and the internal process, eg. *Hen fansheng zai shi *zhengxial dazi *She was typing when the earthquake occurred*. In terms of pragmatics, *sheng* has the highest tendency to associate with an immanent subject that is nonvolitionally participating in a stative situation. *Zai* associates with a stative situation that is nonvolitionally participating in a stative situation. In terms of syntax, *zheng* has the highest tendency to precede a bimoraic paradigmathe of stative verbs, with the exception of *zheng* in *zheng*’s tendency to mark a stative state. That is, a predicate adjective normally describes a stative state, and it does not focus on the internal temporal structure of the state. The findings in this study have significant implications for teaching Chinese to nonnative speakers. That is, students can gain a comprehensive perspective of when and why one of the markers is chosen (over the other two) in a given context so that they can use the markers correctly and achieve a native-like proficiency.

José I. Hualde (University of Illinois-Urbana)

A gap filled: Postpositional stress in Azkotia Basque

The study of prosodic systems is highly constrained. For this reason the description of systems that fill typological gaps has great importance. Work in perceptual theory has uncovered that in systems in which syllables are counted from one edge, stress never falls beyond the fourth syllable. Furthermore, an important metaphor for stress has been noted: Whereas a few languages present antepenultimate stress, postpositional stress has been considered untested. Here, I show that this gap in the typology of stress systems is not such, since postpositional stress is the basic rule in the Basque dialect of Azkoitia. The generalization in Azkoitia Basque is that stress falls on the third syllable, but with a nonfinality restriction: emakume, adalde, but: ext.e, gidama. Nonfinality is a phrase-level restriction: eztx. The fact that the target of stress assignment is the third syllable is also clear from examples such as basko-kue, mend-ke vs adalde-kue, izez-ke. Postpositional stress is obtained by means of an lamb with initial extrametricality. Azkoitia Basque employs both initial and final extrametricality.

Grover Hudson (Michigan State University)

Is there root and pattern morphology?

The best illustration of the prosodic/autosegmental model of word formation is traditionally recognized Semitic 'root and pattern' (R&P) morphology, in which consonant-only lexical morphemes intercalate with vowel-only grammatical morphemes. A mixture of Semiticists has implicitly favored a rather concretist alternative to the R&P model, in which the imperfect or imperfect stem or abstract composite of these is basic/benical and others are derived from this by suppletion, delexicalization, and occurrence, with the internal temporal structure of the state. The identification of basic/benical and others is derived from this by suppletion, delexicalization, and occurrence, with the internal temporal structure of the state. The identification of basic/benical and others is derived from this by suppletion, delexicalization, and occurrence, with the internal temporal structure of the state. The identification of basic/benical and others is derived from this by suppletion, delexicalization, and occurrence, with the internal temporal structure of the state.

Chal-Shanu K. Hsu & Sun-Ah Jun (University of California-Los Angeles)

Prosodic strengthening in Taiwanese: Synonymic or paradigmatic?

Prosodic strengthening refers to the observation that consonants are phonetically strengthened at the beginning of prosodic units, and that more strengthening occurs at the beginning of higher-level than at lower-level prosodic units. This study investigates prosodic strengthening of fricatives, voiceless stops, and voiceless stops occurring in three different positions in Taiwanese: Intonational Phrase (IP) initial, Word (Wd) initial, and Word medial. Preliminary results show that closure duration during (i) closure and prevocals VOT during (k) show a three-way distinction: The consonantal duration is longest IP-initially, then Wd-initially, and shortest Wd-medially, corroborating previous results from other languages. (s) also shows a three-way distinction in terms of acoustic duration and the extent of pitch perturbation on the following vowel. In addition, both closure and prevocalic (2a) are longest IP-initially, and shortest Wd-medially. The prosodic strengthening observed in Taiwanese voiceless stops may be interpreted either as an enhancement of the phonetic (synonymic), or as enhancement of the phonological (paradigmatic), or as a combination of both. The voiceless stops (paradigmatic). The strengthening of prevocalic duration in higher prosodic positions suggests that prosodic strengthening in Taiwanese stops is paradigmatic, and not synonymic: While the increased closure voicing duration enhances the voiceless stop, it diminishes the closure voicing in both vowels and adjacent finals, while the consonant remains voiceless (paradigmatic). The findings in Taiwanese differ from the findings in French and Estonian, in which nasals are 'less nasal', i.e. more consonantal, at higher prosodic positions, thereby enhancing the paradigmatic contrast between a consonant (nasal) and the adjacent voiceless, while diminishing the paradigmatic contrast between nasal and oral consonants.

Michael Isreal (University of California-San Diego)

More on the scalar model of polarity sensitivity. The case of *until*

In this paper I offer a unified semantic account of *untill as a polysemous scalar operator, explaining its distribution in durative and negative polarity contexts, and revealing its polarity sensitive behavior to be a function of its scalar semantics. My analysis is unambiguously noncontroversial NP: semantically unlike most other NPs, it is subject to unusually strict licensing constraints which many have argued may have more to do with sentence aspect than with negative polarity. The analysis of *until thus raises the question of what it means to be an NP and provides an important task for any theory of polarity sensitivity. I argue that *until in fact fits neatly into a taxonomy of polarity items as scalar operators (cf. Isreal 1994) and in particular is closely related to the aspectual polarity items yet and already.
An important controversy in neurolinguistics is whether the brains of men and women show different patterns of functional organization for language. While studies of aphasia, behavior, development, and anatomy remain equivocal, this question results from a Positron Emission Tomography study in which normal right-handed adult male and female Ss were asked to either read aloud real or nonce words, or view lists of verb stems and speak a word they could not tense aloud. We find that the basic pattern of activation in all tasks is similar in men and women, and that both males and females produce fairly lateral patterns of activation for the simple reading tasks. However, for the grammatical tasks the males show a strongly left lateralized pattern, whereas the females recruit areas of right perisylvian areas. We conclude that the left-lateralized pattern commonly assumed for language.
Kyungh-Slim Kang (State University of New York-Buffalo)
The acquisition of Korean obstruents: A case study

The Korean obstructive system shows a three-way distinction of \textit{'tak'}, \textit{'tse'}, and \textit{'astrapi'} phonemes. This paper compares the productions of one mother and child (2;8), and finds that while the mother varies VOT, segment duration, and vocal fold tension to produce the distinctions, the child varies only VOT and duration in a binary way to produce the distinctions:

\begin{itemize}
  \item [M]other: \textit{tak} tensa aspirated \textit{Child:} \textit{tak} tensa aspirated
  \item [N]ovt mid short long
  \item Duration short short long short long short long
  \item Tension low high low low low low
\end{itemize}

It is argued that when faced with this phonetically unusual system, the child learns to manipulate the simpler phonetic parameters of duration and VOT during processing agentive \textit{bj}phrases, not in a binary way. It is assumed that she will eventually learn to split the VOT dimension into three-way categories, and learn to produce the more difficult vocal fold tension, to bring her in line with adult productions.

Christopher Kennedy (University of California-Santa Cruz)
Comparison of devision

(1) differs semantically from typical equative/comparative constructions such as (2) in several respects.

\begin{itemize}
  \item [(1)] The Brothers Karamasov is longer than \textit{The Dream of a Ridiculous Man}. is short.
  \item [(2)] The Brothers Karamasov is longer than \textit{The Dream of a Ridiculous Man}. is short.
\end{itemize}

First, while (2) compares the absolute extent of two objects along a scale, (1) compares the extents to which two objects deviate from a contextually determined \textit{standard}: (1) asserts that the extent to which \textit{The Brothers K} exceeds a standard of longness is greater than the extent to which \textit{The Dream} exceeds a standard of shortness. Second, (1) but not (2) entails that the properties predicated of the compared objects are true in the absolute sense. Third, (1) permits comparison between adjectives of opposite polarity; its synthetic counterpart (3), however, is anomalous.

(3) \textit{The Brothers Karamasov} is longer than \textit{The Dream of a Ridiculous Man}. is short.

This paper develops an analysis of the semantics of comparison of devision constructions like (1) within a model in which the relative relations between individuals and extents (Seuren 1978, 1984; von Stechow 1984), and comparatives involve restricted quantification over extents (cf. Heim 1985). The analysis builds on the interpretation of \textit{differential comparatives} (e.g. 30 pages longer/shorcer than...), and both accounts for the semantic characteristics of comparatives and supports an explanation of the anomaly of (3). Moreover, it provides insights into the compositional semantics of complex measure phrases and the lexical semantics of gradable adjectives.

Sheila M. Kennison (University of Oklahoma)
Processing agentive by- phrases in event and nonevent nominals

An eye tracking experiment investigated how agentive by- phrases were processed in event nominals (e.g. 'The frequent collector of nouns and verbs'). The various categories of the butchers..., Grisham (1991) proposes that agentive by- phrases are arguments of event nominals, but are not arguments of nonevent nominals. Prior experimental research has shown that argument phrases are processed more quickly than non-event phrases (Abney 1991; Kennison 1995; Liverdovse 1995). Such findings can be viewed as consistent with the Garden Path Theory (Frazier 1978, Frazier & Rayner 1982, Frazier & Fodor 1978). This view claims that comprehenders initially analyze ambiguous phrases either as the least complex, possible structure or as part of the most recently processed part of the sentence, following Minimal Attachment and Late Clos~e, respectively. The results of the eye tracking experiment provided clear evidence that agents by- phrases were processed faster in event nominals than in ncevent nominals, supporting the predictions of Late Clos~e, assuming the syntactic analysis of Grisham (1991).

Sung-A Klim (University of Texas-Austin)
The emergence of the unmarked: Edge-in reduplication in Malay dialects

Partial reduplication in Johor, Perak, and Ular Muar Malay exemplifies a nonlocal, dual-edge dependency and subsequent feature-changing: reduplicative prefixes are determined by both left and right edge segments of the base, skipping intermediate segments. The dual-edge dependency and the subsequent feature-changing is sufficiently unusual to merit serious investigation in that it gives a challenge to derivational frameworks. \textit{Edge-In Associator} (Yip 1988), which 9quires priority of edge segments over medial segments in association, may account for this dual edge segment dependency. However, it requires additional operations to account for the feature-changing aspect of this reduplication pattern. The \textit{counter}-arguments (McCarthy & Prince 1994, 1995) which captures thematic change for these Malay reduplications as an interaction of faithfulness and phonological constraints. This paper shows that (1) the feature-changing aspect of these Malay dialects represents another instance of the emergence of the unmarked, and that (2) the dual-edge reduplicative pattern of these dialects can be successfully subsumed into a general pattern of reduplication under a constraint-based framework. Typological differences across Malay dialects will also be accounted for in this analysis.
Robert Knippen (University of Chicago)

Propositional attitude sentences, direct reference, and the discourse model

A goal of recent approaches to the semantics of propositional attitude sentences has been to maintain the thesis of direct reference for proper names in the face of the fact that coreferring names cannot always be substituted salve veritate in the complements of verbs of propositional attitude. A major obstacle to providing an account which explains why sentences differing only in the substitution of coreferring names can have different truth values is the fact that they often have multiple readings—known as opaque and transparent interpretations. Theorists have often claimed that one of these readings is semantically primary, and the other reading is derived through pragmatic processes (e.g. Larson & Segal 1995, Salmon 1990). Against such an approach, I am trying to show evidence that this is not the case, and the effects of the constantly-changing set of shared assumptions about the identity and properties of discourse referents—the discourse model—on the interpretation of these sentences, arguing that it is not plausible to treat either the transparent or opaque reading as their literal linguistic semantic content. I use data from a wide range of languages spoken worldwide, arguing that the semantic content of these sentences is dynamic, pragmatic, and that the focus of this paper is a language (soWoldnesS phrase-strueturally bound) The focus of this paper is a language.

Jean-Pierre Koenig (State University of New York-Buffalo)

Superagrcategorization

Since Chomsky (1965), it is commonplace to associate with words a record of their words functioning as their

Language (soWoldnesS phrase-strueturally bound) The focus of this paper is a language (soWoldnesS phrase-strueturally bound).

E. F. K. Koerner (University of Ottawa)

Nocb Enordial on the sources of the phrase: 'Ou lost se tient': A puzzle in the history of linguistics and its solution

It is still customary to attribute the definition of language as 'un systéme o u tout se tient' to Saussure, even though the phrase appears nowhere in his Cours. Shortly after Saussure's departure for Geneva, Meillet started to build up his own career, of which his 1843-1844 articles on 'les lois phonetiques' and 'l'analogie' were crucial to an adequate account of superagrcategorization. A revision of HPSG's description language is presented to formally model superagrcategorization. A sorted, quantifier-free first-order logic is formalizable, and the structure is a drastic simplification of the grammar, with the following properties: The focus of this paper is a language (soWoldnesS phrase-strueturally bound). The focus of this paper is a language (soWoldnesS phrase-strueturally bound).

Paul D. Krooer (Indiana University)

Wh- questions in Aseba

In Aseba (an extinct language of the Oregon coast), wh- questions are marked by an exlicit particle hosted either by the readings are the result of pragmatic processes that are functionally embedded. I argue that the HPSG notions of types and word classes are crucial to an adequate account of superagrcategorization. A revision of HPSG's description language is presented to formally model superagrcategorization. A sorted, quantifier-free first-order logic is formalizable, and the structure is a drastic simplification of the grammar, with the following properties: The focus of this paper is a language (soWoldnesS phrase-strueturally bound). The focus of this paper is a language (soWoldnesS phrase-strueturally bound).

William Labov (University of Pennsylvania)

Locating the leaders of linguistic change

Over the past two decades, sociolinguistic research on the causes of linguistic change has focused on the strategy of locating the leaders of linguistic change within the speech community. Recent work in Philadelphia, Belfast, and the Northern Cities has converged to yield some clear results on this question. The leaders of linguistic change are consistently found to be women from the upper working class or lower middle class. Data from the Phonological Atlas of North America show that this characterization also holds for the development of the Northern Cities Shift across the large cities of the inland North. The Philadelphia study shows that leaders are central female members of local social networks who combine a high degree of interaction within the local block with a high proportion of friends living outside

Lisa Ann Lane (University of Chicago)

Dialect boundaries: Defining local linguistic communities

This research employs a variety of sources and approaches to provide a glimpse into how a localized linguistic community can be identified and how we may trace its transformation towards nonlocalized linguistic norms. This is accomplished by historicizing what the particular linkages of social formation are and how the linguistic norm is efFected and informs those formations (Silverstein 1996). Thereby we begin to determine what the local cultural conunral of linguistic norms are and what the geolinguistic space which encompasses itself through its residents’ forever changing set of shared life-experiences, social and linguistic norms. Internally discrete subgroups of the population are delimited by specific sociolinguistic events and are indexed through differing social ideologies, network patterns, and variable uses of dialect forms. Only members within a group, which is bounded by a variety of existing social norms, experience the sociolinguistic events with similar orientations to those events. The life of each member of the community is crucial to that group’s collective orientation to the events and in turn to the effect which those events may have on their orientation to the community. Furthermore such events have an ebb and flow. The data presented reveal that dialect boundaries can best be understood as variably existing internally and externally to the linguistic community.

George Maclaine Lang (University of Alberta)

Gender and jargon: 'Voyageur wives and the foundin' of Chinook Jargon

Chinook Jargon (CJ) exemplifies a neglected factor in pidgin-creole genesis: the role of gendered behavior. While it may well be that in the Caribbean 'founders' were male indentured servants and other low-class employees of colonial companies, in the case of the French-speaking lower-elevation employees who worked for trade who most actively shaped CJ. The women whose children began speaking CJ systematically at Fort Vancouver in the 1830s had endured a period of breathtaking change, but entered fur trade society after a youth spent within tribal norms. These women were low in status, often slaves. Spoken as a contact pidgin by a heterogeneous population from Oregon to the Rocky Mountains, CJ was sharpened by the community-wide need for a language of interaction among workers who entered the fur trade society too late to learn fluent French or English, whose children did not fully acquire their mothers' mother tongue, but whose speech habits were 'native'—hence the considerable evidence that native phonologies determined the shape of 'deep' CJ.

Yetunde Laniran (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Implementing a floating tone

This paper reports on an experiment exploring the phonetic realization of floating L tones in Yoruba to determine the extent of fij (pitch) lowering discussed in Ward (1952) and Bamgbose (1966). A floating L tone is created in the phonology by a process of vowel deletion L tone M tones. In previous research on this topic we found that the lowering of a floating L tone occurs more frequently than not, so called lowered M (LM) tone but forms a rising tone (LH) with a following H tone. The experiment reported here was designed to examine the following: (a) the effects of a floating L tone on M tones; (b) the difference in the realization of M tone and HL; (c) the realization of the LH rising tone in the same context as that of M and HL; (d) if the effect of the floating L, the rising tone, LH, and a lexical L are the same on preceding and following H tone. The results from the experiments (5 speakers) show that: (1) a floating L tone from the phonological representation persists into the phonetics; (2) there are both anticipatory and carryover effects of the floating L: (a) the floating L raised the fij value of a preceding H tone; (b) the floating L tends to lower the fij value of a following M tone; (c) an LH (rising) contour tone differs from a L tone in raising H tone spreading from a preceding syllable as predicted by the tone spread rule. The floating L is comparable to linked L tones because it raises the fij value of a preceding H tone for some subjects and lowers the fij value of a following M tone syllable for the non-raising subjects. The gradient and noncategorical application of its effect supports the notion that it should be accounted for in the phonetics and not in the phonology.

Yetunde Laniran & Chip Gefen (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Downstep and downdrift in Igbo

This study examines the phonetic realization of tones in various contexts in Igbo, a language with two phonological tones, H and L, and a downtopped H L tone. Previous research (Liberman et al. 1994) based on the speech of a single male claims that the ratio at which H, L, and H tones are lowered in Igbo is dependent on their source, i.e. whether lowering is phonologically driven or historically driven. In this study we consider data from two male and two female speakers of Igbo. Included in the stimuli are the short sentences considered by Liberman et al. as well as longer sequences of up to 16 syllables/tones. By incorporating longer sentences, our results differ from the previous research on
Informs Lasso (City University of New York Graduate Center).

Root infinitive constructions in adult and child German.

Root clauses which contain an infinitival verb form, and no finite verb form, are standardly held to be ungrammatical. Such root infinitive constructions (RICs) have been reported to exist in the speech of children learning a variety of different languages (see summary in Wexler 1996a). An example from child German is:

1. Max schläft am Weekend.
2. Max spazieren am Abend.

Max also puddling-cook-infinitive

The first part of the paper shows that, contra standard assumptions, RICs are also found in adult German. They occur in declarative, interrogative, and imperative function. An analysis of their structural and interpretive properties, as well as a comparison of the properties of child RICs relative to adult RICs is provided. Three conclusions are reached: (1) Some child RICs are well-formed with respect to the target. (2) Some child RICs are deviant for grammatical reasons, others because they are pragmatically illicit. (3) Target knowledge in the domain of uniqueness is included in the constraint system of RICs. The consequences of these results for first language acquisition theories in the domain of finiteness marking are far-reaching. One consequence is that not all child RICs are the result of a nonpermanent option in a learner's intermediate grammar (Wexler 1994, Rizzi 1993).

Liss Lavoie (Cornell University)

Yindjibarndi morphological structure: Lenition, trochees and vowel coalescence.

Yindjibarndi, spoken in northwestern Australia, displays an intriguing pattern of stress in which all long vowels may be parenthetically pronounced as if they were a structure of two short vowels. Previous analyses (Wordcl 1982, Kager 1993) have treated this as vowel breaking, but I propose an analysis of coalescence of identical short vowel sequences. The morphological structure of words and the history of the language reveal that long vowels only arise when an intervening consonant has been lost via synchronous or diachronic lenition. Lenition is motivated by a sociolinguistic constraint formalized in Optimality Theory as *RUDE, that requires speakers to be muted and sonorous to be polite. The conflict between lenition and *RUDE, which forbids unstressed heavy syllables, yields the observed and possible stress patterns. In contrast to linear approaches, Optimality Theory allows us to account for the weight sensitivity of the trochees and offers a vocabulary for the interaction of sociolinguistic and phonological constraints.

Felicia A. Lee (University of California-Los Angeles)

Pseudoquantification in possessives.

It has been observed that only a limited inventory of quantifiers may appear inside possessives, while any quantifier may appear when the possessed nominal raises to the specifier of the possessive DP (assuming the structure outlined in Kayne 1994). Thus:

(1) John's many/few/3 friends
(2) John's some/none friends

No account, however, has been previously given for this distribution. I will propose that 'quantificational' elements that appear in possessives do not behave in these contexts as quantifiers but as adjectival modifiers describing plural individuals. True quantifiers cannot appear in these contexts since the functional projections that license them (Stowell & Budge 1993) are available only in CPs, not in DPs. They may appear in structures such as (4) because by raising to the specifier of DP, they allow the entire DP to raise to the appropriate functional projection in CP. Evidence for this is seen in the fact that these elements, but not other quantifiers, may act as predicates (5, 6), and these elements always force collective readings of the possessed nominal inside possessives (7, 8):

(5) John's friends are many, and his enemies are few.
(6) *John's friends are every, and his enemies are some.
(7) John's many friends gave him a present.
(8) Many friends of John's gave him a present.

Géraldine Legendre (Johns Hopkins University)

Cliquization, optimality, and constraint ranking.

This talk focuses on the interaction of the negative particle ne with the interrogative particle li and other clitics in Bulgarian (B) and Macedonian (M). Clitics straddle several components of the grammar, and are consistent with individual cases where OT, not B, has the unique property of discharging its stress on the constraint rankings respect individual cases. In particular, ne is not modular. M has the unique cluster of clitics except that they may occur in initial position (indicative of a remnant of relevant constraints). Stress generally falls on the antepenultimate syllable (in particular, ne may force stress which would otherwise violate this constraint to shift forward). M li has a fixed position (after the verb) whether ne is present or not. This shows that M li placement is independent of stress; a serial application of constraints could be modular. This talk illustrates the claim that constraints which respect strict modularity of components in one language (M) may violate it in a closely related language (B).

Daniel Long (Oxaca, Tan Women's College)

Who decides which isoglosses are dialect boundaries?

In this paper, I will discuss the long history of dialect boundary and dialect division studies in Japan, including scholarly controversies regarding the proper role of (nonlinguistic) speakers' language consciousness in determining dialect divisions (boundaries). I will examine the results from my own study of nonlinguists' perceptions of dialect regions, focusing on the differences and similarities in dialectologists' and nonlinguists' impressions of dialect boundaries. I will contrast views of Japanese and Western scholars regarding the relative importance of various types of linguistic features and further contrast these with the perceptions of nonlinguists.

Gerardo Lorenzo (City University of New York Graduate Center/Yale University)

Synchronously speaking: Angolar Afro-Portuguese Creole fala.

The categorical identity and diachronic changes of morphemes originally meaning 'to say' have been well studied cross-linguistically, in both creoles (Kihm 1990; Plag 1992, 1993) and noncreole languages (Ebert 1991, Frajnyez 1996). In some of these studies the reanalysis of a core word as a functional category, from verb to 'say', has been shown to follow a grammaticalization continuum (Heine, Claudi & Hünemeyer 1991). This paper will take primarily a synchronic approach to this question, focusing on the categorical and syntactic properties of Angolar fala. In Angolar the word fala ('Portuguese falar 'to speak') has both a lexical meaning (verb 'to say', and) and a grammaticalized one (complementizer 'that'); in addition, it can function as a quotation word to mark off discourse. Here it will be shown that the functional distribution of the complementizer fala is conditioned by the semantic properties of the matrix verb (i.e. speech act verb, cognitive, perception), in contrast with the noncomplementizer equivalent. The semantic properties of speech acts are affected by the phonetic properties of the matrix verb, which in turn affect the properties of the complementizer. The paper shows how these properties vary across time, both synchronically and diachronically, for Angolar fala.

Beth L. Losiewicz (Colorado College)

Working (language) memory in a visual spatial language.

Balddeley and his colleagues have accumulated substantial evidence that speakers of an auditory language have an auditory language working memory subsystem (the 'Phonological Loop') that operates separately from visual-spatial working memory. The current experiment investigates whether users of a visual-spatial language (American Sign Language) also have a working memory system that operates separately from their visual-spatial language, or whether their visual-spatial working memory is a part of their general visual-spatial memory. The non-signing group was not available for this experiment.

Margaret MacEachern & Peter Ladehoff (University of California-Los Angeles)

Wari' vowels: An instrumental study of a remarkable inventory.

Wari' (Pacas Novos), a Chapakuran language spoken in Western Rondonia, Brazil, has a six-vowel inventory, i, e, a, o, a, o, which is exceptional in two respects: (1) it has not been reported for any of the languages covered in two large surveys (MacFarland 1984; Ruhlen 1995); (2) it is limited in its occurrence and distribution within the language; however, even the remaining five vowels, if considered as a group, are unexpected on typological and theoretical grounds, largely because of the inclusion of e. Direct observation and acoustic analysis of data from two Wari speakers (six males and six females) show that this vowel is clearly a front rounded vowel. In the description of the vowel inventory as a whole, several types of variability in vowel quality are considered: variability within vs across speakers, variability of stressed vs unstressed vowels, and the relative variability of vowels of different qualities. The vowels of Wari' are offered as an example of a new type of inventory and as a comment on the growing importance of documenting previously unstudied and endangered languages.
Noun incorporation (NI) in West Greenlandic exhibits a challenging mix of syntactic and morphological properties. Sadock (1985) proposes that morphology and syntax be treated as autonomous and modules of grammar, and he argues that NI can be accounted for as a mismatch between syntax and morphology. However, syntactic and morphological structures are typically homophonic and even in the most extreme cases they diverge in certain highly constrained ways. So, Sadock (1991) offers a number of principles governing the kinds of structural mismatches allowed. In this paper, we present an analysis of West Greenlandic NI within the framework of HPSG which does not require postulating divergent morphological and syntactic structures. Furthermore, I show how Sadock’s homomorphism constraints follow directly from the architecture of the lexicon. West Greenlandic Nl is a category changing construction, object passives and complement passives, which does not correspond to complementing constructions. However, Sadock’s account of object passives and complement passives is attested in natural language. This paper presents the cognate object data and lays out the constraints governing the passivation of cognate object constructions. Furthermore, this analysis of the cognate object construction is supported by the fact that all verb incorporation phenomena appear to introduce a restrictive bias into the data, resulting in the formulation of unnecessary syntactic constraints. Empirical studies, which can lead to more accurate data sets and therefore to a truer description of the phenomena, must be a crucial supplement to linguistic accounts based on introspective judgments.

Robert Malouf (Stanford University)

West Greenlandic noun incorporation as a mixed category construction

Noun incorporation (NI) in West Greenlandic exhibits a challenging mix of syntactic and morphological properties. Sadock (1985) proposes that morphology and syntax be treated as autonomous and modules of grammar, and he argues NI can be accounted for as a mismatch between syntax and morphology. However, syntactic and morphological structures are typically homophonic and even in the most extreme cases they diverge in certain highly constrained ways. So, Sadock (1991) offers a number of principles governing the kinds of structural mismatches allowed. In this paper, we present an analysis of West Greenlandic NI within the framework of HPSG which does not require postulating divergent morphological and syntactic structures. Furthermore, I show how Sadock’s homomorphism constraints follow directly from the architecture of the lexicon. West Greenlandic Nl is a category changing construction, object passives and complement passives, which does not correspond to complementing constructions. However, Sadock’s account of object passives and complement passives is attested in natural language. This paper presents the cognate object data and lays out the constraints governing the passivation of cognate object constructions. Furthermore, this analysis of the cognate object construction is supported by the fact that all verb incorporation phenomena appear to introduce a restrictive bias into the data, resulting in the formulation of unnecessary syntactic constraints. Empirical studies, which can lead to more accurate data sets and therefore to a truer description of the phenomena, must be a crucial supplement to linguistic accounts based on introspective judgments.

Patrick E. Marlow (University of Illinois-Urbana)

Modern Indo-Aryan direct discourse marking and the role of Persian influence

The high degree of phonological similarity among many of the Modern Indo-Aryan direct discourse markers (viz. ke, kí, ki, ki, ka, ka, ake, e, and k) and nearly identical function and syntax makes it tempting to attribute all k-forms to Persian ke. This approach is supported by the distributional facts which suggest that (1) nouns are complementizers to and (2) Indo-Aryan k-initial complementizers closely parallel the borders of the Mogul Empires. However, not all can be related to Persian. This is because of the frequent use of words that are not related to the Persian k-forms. For example, verbs of speaking (e.g. ak and ake < Devi ‘saying’; kai, kí ‘talking’). By deriving problematic forms from absolutes, my analysis explains them in a straightforward way: they are part of an earlier pattern of DD-marking (viz., a noun), which is still used in a manner similar to the way under discussion, and not related in a direct way to the correct syntactic construction. The result is a number of similar patterns which can be seen as reflecting the same kind of syntactic construction: complementizers form an innovative core; shifted forms provide a transition area, and true verbal quantifiers remain on the periphery. This analysis has the consequence of reducing all South Asian DD-marking to three types, viz. verbal (e.g. Bengali bhole), deictic (e.g. Sanskrit iti, Marathi aha), and relative (e.g. Bengali je, Persian ke).

Kazuko Matsumoto (Aichi University of Education)

Japanese intonation units and syntactic structure

This study investigated the preferred syntactic structure of the -substantive- intonation unit (IU), i.e., which spreads an idea, state, or referent (Chafe 1994) in conversational Japanese. First, we found that the Japanese IUs tend to be clausal, not phrasal. Given the robustness of clausal IUs in the data, I argue that the clausal IU (which expresses a complete proposition that codes some state or event) is the syntactic exponent of the Japanese substantive IU. This is in contrast with Chafe’s (1987, 1994) clause-centrality proposal, and against iwasaki and Taro’s (1993) account for the phrase-centered quality of Japanese IUs. Second, we found that the majority of the clauses consist of one IU, i.e., sing. However, it is not the case that a clause that proposes a new topic is highly fragmented, against the arguments forcefully put forth in previous research (e.g. Clancy 1982, iwasaki 1993, Maynard 1987). I argue that basically the Japanese speakers conform to the ‘one IU, one clause’ strategy (although apparently less so than in English speakers). This proposal is consistent with the finding that the production of single-IU clauses is the default, whereas that of multi-IU clauses is marked in conversational Japanese. Finally, given the finding of the higher proportional occurrence of multiple new NPs per multi-IU clause, I propose that the ‘marked’ production of multi-IU clauses can be related to the ‘one new NP per IU constraint’ (i.e., the speakers avoid introducing factors which will lead Japanese speakers to produce multi-IU clauses, i.e., to divide a clause into separate IU elements, based on head frequencies, and the head as the orientation of the clause).

Evelyn McClave (California State University-Northridge)

How head movements function to structure discourse

The head movements we make while speaking are not random. They mark the structure of the ongoing discourse and are used to regulate interaction. Previous research on covertive elements of discourse has focused on manual gestures, gaze, movement, and supporting speech functions. Nods of the speaker function as covertive requests for listener movement. The 'gaze' is achieved by shifting from direct discourse to indirect discourse, and other head space. Based on finding discourse, movements of the head also carry meanings beyond affirmation and negation such as intensification.

Martha Jo McManus (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Binding and lethal ambiguity: Evidence from Georgian

Rizzi’s (1986) remaining arguments for a representational view of grammar collapse in the light of new evidence from Georgian. Rizzi (1986) and Snyder (1992) attribute certain illicit binding configurations to a condition on by-configuration in (1). Rizzi argue that a derivational view of chains fails to account for the ungrammaticality of (1) itself by itself is not ungrammatical. Moreover, the correct account of the illicit binding cases is best stated derivationally.

Movement conforming to (1) is grammatical in a Georgian passive-dative, as well as in German. The indirect object construction, the direct object in its base position, but when the DO moves to subject position, it can bind the intervening object. Rizzi (1986) attributes the ill-formedness: Minimalized Formality/ Shortest Move is a property of feature movement only, so free movement is unavailable, so equisistence is forced. The indirect binding cases of Italian, Japanese, and Albanian, free movement is unavailable, so equisistence is forced. Assuming that monocoordinated and anaphoric share D-features, a derivational account of these effects follows naturally. Equidistant arguments bearing the same D-features constitute a lethal ambiguity for insertion: the target cannot distinguish between the arguments, and the derivation crashes.

Martha Jo McManus, Ale Marantz, & Jay Mehta (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

David Poeppel (University of California-San Francisco)

Imaging the mental lexicon

We examine the roles of lexicality and word frequency in a lexical decision task, using behavioral and MEG tests. Each test has both pronounceable nonword (PN) and nonpronounceable nonword (NN) conditions. Behavioral results indicate that there is a higher RT for words/PNs than for NNs, reflecting an early NN identification reported to occur in visual cortex. MEG attributed to word frequency: RT is higher for frequent vs. infrequent than for frequent words, with NNs resembling infrequent words. A recent MEG study suggests that one locus of the word/nonword distinction is in the ‘mouth’ area of the central sulcus, early (~180 ms). This finding, along with additional discourse functions, the research reported here constitutes an important contribution to the theory of lexical storage and retrieval.

John McWhorter (University of California-Berkeley)

The essence of creolization, or ‘Yes, Virginia, there is a creole prototype’

It is becoming a matter of common consensus in creole studies that strictly speaking, creole language is a sociolinguistic term and not a linguistic one. Many authors have concluded that since all of the features sometimes considered ‘creole’ features are also found in other nonstandard (PN) and nonpronounceable (NN) conditions. Behavioral results indicate that there is a higher RT for words/PNs than for NNs, reflecting an early NN identification reported to occur in visual cortex. MEG attributed to word frequency: RT is higher for frequent vs. infrequent than for frequent words, with NNs resembling infrequent words. A recent MEG study suggests that one locus of the word/nonword distinction is in the ‘mouth’ area of the central sulcus, early (~180 ms). This finding, along with additional discourse functions, the research reported here constitutes an important contribution to the theory of lexical storage and retrieval.
tively nondisruptive development of a lexifier, with simplification and reinterpretation marginal contributors. However, my findings suggest that this model neglects the essence of creole genesis. Absence of inflection and tone indiscriminate phonation and reinterpretation to a massive degree, alien to the development of Yiddish from German, and encountered in no full languages in the world but creoles.

Barbra Meek (University of Arizona)
Reduplication in Nacowry: A reanalysis

Monosyllabic verb roots in Nacowry, a Nicobarese language, have been claimed to undergo reduplication (Rathbunkrishnan 1981). Typically, reduplication involves a change in meaning (Moravcsik 1978, Manzuta 1982) and the reduplicant must be a prosodic category (McCarthy & Prince 1995). However, Nacowry verb formation does not adhere to either of these criteria. First, there is no change in the meaning of the verb, as in vacuous reduplication cases. Second, the so-called reduplicant is not a prosodic category. For example,

(1) Verb Root
Verb Form
(a) yath 'to conceive'
'luk - yath to conceive'
(b) cim 'to cry'
'lm - cim to cry'
(c) tus 'to weed'
'I - tus 'to weed'
(1a, 1b) show that the matching elements are the codas of the input syllable and output syllables. (1c) shows that the matching feature, [coronal], is extended in nasal place, [coronal]. Neither a consonant nor a place feature is a prosodic category. My analysis resolves this dilemma by reassessing the base-reduplicant relation as an input-output relation within Optimality and Correspondence Theory (McCarthy & Prince 1995). In particular, I show that monosyllabic verb roots have an added syllable based on a constraint requiring verbs to be minimally disyllabic. I account for matching between the input and output forms with correspondence constraints pertaining to identity. Thus, this analysis resolves the problem raised for traditional reduplication accounts by eliminating the need to consider a reduplicative template. It also offers a new approach to analyzing vacuous reduplication.

Megan E. Melancon (Louisiana State University)
The Creole French community in Louisiana: Attitudes and cultural identity

The status of the Creole French language in Louisiana is uncertain at best. The presence of several varieties of French without clear-cut linguistic boundaries has led to confusion on many fronts. The uncertainty surrounding the term 'creole' and its evolution throughout the last 150 years has worsened the confusion and perhaps accelerated the process of assimilation which this language seems to be undergoing with respect to both English and Cajun French. Such basic issues as who still speaks Creole French, when did it use, its status in the community and in the wider anglophone community, the value given this language, and the number of speakers is not a point in time. This paper presents results from responses taken from 240 questionnaire administered to African-Americans in two areas in south Louisiana. By analyzing these responses, a more complete picture will be obtained of the Creole French community in terms of their attitudes toward the language, sense of belonging in the community, identity, linguistic competence, and the network of Creole speakers.

Lisa Mann (University of Colorado)
Pragmatic effects on locative encoding in apical and nasal speech

The pragmatic factor of inferability of information has a strong effect on the expression of spatial relationships, and this aspect of pragmatics appears to be relatively preserved in apaisia. Four nonfluent and four fluent aphasic subjects and seven controls described pictures of two or more household objects. For 'counter-expected' orientations, e.g. a chair to be placed to the left of a door, 20 control aphasic responses tried to encode the spatial relation explicitly, although errors occurred in 75% of the apaisic attempts. In pictures displaying 'expected' orientations, only 10 of 32 control responses and 3 of 24 aphasic responses explicitly encoded the locative relation; more typical was e.g. 'table and chair' for the dinette table with the chair facing it. When the spatial relationship depicted was neither expected nor counter-expected (a clothes hanger lying near the head of a bed), location was explicit in 22 of 22 control responses but only 10 of 24 aphasic responses. Normal's also showed effects of stimulus order and syntactic priming (these factors were held constant for apaisics).

Melinda Menzer (Furman University)
Utvarque lingua, uidiicit latinam et anglicam: Alfric's Grammar of English

In the Preface to his Grammar, written around 995, Alfric states that his text teaches both Latin and English grammar ('utvarque lingua, uidiicit latinam et anglicam'). Yet modern scholars, most notably Law (1987) have claimed that while that the Grammar is the first grammar of Latin written in a vernacular language, it is not a grammar of English. I argue against this claim and recognize Grammar as a grammar for English as well as for Latin. My definition of a grammar on the model of Latin grammars used by English-language speakers. Alfric's discussion of English does not focus on inflectional morphology; instead it concentrates on making English-speaking readers aware of the grammatical structure of English, introducing them to word classes, semantic categories, and derivational morphol-
Charles Morrill (Indiana University)
Sango revised: The comparison of a creolized lingua franca to its source

Sango, the national language of the Central African Republic, has long been extolled as a rare example of an ‘African-based creole language’. Known primarily through the prolific works of William Samarin, Sango is widely considered to have originated as a pidginized variety of Ngbandi (Niger-Congo) which emerged as the result of intense linguistic contact among the native Ngbandi population and the German traders and missionaries who came to the area in the 16th century, and more recently, by the Portuguese during the 17th century. Sango has been described as a pidginized variety of Ngbandi, with a unique linguistic structure that is different from its parent language. However, recent studies have shown that Sango has a range of linguistic features that are not present in Ngbandi, indicating that it may have originated as a pidginized variety of other languages as well.

Jason P. Miller (Georgetown University)
Selective convergence and ethnic identity: Evidence from third person -s in a Native American community

The presence or absence of third person -s on vernacular dialects has been shown to have a strong social marker of region, status, and ethnicity in American English for over a century now. The current study investigates third person -s production in Lumbee Vernacular English, a Native American speech community in Robeson County, NC. The social composition of Robeson County—roughly one-third African American, one-third European American, and one-third Native American—constitutes a unique opportunity to examine ethnic associations and possible changing roles for third person -s in a triracial community. Using a cross-ethnic, cross-generational sample, I show how the presence or absence of -s mirrors the complexity of the past and current social relations among the three ethnic groups. A quantitative study of third person -s in the context of various classes of NPs, including coordinate NPs (e.g. me and Natlie), collective NPs (e.g. people, women), the women's present, and the women's past, shows that the third person -s presence or absence for the three communities. While the European American community tends to include -s, the African American community tends to delete -s in the third person, the Lumbee production seems to favor that of the European American community.

Michael Montgomery (University of South Carolina)
18th-century Sierra Leone English: Another exported variety of AAE?

Recently linguists have learned much about 19th-century African American English from disparate sources—interviews with Librarians whose ancestors left the U.S. in antebellum days (Singler 1992, inter alia), letters from black Civil War soldiers found in remnant communities (2008, 1993), and interviews with descendants of post-emancipation, pre-World War II African American communities in the Dominican Republic (Poplack & Sankoff) and Nova Scotia (Poplack & Tagliamonte 1991). Data from remnant communities, however isolated they may have been, provide an uncertain time depth. Despite claims that we may see some details of ‘early Black English’ from such studies, these have lacked confirmation from contemporary sources. The African American dialect of Nova Scotia originated from blacks brought from the Caribbean and by American ex-slaves fleeing the colonies of the British empire. The following collection of documents has come to light that offers a profile of the language of freed blacks who lived in Nova Scotia in the 1780s before migrating to Sierra Leone. These comprise 41 letters and petitions written from 1791 to 1800. Until now, it has been unclear how or whether confirmation might be sought for extrapolations from contemporary studies of Nova Scotian Black English into the past. Preliminary analysis of these documents identifies morphological features that will be compared to existing studies of remnant communities of Afro-Caribbean and African-American English speakers.

Timothy Montler (University of North Texas)
A double passive construction in Klallam

Klallam, a Coast Salishan language with only a very few remaining native speakers, has two passive constructions. What is unusual, perhaps unique, is that both passives can occur in the same clause. In the primary passive the intransitive subject has a semantic role corresponding to the primary object of the active counterpart while the agent of the active counterpart appears in this passive as the object of the general oblique position [gen]. The secondary passive applies only to ditransitive stems. The intransitive subject has a semantic role—typically patient—corresponding to the secondary object of the active counterpart while the corresponding subject of the active is indicated by a genitive pronominal suffix. In an active ditransitive the primary object is the recipient/beneficiary/sufferer/pronoun. In a passive ditransitive the agent has this role in the nonfinite and the agent object is the general oblique position [gen]. The secondary passive of a ditransitive has the patient in the nominative and the agent in the genitive. The secondary passive can apply to a stem formed by the primary passive. In this case the patient is in the nominative, the agent is oblique, and the recipients/beneficiary/source is in the genitive.

M. Lynne Murphy (University of the Westlandrard)
Why adjectives occur (or don’t) in measure phrases

In Germanic languages, some measure phrases (MPs) have adjectives (5 meters long), while others don’t (50 kg heavy), presenting a puzzle—what is special about the adjectives and measurements that co-occur? This paper pursues a pragmatic approach to the problem. This approach not only explains the differentiation between adjectiveless and adjectiveless MPs, but also explains the occurrence of adjectives in other measuring contexts. Two factors determine whether MPs take adjectives. The first is the subjective semantics, based on a scalar model that predicts gradable adjectives as 2-place predicates. However, the semantic approach, while necessary, is not sufficient to explain much of the data. In the other cases, the means of measurement determines whether the adjective is needed. The solution is pragmatic: adjectives only occur if the speaker wants to communicate the value of the measurement in a specific way. This paper argues that adjectives encode morphological features that are often mentioned in measuring verbs in other languages. Thus, this paper demonstrates again that peculiar linguistic structures can exist because of the communicative needs of the users, rather than the structural needs of the language (and the mental faculties it represents).

Scott Myers (University of Texas-Austin)
Surface underspecification in the phonetic implementation of tone in Chichewa

High tones in Bantu languages are phonologically active, while low tones are phonologically inert. One way of accounting for this is that in these languages the contrast is between one high tone and no high tone. I argue in this paper that in the Bantu language Chichewa this underspecification extends to the surface representation as well: high tones are f0 targets, while the f0 of other syllables is determined by nonlinear time-dependent interpolation. In a monosyllabic non-high tone syllable, the tone is a function of the second syllable of the preceding phrase. Conversely, in a monosyllabic high tone syllable, the f0 of the preceding syllable is a function of the duration of the preceding syllable and the duration of the period between the two syllables. An experiment was designed to test this claim. Three speakers produced the following three sentences.

(30) Sango revised: The comparison of a creolized lingua franca to its source

(31) Charles Morrill (Indiana University)
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(32) Jason P. Miller (Georgetown University)
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(33) Michael Montgomery (University of South Carolina)
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(34) Timothy Montler (University of North Texas)
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(35) M. Lynne Murphy (University of the Westlandrard)
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(36) Scott Myers (University of Texas-Austin)
Surface underspecification in the phonetic implementation of tone in Chichewa
Zelmira Núñez del Prado (Cornell University)  

Spanish accusative clitics as strong markers

In this paper we argue that accusative clitics are 'strong' determiners (Milonik 1977, Diesing 1992) at the verb level (cf. Uriagereka 1995), that encode the semantic properties of specificity and presupposition which must be satisfied in the syntax. We follow the base-generation hypothesis for object clitics (Szczerb 1976, Jäggle 1982, Borer 1983, Seeber 1989, Diesing 1992) and the anaphor proposal in Diesing 1992 where the semantics for specificity of strong determiners (the, most, every, all) is conditioned in terms of a syntax for scope and undergoing QR by LF. We propose that accusative clitics head the functional projection DP, above VP, as, and are coreferential with the nominal complement to the verbal head that is overt or pro, +specific and interpreted as presuppositional by virtue of its association with the clitic head. We propose that specificity and presuppositional properties of the nominal complement to V are resolved structurally through specificity checking (cf. Seeber 1989, Spörteich 1992) and by taking scope over IP (DP in our proposal is not CP at the level of the noun--we assume identical functional projections at the noun and verb levels (Cardinaleti & Starke 1994). A consequence of our analysis will be to present a unified account of extraction out of an NP with a definite determiner (Chomsky 1977, Fillmore & Higginbotham 1981, Bowers 1988, Diesing 1992) and extraction out of VP with clitic-doubling (Aoun 1981; Jäggle 1982, 1986; Borer 1984, Seeber 1986, 1992).

Hirono Oda (Indiana University)  

Embodied semantics for mematic words in Japanese

Japanese mimetic words use sounds to mimic human sensory experiences including the ordinary five senses and the kinetic sense, in a similar fashion in which onomatopoeic words imitate natural sounds in the world. Since onomatopoeias try to mimic sounds in the world with linguistic sounds, there are obvious similarities between the two within the limitations of the phonological system of the language. In the case of mimetic words, however, they describe situations that do not produce sounds, and there are no obvious connections between the sounds and the situations that the words express. Thus, there is a need for a mechanism that mediates the sounds and sensations. This paper proposes a hypothesis that there has been an embodied mediation process that connects the sound-meaning relations in Japanese mimetic words: that they are mediated by sensations associated with the production of the sequence of sounds in the words. Experimental results that support this hypothesis will be reported.  

Richard T. Oehrle (University of Arizona)  

Partial associativity in categorial grammar

According to J. Hostmann (Coordination and Constituency, Ph.D. thesis, R.U. Groningen, 1994), Dutch displays a contrast in coordination between Bobby heeft twee en Boris heeft drie pionnen geofferd 'Bobby has sacrificed two pawns and Boris has sacrificed three' and the similar-looking but ungrammatical Bobby heeft twee en Boris heeft drie pionnen geofferd en schookkonden verscheiden 'Bobby has two and Boris has three pawns sacrificed and chess-clocks ruined'. This subtle distinction is derivable on standard assumptions about coordination in a categorial grammar based on a system of type deduction that one of the two associative laws, but not the other. This system is presented in this paper and situated in the categorial landscape and it is shown how this distinction is derivable. Partially associative type systems may also be of interest in investigating asymmetries observable in typology and processing.

Kyoko Hirose Ohara (Keio University)  

On the semantic notion of ENABLING: A case from Japanese internally headed relativization

Although internally headed relativization (IHR) in Japanese is studied by many (most recently Ohara 1996, Ohto 1996), semantic characterization of pairs of situations which can be expressed by the construction has been problematic. This paper proposes that the notion of ENABLING adequately describes a category of the two clauses in the construction and argues that the notion of RELEVANCE, which Kuroda uses to characterize the construction, is not sufficient (Kuroda 1992 [1976-77]), cf. Speer & Wilton 1995). Kuroda proposes his relevancy condition, which says that in the internal IHR clause (S1) the entire proposition in S2 is presupposed. This condition is not relevant to the pragmatic content of the second clause (S2). A condition based on the notion of relevance, however, seems inherently too vague to account for all and only acceptable IHR sentences. I propose that in the IHR construction, the situation described in S1 sets the stage and enables the S2 situation to occur. That is, the S1 situation is a necessary condition for the S2 situation; the S2 situation is a possible situation given the S1 situation, which creates an 'embodied' notion of enabling. May be paraphrased as 'cause to be possible' or 'make it possible'. Note that in contrast to enabling, the cause-result relation is too narrow to capture the semantics of the IHR construction. There are other clause-linking constructions in Japanese in which the S1 situation establishes a temporal setting for the S2 situation, suggesting that enabling is an important notion in clause-linkage. By demonstrating how the notion of enablement can adequately characterize the IHR construction and other 'bilateral clause-linkage construction in Japanese, the paper addresses the need to closely look into the notion when investigating semantics of clause-linkage.
Sachiko Ohno (University of Arizona)

Correspondence theory and compound mimetics in Japanese

Japanese has a variety of mimetic expressions which represent sounds or manners. Among them, I focus on a mimetic compound that has repetitive or continuous meaning, as in (1) and (2). Such compounds are restricted not only semantically, but also phonologically. The phonological restrictions cannot be accounted for in terms of alternations, since each stem does not change. Rather, only the combinations that satisfy the requirement can be combined and become a compound. Possible candidates compete against phonologically null candidate. If it satisfies the requirement, it wins and compound is available. If it does not, the null candidate wins and compounding has to be given up. In this paper, I argue that such phonological restriction can be accounted for with correspondence theory if we extend the core-domain class assimilation. 'We argue that not only (1) kara-koro 'light (complex) sounds of something rolling and/or clattering' and (2) uro-coru 'squeaking sounds of something small' but not only (3) doro-bata '(pet) noises of (something) to move/hanging around' and (4) dona-bata '(repeating/continuing) noisy sounds'.

Sheri Pergman (University of Chicago)

Licenling of [back] and [round] in colloquial Tamil

In most versions of derivational, rule-based phonological theory, it has been standard practice to require underlying representations which contain a minimum amount of phonological information. This has been termed 'LEXICAL MINIMALITY' by Steriade (1995), and it ensures that lexical entries are kept as minimal as possible by limiting the features underlyingly specified for a particular segment to those which are predictable. The motivation behind this drive to eliminate redundancy has primarily been to provide principled accounts of why segments containing nonredundant feature specifications act as triggers for or block phonological processes, on the one hand, while segments which are redundantly specified for a particular feature appear to be nontriggers or selective targets of such processes, on the other. This paper demonstrates that the concept of lexical minimalism cannot be upheld in light of evidence from colloquial Tamil regarding the features [back] and [round]. Specifically, it is argued that (1) it is impossible to provide a redundant-free representation of these two features without violating another major tenet of derivational Overgenerality in feature class theory (Kiparsky 1985), and (2) the facts are better represented by an analysis which takes into consideration the principle of feature licensing adopted by Ito, Messer, and Padgett (1995) within an optimality-theoretic framework (cf. Prince & Smolensky 1993).

Frederick Parkison & Mike Cahill (Ohio State University)

Overgeneration in feature class theory

Padgett (1995, 1996) proposes feature class theory (FCT) as an alternative to feature geometry (FG) (e.g. Clements & Hume 1995). Padgett claims that FCT is superior to FG in accounting for 'part-whole' licensing of underlying consonant clusters, a phenomenon which contains a minimum amount of phonological information. This has been termed 'LEXICAL MINIMALITY' by Steriade (1995), and it ensures that lexical entries are kept as minimal as possible by limiting the features underlyingly specified for a particular segment to those which are predictable. The motivation behind this drive to eliminate redundancy has primarily been to provide principled accounts of why segments containing nonredundant feature specifications act as triggers for or block phonological processes, on the one hand, while segments which are redundantly specified for a particular feature appear to be nontriggers or selective targets of such processes, on the other. This paper demonstrates that the concept of lexical minimalism cannot be upheld in light of evidence from colloquial Tamil regarding the features [back] and [round]. Specifically, it is argued that (1) it is impossible to provide a redundant-free representation of these two features without violating another major tenet of derivational Overgenerality in feature class theory (Kiparsky 1985), and (2) the facts are better represented by an analysis which takes into consideration the principle of feature licensing adopted by Ito, Messer, and Padgett (1995) within an optimality-theoretic framework (cf. Prince & Smolensky 1993).

Rob Pensalfini (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Jingulu focus marking as an instance of contact- and loss-induced change

Focus marking in Jingulu is a recent phenomenon (less than thirty years old) that arises from a reanalysis of the ergative case-marker under the influence of a dominant accusative language, English. The Jingulu focus marker is homophasic with the ergative marker, but has a distribution that shows it is clearly a marker of contrastive focus: it occurs optionally on any nominal (though usually on demonstratives) in any role when that nominal refers to a new participant, or when discourse focus shifts back onto a previously backgrounded participant.

(1) Wawa jarka-ju-aru. child-run-go
   'The child is running.'

(2) Wawa mi jarka-ju-aru. child-FOC run-do
   'The CHILD is running.'

(3) Wawa mi waraku ngaju. child-ERG see-do
   'The child sees the dog.'

(4) Wawa mi waraku ngaju jarka-ju-aru. child-ERG dog see-do
   'The CHILD sees the dog.'

The mechanism proposed for the development of Jingulu focus marking is that under the conditions of severe language endangerment common in Australia, learners of Jingulu were exposed to relatively little Jingulu compared to English in their early years. As Jingulu is an aggressively pro-drop language, overt subjects (particularly demonstratives) are generally associated with some pragmatic prominence such as contrastive focus. Learners of Jingulu reanalyzed the ergative marker as an indicator of contrastive focus within the framework of an accusative language. Eventually, the ergative use of /mi/ was also learned, but not until /mi/ as a focus marker had become established in the grammar. In a thriving linguistic community, such an analytical 'error' on the learner's part would be corrected before the 'error' became 'grammar', but in a community where the language is rarely spoken, such 'errors' may lead to linguistic innovations.

William Philip (Utrecht University)

Strong continuity and weak reciprocity in child language

The strong continuity hypothesis, widely accepted in contemporary acquisition theory as a constraint on the acquisition of syntactic principles, has recently been extended in some acquisition research to apply as well to the acquisition of semantic principles (though learnability considerations do not support this extension). In this talk experimental evidence will be presented that the strong continuity hypothesis is not consistently applied to the strongest meaning hypothesis in their comprehension of simple reciprocal sentences such as: 'The cats are ticking each other'. Either semantic principles can be acquired gradually or the strongest meaning hypothesis requires severe modification.

Betsy S. Phillips (Indiana State University-Terre Haute)

Lexical diffusion is not lexical analogy

Kiparsky (1995: 641) argues that 'genuine instances of lexical diffusion are all the result of analogical change' and contrasts characteristics supposedly shared by lexical diffusion and lexical analogy with those of sound change. I present numerous counter-examples to K's claims. (1) Analogical changes affect the least frequent words first, whereas lexical diffusion often affects the most frequent words first. (2) Lexical diffusion can affect gradient changes, such as /f/ in loss in S. American, /f/ > /f/ in OE, and 18th-century lenitioning of /f/ before /l, s, /f/. (3) Lexically diffused changes can affect the phoneme inventory, as in the creation of new diphthongs in Middle English.

Karla Pfeifer (University of California-San Diego)

Ephemerality and (non)morality: The case of Mohawk weightless [e]

This paper presents a unified, optimality theoretic analysis of weightless [e] epenthesis in the Iroquoian language Mohawk. Weightless [e] serves as both an ergative marker as an indicator of contrastive information (as early as IS) but also as a previously backgrounded participant. (IS) arguments that 'genuine instances of lexical diffusion are all the result of analogical change' and contrasts characteristics supposedly shared by lexical diffusion and lexical analogy with those of sound change. I present numerous counter-examples to K's claims. (1) Analogical changes affect the least frequent words first, whereas lexical diffusion often affects the most frequent words first. (2) Lexical diffusion can affect gradient changes, such as /f/ in loss in S. American, /f/ > /f/ in OE, and 18th-century lenitioning of /f/ before /l, s, /f/. (3) Lexically diffused changes can affect the phoneme inventory, as in the creation of new diphthongs in Middle English.

Maria Pollisky (University of California-San Diego)

Early acquisition of topic-focus structure

This paper examines early stages in the acquisition of information structure (IS) (cf. Valdaví 1992, Lambrecht 1994) by a monolingual Russian child. The findings are twofold: (1) the acquisition of IS in the second and third year proceeds in distinct stages; (2) there is an early distinction between contrastive and noncontrastive elements in IS. With regard to (1), the paper presents seven successive stages in the incremental acquisition of IS. With regard to (2), the paper argues that the child perceives emphasis as a separate mechanism of marking contrastive information (as early as IS) but has a problem with his on-line production, leading to errors in realizing accent in the right place. Differences in the acquisition of noncontrastive and contrastive structure suggest that contrastive information should be recognized as a separate component of sentence structure, superficially expressed as morphosyntax. Given the importance of IS for a unified account of 'free word' order, this study is relevant for both IS acquisition and syntactic theory.

William J. Pomer (University of Northern British Columbia)

Verb classification in Carrier

Ahaskaih languages, including Carrier (northern British Columbia), have long been known to have systems of noun classification, but the existence of systems of verb classification has received little attention. Several constructions in the Stuart/Trembleur Lake dialect of Carrier involve a higher verb the choice of which depends on the nature of the lower verb. The most complete version of this classification is illustrated by the construction 'to keep on v-ing' in which the main verb is followed by the particle za 'only', which in turn is followed by one of five pre-verbs. An example is a:na za 2atahni 'He just keeps on singing', literally 'he-sings only he-says'. The categories are: speech act; state (e.g. to sleep); ordinary intransitive (e.g. to work); transitive (e.g. to hold); and 'areal intransitive (e.g. to rain)'. Two points are worthy of note. One is the heterogeneity of the features that distinguish the five types: speech act vs non-speech act, state vs nonstate, and valence. The other is the characterization of the 'areal' class of intransitives. These are mostly weather-verbs like 'to rain' with no overt subject, but examples exist with overt subject (e.g. 'half falls'), suggesting a semantic rather than syntactic characterization.
Whitney Postman, Barbara Lust, & Claire Foley (Cornell University)

Lynn Santelmann (State University of New York-Buffalo)

Assessment of children's knowledge of inflection and VP-ellipsis

The theory of contunity predicts that knowledge of instantiation of tense and agreement by auxiliaries is continuously available to learners. However, natural speech data where children omit auxiliaries poses problems. Children's imitation of coordinate verb phrase ellipsis structures with an auxiliary in the second clause was tested. If they have not integrated the modules of the lexicon of inflection, one would expect better success in production of structures with full VPs. Children ages 2 to 5 did not achieve superior results reconstructing VP-ellipsis sentences, showed a capacity to reproduce VP-ellipsis structures that were never modeled (e.g. Bert rubs his arm and Ernie too! [AV 2.7]); expanded auxiliaries into full VPs, which minimally more frequently make verb inflection errors when the second clause was elided. These data suggest the evidence for the underlying functional phrase structure in early child grammar that may not always be apparent on the surface, thus supporting continuous knowledge of structural principles of inflection.

Eric Potravan (University of California-San Diego)

Syntactic licensing of null VPs

This paper considers the identity of the syntactic licenser of null VPs in VP ellipsis (VPE) contexts in English. Two general hypotheses appear in the literature: (1) the licenser is a [+aux] head or (2) it is an overt element in Infl. Although these two characters are largely indistinguishable in finite clauses, they are not equivalent. This paper presents novel evidence in favor of the Infl licenser analysis. First, the impossibility of VPE in some nonfinite clauses, subjunctives and imperatives, demonstrates that the presence of an auxiliary is not sufficient to license a null VP. In these clause types, [+aux] elements may be present but since they are not located in Infl, the result is ungrammatical. Second, sentential negation not only licenses a null VP; viewing not as an inflectional head, Neg', results in a natural instantiation of the first licenser. The set of Neg' and [+aux] elements, on the other hand, is a disconnected set of unrelated licensers. The Infl hypothesis more revealingly extends to account for the licensing of elided VPs by negation. Finally, only the Infl licenser analysis is appropriate for other languages which permit VPE but which do not have identifiable [+aux] elements. The result supports conceptions of clause structure in which there is a lexical projection dominated by an inflectional layer. This layer is implicated in the syntactic licensing of null VPs.

Brian Potter (University of California-Los Angeles)

Topic focus and wh-movement in Western Apache

I introduce data on the distribution and interaction of topic, focus and wh-arguments in Western Apache (Athaabaskan). I argue for a deep copying of arguments, as well as movement and the presence of a special topic projection. Infl analysis and other theories of movement (Beghelli & Stowell 1996), and wh-raising through FocusP (Hurvitch 1986). I discuss implications for Standard Universal Grammar, and argue against the hypothesis that Athabaskan arguments are generated as adjuncts (Willie & Jelinek 1996).

LJiJana Progovac (Wayne State University)

'Negative invisitation' and 'negative logophors'

Negative words in negative concord languages, e.g. Italian (It) and Serbo-Croatian (SC), occur uncased in basically the same (nonargument) positions in which unrelated reflexives (logophors) occur. See (1) and (2), leading to the generalization in (3).

(1) She gave both Brenda and myself a dirty look.

(2) It's Compreso solo rose e nessun garafano.

(3) She gave myself a dirty look. cf. *She gave myself a dirty look.

(4) It would buy only roses and no carnations.

(5) *It would buy only roses and no carnations.

(6) Where an n-word is in a position to negativize (mark negative) the predicate, negative concord is obligatory in L and SC, and logophors are prohibited. Conversely, where n-words are in (nonargument) positions from which they cannot negativize the predicate, they can occur uncased (negative concord actually being prohibited). Thus what relativization is for reflexives (Reinhart & Reuland 1991, 1993), negativization is for n-words. Not only are n-words and reflexives governed by essentially the same principles, but the distinction between Standard English and negative concord languages proves to be only superficial. Moreover, it is possible that negative idioms (such as 'budge an inch,' 'lift a finger') are equivalent to inherently reflexive predicates. 

Tim Pulju (Rice University)

Indo-European 'jaw, 'cheek', 'chin'

Stkt. haada- 'jaw' is anomalous in comparison with its IE cognates (e.g. Gk. génu 'jaw, cheek') that it has an initial aspirate. This anomalous pattern occurs elsewhere, e.g. Stkt. duhád-'daughter' vs Gk. thádher, and has been explained as an inflammation of laryngeal to the first syllable in the two readings, because the interpretations of the two original sentences would correspond to different positions of the object. Crucially, however, a sentence in which the adverb is topicalized has only one reading (under neutral interpretation); that is on the closed word order object. This shows that it is not the object that occurs in different positions, Instead, it is the relative order of adverb and object, and whether or not the object is in scope of the adverb, that

Laryngeal metathesis is a phenomenon attested in, for example, the inanimate 'fire' root: Hist. pahar, Toch A por < *peAur; Gk. πᾶρ, Toch B páwar < *paAur. Applying it to 'jaw' allows us to reconstruct *genAur- as the basic form; Stkt. haada- reflects a form with metathesis of the laryngeal to the first syllable. This explanation also accounts for anomalies such as the double root of Germanic (e.g. Goth. Kennas 'check') and the second-syllable-a of some forms (e.g. Gk. gnathos 'jaw', 'check'.

Geoffrey K. Pullum (University of California-Santa Cruz)

Licensing of prosodic features by syntactic rules: The key to auxiliary reduction

A syntactic rule (e.g. 'he's got the ills') is well known to be blocked before sites of VP Ellipsis ('She's usually home when he's'), pseudogapping ('It's doing more for me than it's for you'), wh-movement ('I wonder where he's now?'), etc. Most recent accounts have connected this to empty categories, but they generally fail to predict correctly on subdeletion examples ('She's a better scientist than he is [whp 4 engineer]) or examples with subject-adjunct inversion ('He's taller than his friend [ap 0]). Previous unnoticed is the relevance of rejoiner emphasis with [oo o so, as in I am too gonna Fix it!]. Auxiliary reduction is blocked ('I'm too gonna fix it!')—but here there is NO MISSING OR DISPROPORTION CONSTITUENT. This observation is the key to the constraints on auxiliary reduction. A syntactic condition of rejoiner emphasis and auxiliary reduction will be derived. It predicts that a new set of phenomena will be accounted for. Both infinitival structures and domains of wh-movement will be licensed by the rejoiner. Once the auxiliary elimination is viewed as an auxiliary being a rejoiner, auxiliary reduction can be completely accounted for by Selkirk's stresslessness condition—except that there are certain left context conditions on cliticization (noted by Kaiser 1983), the only remaining syntactic reductions on condition. auxiliaries cite not only to subjects, subordinators (than, that), pronominal so, or wh-words. Our revised analysis offers no support for traces; in fact if traces exist, then Selkirk's condition has to be modified rather awkwardly.

Robin M. Queen (Kent State University)

Turkish-German interaction patterns: Evidence of intonation in context

While there are many studies examining the influence of cross-linguistic contact on various features of grammar, serious examination into the intonational patterns of bi- or multilingual communities has been rare (De Bot 1986). In this paper, I present results of the study of the intonational patterns of a German-Turkish bilingual community in Germany. This study differs from previous studies by examining intonational phenomena as a point of contact and potential change which affects the bilingual community as a whole. Based on an examination of conversational data, the results demonstrate that bilingual speakers (who incorporate elements from both Turkish and German) in their intonation. Native bilingual speakers use two distinct rises in both Turkish and German. One rise (L*H*H) appears to be related to a characteristic German rise, while the other (LH*H) resembles a characteristic Turkish rise. The rises are used with the same relative frequency and have the same pragmatic function in both Turkish and German. Rather than simply a case of language transfer and interference, these facts indicate a dynamic interplay between the intonational resources which are available to the bilingual speakers.

Janina Radt (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

On-line focus interpretation: The distinguished role of topic

How is a sentence with a conversatively focused word interpreted on-line? I will present experimental evidence from Hungarian indicating that (1) the contrast set for the focused item is constructed immediately, and (2) topic plays a distinguished role in focus interpretation. Topic will be argued to be helpful in the identification of the contrast set for a conversatively focused word, even when the phrase in topic is neither directly relevant to the contrast set itself, nor does it influence the new information. However, if the focused word has a small, lexically specified contrast set, topic does not facilitate interpretation. The distinguished role of topic in focus interpretation will be argued to follow from the hypothesis that the parser preferentially uses information whose relevance is structurally encoded. Instead of searching through lexical context, the parser needs a 'pointer' to the relevant part of the context. Topic can serve as such a pointer, since it is anaphoric to the discourse (van Frijolier 1994), and its discourse function is structurally encoded in Hungarian.

Pasviken Rijkboek (University of Groningen)

Scrambling does not involve movement of the object

As is well-known, an object noun phrase in Dutch may occur both before and after an adverb. In this talk I will present experimental evidence from Standard Dutch illustrating that (1) the contrast set for the focused item is constructed immediately, and (2) topic plays a distinguished role in focus interpretation. Topic will be argued to be helpful in the identification of the contrast set for a conversatively focused word, even when the phrase in topic is neither directly relevant to the contrast set itself, nor does it influence the new information. However, if the focused word has a small, lexically specified contrast set, topic does not facilitate interpretation. The distinguished role of topic in focus interpretation will be argued to follow from the hypothesis that the parser preferentially uses information whose relevance is structurally encoded. Instead of searching through lexical context, the parser needs a 'pointer' to the relevant part of the context. Topic can serve as such a pointer, since it is anaphoric to the discourse (van Frijolier 1994), and its discourse function is structurally encoded in Hungarian.
Yolanda Rivera-Castillo (University of Alabama-Tuscaloosa)

Vowel raising in Papiamento: Substratum and base language

Enclitic pronouns in Papiamento exhibit vocalic alternations that are conditioned by the tonal properties of surrounding syllables. The explanation of these variations presents a challenge to monogenetic and universal theories of Creole origin since the restrictions placed on vowel alternations constitute a reinterpretation of features from both the substratum and the base languages. Moreover, individual segmental features from one source (vowel height in Romance) are related to individual suprasegmental features from another (tone height in West African languages), contrary to the assumption that only sets of segmental features are related indirectly to suprasegmental properties. I will propose that two elements contribute to the creation of Papiamento's constraints on vowel alternations: (1) general constraints to suprasegmental alternations from some Bantu languages (one high tone per foot); and (2) Romance feature-based underspecified definitions for vowels in an accentually weak position (b/af and [ə] = 'BACK, LOW')! These general constraints show a high degree of compatibility with constraints in the other language family. Additionally, the relationships between suprasegmental features and segmental properties suggests an implicational relation between feature types that will be described as a set of constraints on vowel height. These relations suggest a reevaluation of assumptions about the interconnection between different types of phonological information, and of the claim that there is no direct relation between different kinds of features.

Claudia Roncarati (Universidad Federal Fluminense, Niteroi)

Language in contact and diachronic evidence in Portuguese

In this paper I attempt a comprehensive review of NEG variation in Brazilian Portuguese (BP). The data consist of conversations recorded by Eimerich (1984) in the Indian Reserve of Xingu (Matto Grosso) and of written texts from the 15th to the 17th centuries. The first half of the paper focuses on NEG acquisition as L2 by the Xingu Indians, and reveals the presence of a pidgin feature associated with NEG: the usage of never meaning not (see Naro 1986) in the initial stages of acquisition. The second half of the paper presents new data on double and triple diachronic variation of NEG and discusses grammaticization processes and borderline cases of NEG conjunctions and disjunctions. In addition, we discuss cross-linguistic variation of NEG as it appears in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Ceará, Sergipe, and Rio Grande do Sul. Finally, we review the so-called hypothesis of a Afro-American origin of the BP postverbal negation.

Johanna Rubba (California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo)

Modern Aramaic: Endangered language field report

Modern Aramaic (MA), a living, diverse language, a major member of the Semitic family, is seriously endangered. MA warrants attention for two reasons, for its typologically rare properties, and for its lack of a history of historical linguistics. In this talk I will discuss the Aramaic language field.

Jeffrey T. Runner (University of Rochester)

Rerailing the case of object expletives

The analysis of sentences like those in (1) has been controversial. Superficially they appear to provide evidence against the GB claim: A: expletives cannot appear in subcategorized positions. (1) (a) I believe that you should've done that. (b) I dislike it that he is so cruel. Pottier and Pullum (1988) (P&P) argue that the expletives in (1) are surface objects, and A must be abandoned. Rothstein (1995) (R) argues that these pronouns divide into two classes: one is expletive, but predication contexts but non-syntactic objects (1a); the other is referential object pronouns (1b); thus, A can be maintained. We argue that both P&P and R are correct: the relationship between subject and pronoun is pronounced in (1a) as P&P argue, and some are (predicational) subjects, as R argues for her first class; but we agree with P&P (contra R) that all of the pronouns in (1) are expletive. The intuition guiding our analysis is that objects in English are parallel to subjects: just as a subject's VP-internal thematic position differs from its surface case position, an object's VP-internal thematic position differs from its surface case position. Following Joseph (1993), Koizumi (1995), Rosch (1995), and Lasnik (1995), we argue that generally in English direct object move overtly from their subcategorized position to their surface case position. What this provides for us, then, is a nonthematic, nonsubcategorized surface 'object' position in which an expletive can reside without violating A.

William J. Samarin (University of Toronto)

Conflating histories of the origin of Sango

Two histories of the origins of Sango, the lingua franca of the Central African Republic, are contrasted and evaluated. The earliest is my own, where I claim since 1955 that it was in origin a pidgin, and I have in articles (1982, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1989) and a book (1989) provided considerable information to support the argument that it was expatriate Africans in the service of the colonial administrators, traders, and missionaries—starting in 1877—who pidginized the Nguni language on the Ubangi river, leading to the rapid emergence of this new language. The other history, better known in the francophone world, is that of M. Diki-Kidiri, who argues—in a few publications of restricted circulation (1979, 1982, 1986) that this language long before ("beau avant") Europeans arrived in the area. After reviewing his arguments, I cite some of the linguistic consequences of his insisting that Sango is only an 'extension' of Ngbandi with some 'modifications'. The paper raises issues of historiography in historical linguistics, of the nature of scientific argumentation, and of what a pidgin is.

Filomena Sandalo (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

D* incorporation, bare NP extraction, and the organization of the CP layer in a polysynthetic language

This paper argues that bare NPs undergo extraction to multiple specifier positions within the CP layer in Kadiwé, a polysynthetic language (PL) spoken in Brazil, instead of being generated as adjuncts. Baker 1995 argues that PLs function on a par with Romance clitic dislocation (CLD), in the sense of Cinque 1990. Under Baker's hypothesis, clitics are generated under Acc nodes, pro is in the argument position of the verb, and NPs are base generated as adjuncts. The proposal that NPs are adjuncts predicts that NPs are freely ordered. Nevertheless, the presence of a topic (i.e., information familiar to all participants in the discourse) interferes with word order. Additional evidence that NPs are not base generated as adjuncts comes from the impossibility of having subject CLD across a CP boundary, which is possible in Romance. The positions occupied by subject NPs favors Rizzi's 1996 analysis of the CP layer. According to Baker, the Condition C violations that characterize PLs are due to the fact that NPs are adjuncts. If NPs are adjuncts, the empty pro in argument positions do not co-command them and Condition C is not actually violated. I attempt an alternative explanation of Condition C violations that is compatible with Kadiwé proclitics andbare NPs. Evidence for D* incorporation comes from the Relativized Minimality Constraint (Rizzi 1990) and from the lack of determiners co-occurring with NPs.

Lynn Santelmann (State University of New York-Buffalo)

Patty Juszczyk (Johns Hopkins University) Infants' sensitivity to discontinuous dependencies: Evidence for early processing limitations

This paper explores the nature of the processing space in early language acquisition by examining whether 18-month-old infants are sensitive to discontinuous dependencies. To recognize dependencies between nonadjacent morphemes, the child must be able to compute the co-occurrence of morphemes over several syllables. In two experiments using the Head Turn Preference Paradigm, 18-month-olds were presented with matched versions of passages: a 'natural' version, where the -ing form of the main verb appears with the auxiliary be and an 'unnatural' one with can. In the first study the dependent morphemes were separated by a single verb syllable, but in the second they were separated by an additional 4 syllable adverbial, e.g. grandma is almost always singing. Our results indicate that 18-month-old infants were sensitive to this dependency when the dependent morphemes are separated only by a single syllable, but not when a 4 syllable adverb was inserted. This suggests that 18-month-old infants possess a limited processing space. There is a second finding which supports this interpretation of our results. In the first study, 7 of 8 children who produced two-word combinations showed a strong space enough to be able to reliably detect dependencies separated by a single syllable, but not those that are separated by 5 or more syllables. Three children who combine words have increased their processing space enough to be able to reliably detect dependencies separated by a single syllable, but not those that are separated by 5 or more syllables.

Salvatore Santoro (City University of New York)

Puerto Rican Spanish: Evidence of partial restructurings

This paper provides evidence that many of the distinctive features of the nonstandard Spanish that developed in Puerto Rico are the result of the processes of semicreolization, rather than of creolization as it has been claimed by Hickerton and Escalante (1970) who refer to a widely distributed Spanish-based creole in the Caribbean; by Lawton (1971) who asserts that Puerto Rican Spanish originated in the 16th century; by Kager (1984) who, in their attempt to study the synchronic and phonological similarities among the Caribbean creoles, proposes a monogenetic development from a common West African origin through a process of relexicalization. Sociolinguistic factors and linguistic data regarding the phonology, morpho-syntax, and lexicon of this variety will be presented and analyzed to demonstrate that while Puerto Rican Spanish has some unequivocally creole features, many of its peculiarities are due to the partial restructuring that this language underwent during its development.
Thomas R. Sawallis (University of Florida)

A versatile method for quantifying perceptual weights of acoustic cues

Existing tools for investigating phonemic perception lack any autonomous way to quantify the importance of acoustic cues, so we are unable to determine whether a given cue is more important in one language than another. To fill that gap, this research proposes a measurement system for experimentally assessing a cue's perceptual importance, and reports on a study implementing that system. First, the distribution of the cue's acoustic measurements is surveyed. Then perceptual stimuli are generated in a parametric manner and normalized to the surveyed distribution. After perceptual tests, the subjects' responses are used to calculate signal detection theory's d' sensitivities. Since d' is abstract, rather than acoustic, the system can measure the perceptual weight of any cue, and because of the normalization step, the measurements can be compared across different contexts, including across languages. The initial application of this method to intervocalic /t/ in French gave statistically significant evidence that native French speakers use bold duration more in perceiving /N/ than in perceiving /AE/. This important new tool can provide a new perspective on such topics as allophonic variation, phonetic and phonological universals, acquisition of phonology, and triggers and directions of sound change.

Ronald P. Schaefer (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville)

On the creeping pace of endangerment in Emalai

Despite general claims of diminished vernacular use andPidgin English spread, no controlled assessment of minority language use across social contexts in rural areas of south-central Nigeria has occurred. To remedy this neglect and to construct an initial profile of use for a language, a 54-item survey of secondary school students between the ages of 13 and 20 in rural Emalai. Among the 52 respondents, 30 identified themselves ass Emai. Nearly all the latter expressed a desire to read and write Emai. Additional responses reveal a clear shift in language use linked to the variables of home and parent-peer interlocutor. Respondents overwhelmingly identified school and church settings as requiring English but the village in general, home and market as demanding Emai. At-home activities—speaking with parents, greeting elders, cooking, and farming—led to a uniform preference for Emai. Out-of-home activities—speaking with peers away from school and greeting friends—showed an equally distinctive preference for English. Signaling-based interaction, however, revealed a split, with neither English nor Emai clearly preferred. These data bear on two factors often highlighted as crucially determining endangerment. An intergenerational shift to a new language in the home, cited as decisive for language death (Mougeon & Beniak 1987, Haugen 1987), has not yet occurred, at least among the older generation. At the same time, a shift in the language of instruction, driven by pressure for peer-based interaction, may be in place among minority-language speakers in the predominantly rural Edoid-speaking regions.

Amy Schafer (University of Kansas)

Phonological vs intonational phrases and reanalysis

Although many studies have shown pairing effects of phonological phrase (PPh) and intonational phrase (IPh) breaks, they have not been closely examined in a clear PPh/IPh contrast. However, they have similar effects (Speer et al. 1996). I will report the results of an experiment on the reanalysis of lexical ambiguity, which show further semantic processing takes place at IPh breaks than at PPh breaks, and argue that IPh breaks and PPh breaks have distinct processing effects not readily distinguished by choice response collocations. A quantitative analysis, traditionally attributed to the presence of a clause boundary (Fodor, Bever, & Garrett 1974), may actually result from IPh boundaries. The results demonstrate that IPh breaks affect semantic interpretation as well as syntactic decisions, supporting grammatical analyses in which PPhs and IPhs are phonologically distinct and those which posit semantic constraints on IPhs, but not PPhs. The findings also strongly constrain the possible models of prosody in processing; their implications for current processing models will be discussed.

Natalie Schilling-Estes (North Carolina State University-Raleigh)

The breakdown of dialect boundaries: Dialect recession in two postindian island communities

It is sometimes assumed that historically isolated dialects will recede in comparable ways as geographic and other dialect boundaries are broken down. However, my analysis of two postindian island communities, Smith Island in Maryland's (un)itsed in May, 1983, demonstrates that the assumption is empirically unjustified. Using data from several cross-generational sociolinguistic interviews, I demonstrate that whereas the once-distinctive Ocracoke variety is becoming more similar to outside varieties, the Smith Island dialect is becoming more rather than less distinct. However, it, too, may be classified as a receding variety, because it is rapidly losing speakers. The differential recurrence of the two dialect communities is evidenced in the variable patterning of a shared dialect feature—the production of /ay/ with a raised second sound. The two dialect communities show the feature is receding in Ocracoke but expanding in Smith Island. Further, raised /ay/ is subject to quite different phonological constraints in each variety and is accorded different status as a marker of islander identity in each community. General linguistic and sociolinguistic principles guiding the progress of dialect recession are proposed based on the current comparative analysis.

Wolfgang Schulze (University of Munich)

Aspects of agenitiveness in East Caucasian: The case of pronouns

It is a common view that most of the 29 East Caucasian languages (ECL) exhibit a system of canonical ergativity (cf. Kibrik 1979) that is reflected by case marking and class agreement (absolutive). In many instances personal pronouns (PPs) are exempted from this dichotomy using the accusative case instead. This is explained by the fact that PPs have different effects on the syntactic and semantic properties of natural agenitiveness, whereas the third person pronouns and nominals are highly indifferent with regard to their degree of semantic agreement. That is borne out by the results of an analysis of the distribution of number of ECL pronouns. The findings of an evaluation, influenced by English in the schools (Kuter 1987, Haugen 1987), has not taken hold, as attested by positive responses toward Eastern literacy skills. The split preference for sibling interaction, however, argues that the primary determinant of language choice may change from social setting, i.e. home, to age, and that the conditions for a generational shift in language choice, driven by pressure for peer-based interaction, may be in place among minority-language speakers in the predominantly rural Edoid-speaking regions.

Armin Schwegler (University of California-Irvine)

Monogenesis revisited: On the absence of plural marking in some varieties of Black American Spanish and Portuguese

Some scholars continue to argue that several phenomena found in Afro-American Spanish point to the prior existence of a once widespread Spanish pidgin or creole (monogenesis). The ultimate source of this contact vernacular presumably was that of the discovery of a single 'DEEP' grammatical Afro-Portuguese feature used in colonial West Africa. It has been said—correctly so—that the pidginization hypothesis is not validated by the evidence of any of the labels currently used in describing the linguistic evidence. At year's SPCL meeting, I offered an unequivocal but lone piece of evidence in favor of an independent pidgin/creole theory by examining reflexes of the Afroport. pronoun e (< Port. elle 'he' and eles 'they'). Recent investigations are mostly remote and yet much understudied Afro-Hispanic speech areas have uncovered yet another grammatical feature—numberless nouns (e.g. los animal, las c‘rcula, las cosfit—promises to be uniquely helpful for proving the genetic relationship between the putative Afro-Portuguese pidgin/creole and the speech varieties in which they are found. This paper will (1) delineate the wide geographic distribution of this 'plural' feature (found in Cuba, Ecuador, Colombia, etc.), (2) examine its putative pidgin/creole origin, and (3) highlight its unusual potential for reconstructing the history of Latin American Spanish. In so doing, data from relevant creoles (especially Palenquero) will be addressed to bolster the monogenic theory. In the final portion of the paper it will be argued that the systematic elimination of nominal plural marking (as in las animal, 'las circula, las cosa) must have been a primary cause for the frequent loss of 'plural'- in Caribbean Spanish (cf. plural to animate, la circula, la cosa).
There are two groups of verbs that contain the same object. Conflation as it is used here involves the assimilation and replacement of elements such as characters or places. This paper proposes principles and methods by which the field of linguistics can accommodate the needs of diverse students in the university of the 21st century and still be rigorous. This paper reports on a pilot study of two courses which was intended to measure learning in a field-based teaching curriculum (cf. Lee Schulman, Stanford University). With a 6% attrition rate (64 students began, 79 finished), 85% (68 out of 79) submitted their work (voluntary participation) to an anthology devoted to qualitatively evaluating the results of the model. The results of this anthology are presented here. The odd syntactic form of certain NPs occurring within locative PPs (e.g., in jail, at school, and on stage) is notable for the lack of article and modifier within the object NP (Soja 1994), as well as for creating a marked nonlocative meaning (Sivan 1993). Of the over 35 attested NP types that appear in such locative PPs, however, only a small subset of them appears to play a larger role in the grammar of the language. At the same time, this subset of locative PP objects is used to convey a known referent (in contrast to most other NP objects), which allows it to serve as a specific locative expression, e.g., on stage, at sea. The two settings for this subset of NPs underscore the characteristics of these ‘familiarity NPs’, as opposed to the more general ones. An NP from this set acts as a definite referring expression, picking out a familiar location. On the other hand, as nonlocative objects, the NPs convey a more abstract sense of life in any such location (e.g., to leave town, to set up camp). In this position they contrast with the objects of other NPs which cannot occur as direct objects at all. Two diagnostics are suggested for recognizing familiarity NPs. Tense is shown to be crucial to the distinction between these two classes. The behavior of this subset of single-word NPs helps to tease apart the core meanings of location nouns and better explicate the function of verbs and prepositions in extending those meanings.
Joseph Shubin (St. Mary's College of California)

Contemporary reflections on 17th-century philosophical language. Noah Chomsky and John Wilkins on universal language

In this century, linguists have typically ignored the works of previous scholars in developing their theories; and historians of linguistics resist juggling past works by contemporary standards in writing their histories. A notable exception to these trends has been universal grammar theory: contemporary linguists have drawn on the work of their predecessors and historians evaluate the work of past ages according to modern standards. An illustrative example of this can be found in the universal grammar theory of Chomsky and Wilkins. This paper will focus on general assumptions and goals of both linguists and suggest a continuity of development in universal grammar from the 17th century to the present day.

Eve Sweetser (University of California-Berkeley)

Stable subjecthood and extended use of change predicates

This paper analyzes limits on the use of change predicates in English. Examples such as The students get younger every year are seen, following Talmy (1958, 1996) as figure-ground reversals: the aging faculty member who makes such a remark is viewing her age as the fixed ground, and the student's age as the moving figure, although the reverse is objectively the case. However, these figure-ground-reversing uses of change predicates are limited to cases where a student is talking about the aging faculty member to whom she can attribute the subjective reversal: even if we think the average novel now is shorter than the average novel in 1800, we cannot say Jane Austen's novels have gotten longer since the wrong. Based on a variety of examples, it is argued that the idea of a stable subject is crucial to an adequate description of the grammar of English change predicates. Concepts such as radial categories are also needed, to express the gradual clime from central meaning and unrestricted use of a construction, to extended and restricted uses.

Anand Seya (University of Westminster)

Distribution of ia in Mauritian Creole: Discourse or syntax?

In this paper I examine per標rable kom in Nigerig Pigman English (NPE). Farlach (1987) claims that ka (kom) is a marker of realis modality unrelated to aspect or temporal relationship. In contrast, Poplack and Tagliamonte (1996) argue that kom is a central part of NPE's relative tense system serving to denote sequential temporal relations. Furthermore, Farlach claims that the use of kom has recently changed dramatically, having grammaticized according to 'universal patterns of language change'. I attempt to provide an innovative perspective on these issues by performing a discourse-level analysis of NPE's kom in narratives told by speakers from two generations. Analysis of over 1000 narrative contexts reveals that kom is a highly constrained form, occurring overwhelmingly in well-defined portions of narrative structure, rather than randomly throughout. In particular, kom is confined almost exclusively to the complicating action segments, where it alternates with a bare verb. Alternation amongst these forms is the result of multiple information structure constraints akin to, though distinct from, tense-switching phenomena found in Indo-European languages and also differing from those found in studies of known creoles. Moreover, these patterns are nearly identical across speakers. These findings contribute to a greater understanding of how NPE tense/aspect features and discourse coherence apparatus compare and contrast with other varieties. Such comparisons point to the specific pathways by which grammaticization proceeds, particularly in a creole contact situation. I explore the implications of these findings for discerning the mechanisms of language change more generally, highlighting the interface between grammar and discourse.

Maggie Tallerman (University of Durham)

Case-licensing of subjects: The Middle Welsh 'historic indefinite'

In Middle Welsh, nonfinite independent clauses of various kinds are common. All have an infinitival verb in initial position, in contrast with finite clauses which are strictly V2 in Middle Welsh. Within a principles and parameters framework, two questions arise: (1) where does the infinitival verb raise to, and (2) how is the subject of nonfinite clauses case-licensed? I propose that in one construction, V raises to Agr-C; evidence is that an object agreement proclitic appears on the verb when the subject is pronominal. Agr-S fails to project, so the subject cannot be case-licensed in Spec, Agr-S, but remains in Spec, VP. As a 'last resort', subjects are case-licensed via an inserted preposition. However, the subjects of telic unaccusative infinitival verbs are case-licensed in Spec, Agr-S: such verbs display subject agreement when the subject is pronominal. Finally, the non-co-occurrence of complementizers with these infinitival verbs suggests that V ultimately raises to C. I link this to proposals that finite verbs in V2 clauses also move to C.

William Thompsom (Northeastern University)

The semantics of English delexical verbs

Recent studies claim that delexical verbs formed with -ify/-ize and with -en/-o are of identical semantic type, differing only in meaning. Contrary to these claims, we show that verbs formed by these two sets of affixes systematically differ in their semantics. Verbs formed with -en/-o overwhelmingly formed from adjectives which are 'true scalars'. These are qualitative adjectives denoting a value on a scale, typically physical/perceptual in nature (e.g. cool and warm are values on a temperature scale). On the other hand, verbs formed with -ify/-ize are formed from 'tonical' adjectives, typically abstract/abstactional in nature (e.g. tonical: tonical, tonicalize,electric-electrify). Cross-linguistic support for the existence of these two subclasses is provided by the fact that true scalars form the 0 set of adjectives in those languages with a very small adjective word class. Examples of typical adjectives which feed -en/-o affixation are deep, narrow, even, smooth, clear, and red. These are all values of physical, scalar concepts. Examples of typical adjectives which feed -ify/-ize are electric, pure, acid, provincial, federal, and military. These are all nonscalars which denote relatively abstract, nonperceptual properties.

Teresa Thurn (Indiana University)

Synactic and morphological serialization: Iconicity in Carib languages

Carib languages have come to the forefront of interest in typological studies because of their marked object-initial word order. However, because the topic noun is in a position to the left of the verb, constructions in Carib are not novel in one constructton, V raises to Agr - 0: evidence is found in Peruvian. This paper compares the ordering of verbal inflections in languages such as Mexican and Hixkaryana, which evidence ASPECT > [TENSE+ASPECT+NUMBER] > [TENSE+ASPECT+NUMBER].

Bezina Tieszen (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Final stop devolving in Polish: Incomplete neutralization

In Polish, as in some other Slavic languages, word final obstruents are devoced. The acoustic present study examines the acoustics of word-final devoced stops in three areas of Poland. The data consisted of minimal pairs containing p/t/k/d/g/ preceded by each of the vowels a/u/ and followed by an initial voiceless obstruent in one case, and a vowel in another. All of the test words were put into carrier sentences, and some of them were embedded in a reading passage. Five monolingual speakers from each dialectal area read the passage first and then the sentences. The following voicing cues were examined: duration of the preceding vowel, consonant closure duration, and glottal pulsing during the closure. The results revealed that word-final devocing is not complete in Polish, and that the dialectal regions influence the kind of voicing cues speakers use to maintain voicing distinction phonetically. Also, a strong effect of dialect on the durational dimensions of voicing cues was observed, as well as an interaction of dialect and place of articulation on the closure duration of final stops.

Satoshi Tomoioka (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

Interpretng pro in Japanese

In this paper, we provide an analysis for sloppy readings of null objects in Japanese, as shown in (1)

(1) Ken−wa zibun−no ut−o
K-en-top self-gen house−acc sell
"Ken sold self's house.'"

First, evidence against Ono and Whitney's (1991) VP ellipsis account is presented. Our alternative proposal makes use of the 'pronom of laziness' strategy for pro, following the spirit of Cooper's (1979) analysis. Some instances of Japanese pro are interpreted as either one in (2).

(2) a. Definitive pro: AP.3x[VY[iy]]—semi−x ≡ P(x)
In (2), N is a property salient in the context. In (1), the salient property is being a house and owned by x (zibun is then a bound variable). Then, the object pro is translated into (zP.x)(Vx[y][x] & own>(x, zibun)(x) & P(x)) (or (z2x)(house(y,x) & own>(x, zibun)(x) & P(x))). Once the variable is bound by the NP, Erika, the sloppy reading is obtained. The advantages of the current proposal will also be discussed.

Sara Trehyer (California State University-Chico)

Effects of metalinguistic characterization on the genesis and obsolescence of Lakota gender morphology

Lakota speakers of the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations characterize the speech of men and women by citing oppositions for imperative clitics such as 'men say yo', and women say ye'. This metalinguistic description of the gram-
mational differences in the language is an idealization and linguistically almost completely inaccurate. The men's imperative is not in a complementary relationship with the form ye, which is used by women in expressing commands and by both men and women expressing indirect assertions. However, as a linguistic construct, it is potentially influential because it identifies ye solely with female speakers, and it serves as a maxim for learners of Lakota to avoid embarrassment. I maintain that binary constructs like this combined with ideologies which characterize women's speech as 'manipulative or bossy', restricting the context of its use, have reduced the grammaticalized linguistic options for women substantially. However, the gender of the language user is sometimes given on a semantic basis and not in the morphological gender distinctions where none previously existed or are also being created through the same mechanisms.

Maria Tilaaper (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) St. Augustine and Port Royalist language thought

Without an understanding of St. Augustine's life and teachings it would be difficult to understand the Jansonian movement and in turn the Port Royalists or for that matter the Reformed movement in general. For example, I argue that human knowledge of God is immediate and direct. An overview of Augustinian philosophy and Jansonian beliefs make it possible to understand the political consequences that earned Port Royal its fame. Also, understanding Augustinian philosophy makes it possible to see the unifying thread in the thought of the Port Royalists. This clash helped the Port Royalists philosophy on education and in turn their views on language. Since the ideas of St. Augustine were so important for the source for the tension between the Port Royalists and the Jansenists, it would be extremely useful to examine these ideas and their influence on the theory of language. In conclusion, St. Augustine is the bridge between ancient ideas and Christian beliefs on reason and belief and also the bridge to Cartesianism. St. Augustine 'I think, therefore God is'. Descartes, 'I think, therefore I am' to Arnauld 'listen to reason in the human sciences, and to authority in religious matters'.

Ayako Tsuchida (Cornell University) Laryngeal control in the production of Japanese vowels and hiragana

In Japanese, the high vowels [i, u, a] become devoiced when they occur between voiceless segments. While vowel devoicing (VD) has traditionally been described as a phonological assimilation rule (McCawley 1968, Beckman and Jun 1994) claim that it is a phonetic process resulting from gestural overlap. Based on acoustic, fibrescope, and electromyographic data, I argue that VD is indeed a phonological rule, contrary to the recent claim. The production of height was examined in Japanese vowels [i, e, a, u, o] with hiragana [i, e, a, u, o], [i, e, a, u, o]. The [i] environment in which the vowel is unrounded was investigated. The results show that the laryngeal gestures in high vowels in the [i] environment are completely different from those for typical devoiced vowels. The [i] is wide open during the production of devoiced vowels, while the high vowels in the [i] are phonetically devoiced with a closed glottis. In all allophones of [i], the glottis is wide open. The [i] opens for [i] was comparable to that for [s], and much greater than that for [t]. It is thus puzzling why high vowels were devoiced before [s, t] but not before [i]. If VD is a phonetic process, [i] should be 'overlapped' by the opening of [i] before [i]. I propose that VD applies in the phonology if we think that there is a phonological constraint against devoicing before [i]. Devoiced vowels are presumably specified for spread glottis, which results in the wide open glottis before [i]. On the other hand, enter the phonetics with specifications for being voiced, thus produced with closed glottis. Different voicing specifications in the phonology account for the different laryngeal gestures during the production.

Kevin Tuite (University of Montreal) Fasive and perfect in prescriptive Kartvelian

Proto-Kartvelian, the ancestor of Georgian, Svan, and Laz-Mingrelian, is believed to have been an ergative language. The Kartvelian languages now showing the unmarked stem, governed an ergative-absolutive case-marking alignment. As it is for the durative verb forms (present, imperfect, ... in the daughter languages, their nominative-accusative case assignment pattern originated in a Proto-Kartvelian antipassive transformation with partial deletion of the underlying patient to indirect-object construction. This gives rise to receive the clative case and control object agreement in the verb. Arguably here Proto-Kartvelian passive operated in a similar fashion, denoting the underlying agent to indirect-object status. In the paper a new scenario for the evolution of the prescriptive in Kartvelian is proposed, which gives a unified account of: (1) hilberto problematic morphological features (a dummy object prefix u- in the Early Georgian (Kanare) passive, e.g. mi-XING-ran 'he was brought by angels' (LK 16:22)); lengthened-grade ablaut in Svan, e.g. i-prE-la[2] 'is being spread by (sb), vs prE-2-2[1] 'spreadbartan'; (2) the development from these passives of a set of perfect resultative forms for transitive verbs, marked by synthetic synonymy (underlying subject marked as indirect object). The proposed scenario also accounts in an elegant way for a lengthened-grade ablaut in the Svan transitive perfect series (e.g. ad x-pra[2] in [2] has [apparently spread sth]).

Susanne Tunstall (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) Differentiating each and every

Both each and every are universal quantifiers which are distributive in meaning and seem to want wide scope in their clause with respect to other quantifiers. Many researchers have also stated that each is more desirous of wide scope and more distributive than every. However, there is a recent proposal in the literature that each can be one a semantic account for these observations, applying recent work in event semantics which distinguishes partial and complete distributivity (cf. Lascarides 1993).

Each can be used felicitously under partial distributivity, but every has a condition requiring complete distributivity. This condition can be called the 'spreading condition', since each affected object must be acted upon individually in its own event, decontextualized in some way from the other events. The spreading condition can account for a wide range of data involving each including why each occurs more happily with some predicates than others and how and why the addition of adverbials, secondary predicates, and indefinites improves questions each sentences.

Sri G. Tuttle (University of Washington) Acoustic correlates of stress in Tanana Alaskan

Hayes (1995) claims that cues employed distinctively outside of the metrical system of a language will be avoided as cues for stress. Mintz and Salcha, two dialects of Tanana Alaskan, offer an opportunity to test this claim, since distribution of stress and binary vowel selection (e.g. monosyllabic vs binominal) are distinguished otherwise, but only Mintz has lexical tone from historic creation (Krauss & Golla 1981:156). In addition, Mintz and Salcha were measured for fundamental frequency, amplitude, and duration using a Kay CSL 43008 computerized speech laboratory system. Only duration is used to consistently significant over monomoronic and binominal vowels in both dialects; fundamental frequency is significantly higher in monomoronic vowels in both dialects, but in Mintz stressed binominal vowels are actually slightly lower in pitch, and in Salcha the significance level in binominal vowels is not impressive (p = .13) although the mean is higher for stressed than unstressed binominal vowels. These results suggest that even low pitch is employed contrasactively, raised pitch on stressed vowels is avoided as a cue to stress.

Bert Vaux (Harvard University) Armenian plural selection and the nature of lexical syllabification

Armenian plural formation appears at first blush to be quite straightforward: monosyllabic select -er (e.g. 'meal' → *er 'meals'), polysyllabic select -ner (e.g. 'food' → *ner 'food'). Closure inspection reveals, however, that the process is surprisingly nuanced. I propose that cues employed contrastively, with final consonant clusters of rising sonority select the monosyllabic plural -er, even if the word is polysyllabic, provided that the final consonant cluster can syllabically as an onset (e.g. [a] 'liger' → I [a] [liger], not *[a] [liger]). The analysis I develop for the Armenian plural formation suggests that lexical representations of morphological structure (contra most theories of phonology); some phonological rules such as syllabification may precede morphological rules, contrary to the theory of Distributed Morphology (Halle & Marantz 1993); and certain segments at the periphery of morphological domains are not syllabified in lexical representations, but are syllabified at a later stage in the derivation.

Bert Vaux (Harvard University) Benjamin Bruceing (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) Abakh Mattbkhax: m reduplication in Abkhaz

This paper examines the behavior of m-reduplication, which produces a sort of collective noun, e.g. 'horse'- 'horses' (m reduplication), 'knight' 'knight' and so on', in the CoBio dialect of Abkhaz. We address two basic questions: Why does m replace simple onsets, but prefix to complex onsets (geel-k 'maid' 'kool' vs geel-k 'maid' 'kool' 'burst'?)? (2) Why is m replaced by c when base-initial m- is replaced by a vowel, but not when it is followed by a consonant (modi 'eat' k-d- 'money' vs m- 'a- k-d- 'wood(m)')? We suggest that the answer involves a tension between reduplicative identity, which requires that the elements of the reduplicant correspond to those of the base, and nonidentity, which requires that the reduplicant be distinct from that of the base. The analysis we develop also suggests that certain sequences are treated as clitics, though they do not surface as clusters-phonetically, and provides evidence for the sparsely supported syllabic constraint (cf. Blevis 1995).

Rachel Walker (University of California-Santa Cruz) Biclyllicall triggers

In Tungusic languages, round harmony (RH) is usually triggered by an initial low round vowel, but in written Manchu (WM) and Oroqen, RH only occurs when the first two syllables contain round vowels, e.g. boko-bogo 'colored', bo-goo 'Yew' (WM); s-si 'Tish', m-o-tree 'Orogen' (Zhang & Dresher 1996). I propose that this derives from the interaction of constraints on licencing and feature domains. Independent of RH, in WM and Oroqen low round vowels occur in the sentence initial position whenever the initial vowel is round. RH cannot be responsible, since both CoCo (low round vowel in first syllables) and CoCa (unrounded second syllables) are well-formed roots, and RH requires a bicallyllicall trigger. I analyze this distribution as a result of 'round' only being licensed when linked to the initial syllable.
is the finding that the activity of the cricothyroid (CT) muscle, which primarily raises F0, is larger for high vowels than for low vowels, just as we would expect if F0 were being deliberately controlled. The present experiment explores this muscle activity further by having a subject produce vowels at slightly different F0s, with the differences in F0 being equivalent to the differences due to F0s for that subject. The vowels /i/ and /u/ were produced to match tones of 117, 123, 129, and 141 Hz (129 is the typical value for this speaker). The vowel /u/ was produced to match tones of 111, 117, 123, and 135 (123 is typical). Bilateral recordings of the CT muscle were made with hooked-wire electrodes. F0 values were marked fairly successfully (r = .64). To compare these results to the previous ones, all tokens of the vowels that were within 3 Hz of the typical value for that vowel were analyzed. High vowels had the same level of CT activation as the low vowel, failing to replicate the earlier work. However, an analysis of all the results (across the various F0s) that factored out F0 as a covariate showed that the high vowels had higher CT activation. That different vowels involve different levels of CT activity for a given F0, leading to the expectation that the previous findings were due not to F0 control but to F0/vowel quality interactions. Even the EMG evidence, then, makes it unlikely that F0 is a deliberate enhancement of speech. Rather, F0 appears to be an automatic consequence of vowel production.

Cheryl Wharry (East Central University, Oklahoma)

The anatm of African American sermons: Genre and culture roles

Many discourse markers have been examined in conversation and lecture, but fewer researchers have analyzed markers in the sermon genre and in their diverse discourse communities. This paper examines, using sociolinguistic and discourse analysis methods, sermonic expressions frequently found in performed African American sermons (e.g., Amen, Hallelujah, Praise God) and suggests genre and culture-related functions.

David Whible (Tamkang University)

Postverbal constituents, tone sandhi, and the structure of VP in Tainanese

An account is presented concerning interactions of VP syntax and tone sandhi (TS) in Tainanese cases (1), in which VP-internal postverbal elements obligatorily do not trigger TS on the verb. (2) Where the object does trigger TS on the verb.

(1) chihniai li khauna$hacht e. (2) chihniai li khauna$=chacht e.

Please look one at.

Please look at one.

The addition of more lexical material after a postverbal element in cases like (1) forces the TS form of the verb, as shown (3) chihniai li khauna$=cht e. chie. please you look one CL

'Please read a bit.'

These facts are derived from the phrase structure constraint (PSC) interacting with the proposed structural domain of TS. TS on a verb is triggered by complements of the verb, not adjoints. The contrast in TS between (1) and (2) follows. TS on the verb renders (3) acceptable because the postverbal chie is not an adjunct in (3) but a clitic on the verb, bringing (3) into conformity with the PSC.

Ronnie B. Wilbur & Howard N. Zelaznik (Purdue University)

Kinematic correlates of stress and phrase position in ASL

In speech, stress and phrase final position increase the duration of syllables. Increased duration is not the result of instructions to a timing mechanism, but it is emergent outcome of articulatory and gestural phase, and other time-independent factors. Examination of the kinematic effects of stress and phrase final position in American Sign Language (ASL) reveals that, as in speech, final signs are lengthened but that unlike speech, stress is not reflected in increased duration but rather is displayed reliably by increased peak velocity. These findings have the potential to support gestural complexity under timing mechanisms suggested by gestural dynamic approaches. They also reinforce the claim that ASL is a naturally evolved language designed for its production modality (as compared to signed English, which is artificially created).

Caroline Wiltshire (University of Florida)

Louis Goldstein (Yale University/Flaxkton Laboratories)

Adjunctive labeling effects of words on colons.

Adjunctive labeling affects the articulation of consoantes, so that a consonant's position of articulation in the context [s_a] differs from its position of articulation in the context [a_s]. This effect was found by means of an experiment that used a set of [s_a] words. Three groups of subjects were tested. The first group of subjects was trained to produce the words in the context [s_a]. The second group of subjects was trained to produce the words in the context [a_s]. The third group of subjects was trained to produce the words in both contexts. The results of the experiment showed that the first group of subjects produced the words in the context [s_a] with a greater degree of precision than the second group of subjects. The third group of subjects produced the words in both contexts with a greater degree of precision than the first group of subjects. The results of the experiment suggest that the position of articulation of words on colons is affected by the context in which they are produced.

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Louis Goldstein (Yale University/Flaxkton Laboratories)

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The presence of an adjunctive label on a word can affect its position of articulation. For example, the word 'the' can be pronounced with a different degree of precision depending on whether it is preceded by a noun or a verb. Similarly, the word 'of' can be pronounced with a different degree of precision depending on whether it is preceded by a noun or a verb. These effects have been found in experiments that used a set of words with different positions of articulation. The results of the experiment showed that the position of articulation of words on colons is affected by the context in which they are produced.

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these vowel effects are then compared for various classes of consonants (i.e. dentals vs retroflexes, stops vs laterals, etc.). The results shed light on how coronal stops and vowels are coproduced, an issue of interest to both phoneticians and phonologists. Such data can help to refine a gestural model of speech production (Brownian & Goldstein 1989) and improve accounts of featural organization in phonology (Keating 1988, Hume 1994).

Walt Wolfram & Kirk Hazen (North Carolina State University-Raleigh)

Dialect accommodation and postural ethnonlinguistic isolation

The nature of dialect variety in small, isolated speech communities is considered by examining a unique sociolinguistic situation in which a lone African-American family resided for over 130 years on a small island community located off of the North Carolina coast, surrounded by an Anglo-American community which maintained a unique variety of English due to their isolation from the mainland for over two centuries. The comparison of data from members of the Ocracoke African-American community and mainland, AAVE-speaking cohorts from rural North Carolina reveals that the Ocracoke African-American family has maintained core AAVE features. Interestingly, the phonology of the 91-year-old African-American Ocracoke female shows the retention of basilectal AAVE phonology while indicating some features of her AAVE morphological syntax. Her brother, however, assimilated into the standard AAVE syntactic phonological features while maintaining core AAVE morphosyntactic features. The study indicates (1) the long-term persistence of ethnonlinguistic boundaries in small, isolated linguistic communities, (2) the complex interaction of social and linguistic processes in patterns of dialect accommodation, and (3) the significant role of differential social interaction in dialect assimilation even in small, historically isolated language situations.

Makoto Yamada (Tohoku University/Harvard University)

Against IP-adjunction scrambling

As an optional movement, 'scrambling' in Japanese has been one of the major obstacles to the Minimalist Program (MP) (Chomsky 1995), in which movements occur only when necessary. Miyagawa (1996), in his attempt to accommodate this phenomena to the MP, argues that VP-adjunction scrambling should be analyzed as base-generated constructions and suggests that IP-adjunction scrambling is motivated by some special element like Focus. This paper argues that if we make a natural extension of the categories which can assume strong features, the IP-adjunction scrambling phenomena, too, can be accounted for in the MP without a special element. This study implies that the MP can account for example category V, in addition to the light verb verb, can bear a strong D-features, nothing is special about Japanese phrase structure, including possibly the head parameter. This is the situation which conforms to the general minimalist assumptions and the specifier,Kayne's(1993)universal word order. Thus in so far as we are successful, this study can be considered to be a contribution to the minimalist framework.

Li-chiang Yang (University of California-Santa Barbara)

Levels of intonation in discourse

New investigations into prosody have focused on the local and global aspects of intonation (Beckman 1995), and whether intonation should be considered as a linear or superstructural phenomenon (Beckman 1995, Möbius 1995; Ladd 1993; Groenum 1995). This study suggests that intonational structures in spontaneous discourse exhibit both linear and superstructural characteristics, and these reflect the different scopes of multitiered emotional and cognitive processes. Given involvement in the topic, and extended processes of climax and resolution are exhibited in long waves of pitch baseline rise of fall and extending over large sequences of utterances. Within these long waves, specific topic development occurs as utterances are intonationally positioned as units relative to one another. At the intonance and phrase level, a linear process of expressive, accentual, and boundary marking prosody occurs across the MP without a special element. These findings express the rapidly changing cognitive relationships with the referents of the discourse, as well as the intonational relationships with the specific accenational or tonal characteristics of the specific language. Based on our analysis of the data, we propose that a rewarding synthesis of Chafe’s and Brown’s cognitive-discourse approach, and the intonational approaches of Beckman, Piiremberg, Hirschberg, and Ladd can be achieved if attention is focused on the varied scopes of different intonational components in the total process of expressive communication in spontaneous speech.

Dina Rudolph Yoshimi (University of Hawaii-Mano)

Listener support, shared perspective, and subjectivity in Japanese

Studies of Japanese conversational discourse have identified frequent, supportive backchannel responses, including the formulaic response token so desu ne, as characteristic of Japanese interactive style (LoCastro 1987, Maynard 1980). In discourse analytic approaches to conversational data, this token is frequently considered to function not only as an index of listener comprehension, but as an indication of listener agreement, perturbation, and tension. The study finds that shared perspective in listener response tokens is neither a purely epistemic nor a purely affective phenomenon, but rather is a function of constraints on the expression of speaker subjectivity. This finding challenges the characterization of listener support as a homogeneous discourse phenomenon and provides a resolution to the debate over the indexical function--affective or epistemic--of SF ne.
The syntax and morphology of the Chinese passive construction

This paper tries to offer a uniform account for the Chinese passive construction, the aspectual feature of its verb, and the alienable and inalienable relations between its subject NP and postverbal NP. Given that BEI in the Chinese passive is a functional category and it has no thematic relation with its following NP, a natural way to accommodate these facts is to project a BEI-phrase (BEIP) whose head selects an aspect phrase (ASPP) as a complement, to have the head of ASPP select a maximal projection headed by the null passive morpheme (PAP), and to have the head of PAP select a VP. Under this analysis, the formation of the Chinese passive and its other properties simply become the side effects of verb raising and NP movement. The verb-raising is morphologically driven, and the NP movements are forced by the case filter. As a consequence of this analysis, the presence and absence of the definiteness effect shown by the postverbal NP in the Chinese passive construction can be independently derived.
Thursday, 2 January

Statistical Methods for Linguistic Analysis Workshops
Organizer: American Dialect Society
8:00 AM - 6:00 PM

VARBRUL Analysis of Linguistic Variation
Robert Bayley (U TX-San Antonio)

This session will provide a rationale for and demonstration of the VARBRUL computer program (Pintzuk 1988; Rand and Sankoff 1990; Sankoff 1988). The demonstration uses data from a study of consonant cluster reduction in Mexican-American English (Bayley 1994) and relative pronoun choice in speech and writing (Guy and Bayley 1995) to show the steps in the heuristic process of hypothesis generation, testing, and revision as it is carried out with the help of VARBRUL, including the following: (1) generating initial hypotheses to account for observed variation; (2) coding the data for the potentially large number of independent factors affecting variation; (3) conducting the initial VARBRUL run and interpreting the factor probabilities generated; (4) recoding the data to refine hypotheses on the basis of factor probabilities generated in step 3; (5) testing significance of individual factors and factor groups by means of log likelihood estimation. In addition, the workshop will consider several questions that are likely to arise when conducting a VARBRUL analysis, including dealing with suspected interaction among factors and choosing between competing analyses.

The Analysis of Vowel Systems
William Labov (Penn)

Using the Macintosh program PLOTNIK 03, this workshop will deal with the display and analysis of vowel formant data, with particular emphasis on the study of change in progress. Workshop participants should have a body of formant measurements in hand, or the opportunity to acquire them, through the use of such programs as Kay Elemetrics CSL, Eric Keller’s Signalyze, GSW Soundscope, or Cornell Ornithology Lab’s Canary. The workshop will show how vowel tokens are plotted, normalized, and automatically analyzed for segmental environment; how relevant subsets of vowels may be selected, plotted, or highlighted; how means and standard deviations are plotted; how to carry out t-tests on the difference of any two means; and how subsets of vowels may be plotted or highlighted by any combination of segmental environment, stress, or style. Particular attention will be given to methods for determining the extent to which vowel systems participate in the Northern Cities Shift, the Southern Shift, the Canadian Shift, or the low back merger. Participants will receive copies of PLOTNIK 03 along with tutorial and full documentation. PLOTNIK 03 includes several dozen features introduced following the NWAVER 24 workshop with PLOTNIK 02, including adaptation to other languages, shift from color to black and white, and the addition of vectors from nuclei to glide targets. In addition, methods for superimposing large numbers of vowel systems will be introduced through the use of the program PLOTNIK MAJOR.

Computer Plotting and Mapping of Areal Linguistic Data
William A. Kretzschmar, Jr. (U GA)

This session will present a discussion of methods of computer plotting and mapping of linguistic data drawn from American linguistic atlas surveys. It will begin with the basic issues of the possible relationships between linguistic data and geographical locations, and of the nature of GIS (Geographical Information Systems). Computer plotting and generalizations to be made from observation of plots will be illustrated with the Graphic Plotter Grid from the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States, the LAMSAS plot program from the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States (LAMSAS), and the LAMSAS Internet plotter. The workshop will then consider use of statistical procedures to assess geographical distribution of linguistic features drawn from LAMSAS: t-test, chi-square, and multiple comparison for fixed regions; spatial autocorrelation; and density estimation. Finally, it will consider uses of GIS software to assist visualization of distributions.
This session will focus principally on logistic regression, the general statistical approach underlying VARBRUL analyses. The generalized approach is particularly useful for data sets that are well described by both categorical and continuous variables, a frequent situation both for language acquisition and for historical data sets, in which time is best considered as a continuous variable but various linguistic and demographic characteristics are categorical (or discontinuous and continuous). The SPSS implementation of logistic regression will be demonstrated in the workshop. The workshop will demonstrate the progression of analysis from text files to reportable graphics and statistics. Optimizing coding to the data set, hypothesis developing and testing, evaluating competing analyses, treatment of interactions among factors, and the interpretation of error and reliability will be considered. Continuous change over time versus discontinuities and restructuring will also be compared. The SPSS graphics tools will be explored both as analytic techniques and for reporting findings. Where comparable, SPSS reporting will be converted to VARBRUL terms.

Factor Analytic Procedures in Language Analysis
Ed Finegan (USC)

In its linguistic applications, the statistical technique called factor analysis can be used to uncover patterned variation by deriving a relatively small set of underlying variables (called 'factors') from large sets of variable linguistic features. The workshop demonstrates the use of this technique for identifying factors that underlie large-scale variation of linguistic features across texts and for interpreting those factors as linguistic constructs (usually called 'dimensions'). The Promax rotation technique for minimizing the number of factors on which any linguistic feature loads; appropriateness of factor analysis to different kinds of linguistic investigations; and the pros and cons of factor analysis for linguistic inquiry in general are also included.

Correspondence (Dual Scaling) Analysis
Wladyslaw Cichocki (U New Brunswick)

This session demonstrates correspondence analysis (CA), a statistical technique which is closely related to multidimensional scaling and factor analysis. CA is particularly helpful in studying the type of categorical, ordinal, and frequency data commonly found in empirical linguistic investigations. While CA is predominantly a data exploratory technique, it can be used to formulate hypotheses. The presentation will avoid complicated algebraic formulas and will emphasize instead the simple graphical displays that are used to interpret and understand data structure. Applications will be chosen from dialectology, phonetics, sociolinguistics, and syntax. Discussion will include issues of interpretation, stability, and statistical significance as well as a review of available computer software.

Thursday, 2 January

Colloquium: Linguistics and the Speech Community: Service In Return
Sheraton Ballroom IV
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Organizer: John Rickford (Stanford University)
Discussants: Geneva Smitherman (Michigan State University)
Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University-Raleigh)
Akira Yamamoto (University of Kansas)
Ana Celia Zentella (City University of New York Graduate Center)

The purpose of this session is to focus the attention of the linguistics community on the need to provide 'service in return' to the speech communities which provide the data for our descriptive and theoretical work, and to explore alternative means of doing so.

The motivations for considering 'service in return' include the moral obligation, the fact that basic and applied research can be mutually enriching, the possibility that an orientation to service would help us respond to the interests of our students, and the possibility might increase job opportunities in our field.

The lead paper for this session will consider the situation in linguistics more generally, but focus on the contributions which the African American speech community has made to sociolinguistics and the areas in which sociolinguistics could contribute in return to the African American speech community--but has not done nearly enough. Education is where sociolinguists did significant and useful work, but our retreat from involvement in educational issues--including the use of dialect readers--was premature.

The discussants will respond to the lead paper while referring to other relevant experiences of their own, including work on the development of informed policies toward vernacular dialects and foreign languages in courts and schools, efforts to help Ocracoke dialect speakers on the outer banks of North Carolina appreciate the systematicity and subtlety of their vernacular, and the classroom implications of research on code-shifting and mixing among Puerto Rican speakers in New York.