MEETING HANDBOOK

LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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

WESTIN BONAVENTURE HOTEL
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
7 - 10 JANUARY 1999
Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 73rd Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, this handbook is the official program for the Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the American Name Society (ANS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), and the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee: (Amy Dahlstrom, Chair; Peter Cole; Patrick Farrell; Suzanne Flynn; Michael Kenstowicz; Richard Larson; Shari Speer; and Donald Winford) and the help of the following members who served as consultants to the Program Committee: Rusty Barrett, Diane Brentari, Hugh Buckinghan, Robert Cox, Willem de Reuse, Robert Frank, Adele Goldberg, Georgia Green, Keith Johnson, Brian Joseph, Sally McConnell-Ginet, Richard Meier, Lise Menn, Paula Menyuk, Wayne O’Neil, Ann Peters, Keren Rice, Barbara Schwartz, Peter Sells, and Shelley Velleman. We are also grateful to Douglas Kibbee (NAAHoLS), Donald Lance (ANS); Allen Metcalf (ADS); and John Rickford (SPCL) for their cooperation.

We especially appreciate the help which has been given by the Los Angeles Local Arrangements Committee (Joseph Aoun and Vicki Fromkin, Co-Chairs).

We hope this Meeting Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of the 1999 Annual Meeting in Los Angeles and the Society’s celebration of its 75th anniversary.

January 1999
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Exhibitors

Booths

Booth 14  Academic Press, Inc.
Booth 25  Athelstan
Booth 2-3  Blackwell Publishers, Inc.
Booth 10-11-12  Cambridge University Press
Booth 17  Cascade Press/Lawrence Erlbaum
Booth 13  University of Chicago Press
Booth 24  CSLI Publications
Booth 4  Elsevier Science
Booth 7  Harcourt Brace College Publishers
Booth 21  Holland Academic Graphics
Booth 8  Joint Book Exhibit
Booth 23  Kay Elemetrics
Booth 19-20  Kluwer Academic Publishers
Booth 5-6  The MIT Press
Booth 1  Mouton de Gruyter
Booth 18  Oxford University Press
Booth 22  Scion Research & Development
Booth 9  St. Martin’s Press
Booth 26-27  Summer Institute of Linguistics
Booth 1  Walter de Gruyter
Booth 8  Working Papers

Joint Book Exhibit

Indiana University Press
Georgetown University Press
George Wahr Publishers
Routledge
Sage

Working/Occasional Papers

Cornell University
Meeting Rooms
(All meeting rooms are off the YELLOW TOWER.)

Lobby Level

Level 2
Meeting Rooms

(All meeting rooms are off the YELLOW TOWER.)

Level 3
General Meeting Information

Exhibit

There will be an exhibit of linguistic publications in the Sacramento Room. The exhibit is scheduled to be open during the following hours:

- Fri, 8 January 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM 3:00 PM - 6:00 PM
- Sat, 9 January 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM 2:00 PM - 4:30 PM
- Sun, 10 January 8:30 AM - 11:30 AM

The display copies in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit will be sold beginning at 8:30 AM on 10 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 10 January if accompanied by payment. All books must be picked up on 10 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 San Pedro Room during the Annual Meeting. On 8 and 9 January, the Center will be open 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM. It will also be open 9:00 - 11:30 AM on 10 January. Lists of openings will be available, and the staff will facilitate interviews between applicants and employers. Interviewers are asked to list openings and check in with the Center staff so that an interview schedule can be arranged. Applicants should bring an adequate supply of curricula vitae—enough to submit one copy to each interviewer. The Center will have no duplication facilities available.

S.N.A.P.

The Los Feliz 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 8 and 9 January, 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM, and on the morning of 10 January until 11:30 AM.

Language

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

- Fri, 8 January 9:30 AM - 10:30 AM
- Sat, 9 January 11:00 AM - 12:00 noon

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

National Science Foundation

Paul Chapin, Program Director for Linguistics at the National Science Foundation, will meet with interested members in the La Brea Room at the following times:

- Fri, 8 January 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM 3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
- Sat, 9 January 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM 3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
- Sun, 10 January 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM

National Institutes of Health

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

- Fri, 8 January 12:00 noon - 2:00 PM
- Sat, 9 January 12:00 noon - 2:00 PM
Thursday, 7 January

• **LSA Executive Committee Meeting**

The Officers and Executive Committee (D. Terence Langendoen, President; Joan Brenan, Vice President-President Elect; Janet Dean Fodor, Past President; Elizabeth C. Traugott, Secretary-Treasurer; Mark Aronoff, Editor; Amy Dahlstrom, Program Committee Chair; Adam Albright, Bloch Fellow; John Baugh; Sandra Chung; Jane Grimshaw; Ray Jackendoff; Edith Moravcsik; and Gregory Ward) will meet beginning at 8:00 AM in the Los Cerritos Room.

Friday, 8 January

• **Endangered Languages Fund.** The Endangered Languages Fund will have an open meeting, 7:30 - 9:00 AM, in the La Brea Room.

• **Language in the School Curriculum.** The Language in the School Curriculum Committee will host an open meeting, 8:00 - 9:00 AM, in the La Cienega Room.

• **ADS.** The American Dialect Society Executive Council will meet in the Los Cerritos Room, 8:00 - 10:15 AM. Nominations for Words of the Year will be taken in the San Gabriel B Room, 10:30 - 11:30 AM. The Society will open its meeting with papers presented 1:00 - 5:15 PM in the San Gabriel B Room. The schedule of papers is on page 24.

ADS members may vote on new words of 1998 in the San Gabriel B Room, 5:15 - 6:15 PM. Members will also discuss candidates for Word of the 20th Century (to be selected in 2000). The Bring Your Own Book (BYOB) exhibit and a reception will take place in the Santa Barbara A Room immediately following the voting, 6:15 - 7:30 PM.

• **ANS.** The American Name Society will meet in the Santa Barbara A Room, 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM and 2:00 - 3:30 PM. The schedule of papers is on page 26.

• **SPCL.** The Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics will meet 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM and 2:00 - 5:15 PM in the Santa Barbara B Room and the Santa Barbara C Room. The schedule of papers is on pages 29-30.

• **NAAHol.S.** The North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences papers will be presented 10:00 - 11:30 AM and 1:00 - 3:45 PM in the San Gabriel C Room. The business meeting will follow in the same room at 4:00 PM. The schedule of papers is on page 27.

• **Poster Session.** The LSA Poster Session will share the Sacramento Room with the Publishers’ Exhibit. Members will be present to talk about their posters, 10:00 AM - 12:00 noon. The posters will remain on display during Publishers’ Exhibit hours Friday and Saturday.

• **Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics.** The Committee on Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics will hold its open meeting in the La Brea Room, 12:00 - 2:00 PM.

• **Endangered Languages.** The Committee on Endangered Languages will host an open meeting, 12:30 - 2:00 PM in the La Cienega Room.

• **Linguistic Enterprises 1999.** The Linguistics Enterprises workshop titled, 'Unexpected Opportunities', will be held in the Beaudry B Room, 12:15 - 1:45 PM.

• **LSA Business Meeting.** The business meeting has been scheduled in the San Francisco Room, 5:00 PM. This meeting will be chaired by D. Terence Langendoen, LSA President. At that time, the second biennial Linguistics, Language, and the Public Interest Award will be presented. The award honors work that effectively increases public awareness and understanding of linguistics and language. Resolutions Committee members are: Robert Stockwell, Chair, John Baugh and Sandra Chung. Rules for motions and resolutions are on page 17.

• **COSWL Organized Session.** A workshop titled "Becoming a Professional Linguist: Strategies for Survival and Success" will be 8:00 - 11:00 PM in the San Diego Room.
Saturday, 9 January

• **COSWL.** The Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics will hold an open meeting in the Los Cerritos Room, 8:00 - 9:30 AM. Coffee will be provided.

• **Computing.** The Committee on Computing will hold an open meeting in the La Brea Room, 8:00 - 9:00 AM.

• **ADS.** The ADS Business Meeting will be held in the San Gabriel B Room, 8:00 - 8:45 AM. Papers will be presented in the San Gabriel B Room, 8:45 AM - 1:00 PM and 2:45 - 4:15 PM. The schedule of papers is on page 25.

The ADS annual luncheon will begin at 1:15 PM in the Avalon Room. Walt Wolfram (NC SU) will speak on the topic, ‘On the reconfiguration of American dialects in the 21st century’.

• **SPCL.** The Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics will meet 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM and 2:00 - 3:30 PM in the Santa Barbara B Room and in the Santa Barbara C Room. The schedule of papers is on pages 30-31. The SPCL business meeting will be 3:45 - 4:45 PM in the Santa Barbara B Room.

• **1999 Linguistic Institute.** The 1999 Linguistic Institute will sponsor coffee in the Publishers’ Exhibit at 10:00 AM. Institute faculty will be present to talk with members about the Institute, distribute brochures, and answer questions.

• **NAAHoLS.** The North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences papers will be presented in the San Gabriel C Room, 10:00 - 11:30 AM and 1:30 - 3:00 PM. The schedule of papers is on page 27-28.

• **Social and Political Concerns.** The Social and Political Concerns Committee will hold an open meeting, 12:30 - 2:00 PM, in the La Cienega Room.

• **Undergraduate Advisory to Programs Committee.** The open meeting of the Undergraduate Advisory to Programs Committee will be in the La Cienega Room, 3:30 - 4:30 PM.

• **1998 Presidential Address.** D. Terence Langendoen, the 1998 LSA President, will deliver his presidential address at 4:45 PM in the San Francisco Room. The address is entitled 'Constraints on subordination'.

• **75th Anniversary Observance.** At 6:15 PM in the San Francisco Room, immediately following the Presidential address, the Society will begin its 75th anniversary festivities with a musical interlude to honor LSA Presidents. David Weiss, principal oboist of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, and his wife, Alpha Hockett Walker, pianist and oboist, daughter of Past President Charles F. Hockett, will play four short pieces for oboe and piano composed by him, followed by two popular tunes arranged by him for oboe duet. They will close with one or two short pieces for the musical saw. The interlude will be followed by a reception in the Avalon/Emerald Bay Room, 6:45 - 8:00 PM.
## Concurrent Meetings at a Glance

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<th>Date</th>
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<th>Santa Barbara A</th>
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For specific times, see pp. 24-31.
# LSA Meeting at a Glance

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 January</td>
<td>7:00 PM</td>
<td>Symposium: Linguists in Education Workshops: Accessing Phonology, Lexicon, Grammar &amp; Prosody</td>
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<td>8 January</td>
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<td>Seminar: Psycholinguistics 1</td>
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<td>8 January</td>
<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>Symposium: Building Undergraduate Progs</td>
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<td>8 January</td>
<td>12:15 PM</td>
<td>Workshop: Linguistic Enterprises 1993</td>
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<td>8 January</td>
<td>5:00 PM</td>
<td>LSA Business Mtg</td>
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<td>8 January</td>
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<td>Symposium: Lexical Semantics Workshops: Becoming a Professional Linguist</td>
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<td>9 January</td>
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<td>Seminar: Historical Ling &amp; Phonetics 1</td>
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<td>9 January</td>
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<td>Symposium: Field Work &amp; Linguistic Theory</td>
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<td>9 January</td>
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<td>Presidential Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 January</td>
<td>7:00 AM</td>
<td>Seminar: Sociolinguistics &amp; Field Reports 2</td>
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For specific times, see pp. 13-23.
Symposium: Linguists In Education: Positive Approaches to Collaborative Work

Room: San Francisco
7:00 - 9:30 PM

Organizer: Maya Honda (Wheelock C)
Carolyn Temple Adger (Cir App Ling): Toward the equitable assessment of language development: A reactive & proactive model, Part 1
Walt Wolfram (NC SU): Toward the equitable assessment of language development: A reactive & proactive model, Part 2
Wayne O'Neill (MIT): Project English in Oregon
Dennis R. Presion (MI SU): Linguists, real people, & in-betweens
Akira Yamamoto (U KS): Linguists-in-residence & linguists-on-call

Workshop: Accessing Undergraduates: Linguistics and Writing

Room: San Diego
7:00 - 10:00 PM

Organizers: Lisa Lavoie (Cornell U)
David J. Silva (U TX-Arlington)

Linguistic Content: Ioana Chitoran (Dartmouth C): Language discrimination
Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell U): Language & gender

Teaching Techniques: Lisa Lavoie (Cornell U): Class time in the writing course
Jeanmarie Rouhier-Willoughby (U KY): Using journals in the linguistics course

Making Linguistics More Writing Intensive:
Edward Finegan (USC): Linking language use to general education
Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley SU-MI): Integrating writing in upper division courses
David J. Silva (U TX-Arlington): Writing about language: Different angles for novices & experienced students

Phonology: Lexicon, Grammar, and Prosody
Chair: Bruce Hayes (UCLA)
Room: Beaudry A

7:00 Michael Hammond (U AZ): English stress & cranberry morphs
7:20 * Stefan Frisch (U MI): Knowledge of phonotactics & the competence/production distinction
8:05 Kie Zuraw (UCLA): Knowledge of lexical regularities: Evidence from Tagalog nasal substitution
8:25 D. Manuela Noske (UC-Davis): Deriving cyclicality: Syllabification & final devoicing in German
8:45 Bushra Zawaydeh (IN U) & Stuari Davis (IN U): Arabic hypocoristics & their implications
9:05 Keiichiro Suzuki (Nagoya U): Identity ≠ similarity: Sundanese, Akan, & tongue twisters
9:25 Deborah Cole (U AZ): The 'beat' as a salient phonological unit in rigid meters
9:45 Chris Gotst (CSU-Fresno) & Tomas Riad (Stockholm U): The phonology of Greek lyric meter
Thursday Evening

Syntax
Chair: Joseph Aoun (USC)
Room: Beaudry B
7:00 Maria Polinsky (UC-San Diego) & Eric Potsdam (Yale U): Agreement climbing
7:20 Michelle Moosally (U Houston-Downtown): Coordinate subject agreement in Ndebele
7:40 Patricia Schneider-Zioga (CSU-San Marcos/USC): A successive cyclic account of anti-agreement effects in Kinande
8:00 Ibtissam Korochi (USC): Post-aux deletion in Moroccan Arabic
8:20 Paola Monachesi (Utrecht U): On certain properties of Romanian auxiliary verbs
8:40 Felicia Lee (UCLA): VP remnant movement & the mirror principle: Evidence from Zapotec
9:00 Steven Franks (IN U): The analysis of Polish PNs as inflection
9:20 S. J. Hannohs (U Durham) & Maggie Tallerman (U Durham): Constraining Wackenhagel: Second position phenomena in Brythonic Celtic
9:40 Steven Franks (IN U) & Ljiljana Progovac (Wayne SU): Clitic second as verb second

Friday, 8 January
Morning

Phonology: Phonetic Motivation and Typology
Chair: Donca Steriade (UCLA)
Room: San Francisco
9:00 Larry M. Hyman (UC-Berkeley): The limits of phonetic determinism in phonology: *NC revisited
9:20 Robert Kirchner (UCLA): Aperture-based lenition contexts
9:40 Yoonjung Kang (MIT): Reversal of markedness in consonantal place of articulation
10:00 Matthew K. Gordon (UCLA): The tonal basis of weight asymmetries in final position
10:20 Marie-Héline Côté (MIT): A phonetic account of final-segment extraprosodicity
10:40 *Chris Golston (CSU-Fresno) & Wolfgang Kehrein (Philips U, Marburg): A prosodic theory of laryngeal contrasts
11:25 Katherine Crosswhite (UCLA): The analysis of extreme vowel reduction
11:45 Rachel Walker (USC): Reinterpreting hierarchical variation in nasal harmony

Japanese Grammar
Chair: Hajime Hoji (USC)
Room: San Jose
9:00 Masao Ochi (U CT): On the nature of numeral quantifiers in Japanese
9:20 Etsuyo Yuasa (OSU): Categorial mismatch: Subordination markers in Japanese
9:40 Michiya Kawai (CT CU CT): Small clauses in Japanese raising to object
10:00 Lizanne Kaiser (Yale U): On the status of Japanese bound aspectual markers
10:20 Yuki Matsuda (U WA): The structure of Japanese nominalizers & syntax-semantics interface
10:40 Akemi Matsu (U MD-College Park/Tsu C): Structural case checking & scope
11:00 Junko Shimoyama (U MA-Amherst): The wh-island effect for wh-in-situ in Japanese
11:20 Norvin Richards (Kanda U): An island effect in Japanese
11:40 Masaaki Fuji (Rutgers U): An aspectual condition on a stage-level pronoun in Japanese

Semantics
Chair: Barry Schein (USC)
Room: San Diego
9:00 *Maki Watanabe (USC): Mo: Disjunction in Japanese
9:45 Eun-Hee Lee (IN U) & Alice G. B. terMeulen (IN U): Dynamic & stative information in temporal reasoning
10:05 Nutanart Muansuwan (SUNY-Buffalo): Modal modification in aspect marking
10:25 Andrew Kehler (SRI Int'l): Identifying temporal relations from tense & coherence
10:45 Richard Larson (SUNY-Stony Brook): Time as event measure
11:05 Philipp Schlenker (MIT): Propositional attitudes as indirect quotation: Evidence from embedded indexicals
11:25 Hoe-Kyung Wee (IN U): Not narrow focus, but definite focus
11:45 Elena Herburger (Georgetown U): Only, conservativity, & the syntax-semantics interface
LSA Friday Morning

Psycholinguistics 1
Chair: William Rutherford (USC)
Room: Beaudry A
9:00 Julien Musolino (Penn): No two children are alike
9:20 Laurent Dekydtspotter (IN U) & Rex A. Sprouse (IN U): The scope of discontinuous constituents in English-French interlanguage
9:40 Shannon Casey (UC-San Diego): Similarities between prelinguistic action gestures & verb agreement in ASL
10:00 Break
10:20 Susanne Gahl (UC-Berkeley): Lexical factors in sentence comprehension: The effects of transitivity biases
10:40 Talke Macfarland (Northwestern U) & Gail McKoon (Northwestern U): Verbs that denote externally vs internally caused eventualities
11:00 Jennifer Hay (Northwestern U), Jane Faust West (OSU), Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern U), & Mary Beckman (OSU): Lexical frequency effects in speech errors
11:20 Patrick Juola (Duquesne U) & Todd Bailey (Oxford U): Quantifying quasi-regularity
11:40 Yi-ching Su (U MD-College Park): A syntactic thematic role assignment: Implications from Chinese aphasics

Poster Session
Room: Sacramento
Time: 10:00 AM – 12:00 Noon
Karen Emmorey (Salk Inst) & Brenda Falgier (U IA): Processing continuous & simultaneous reference in ASL
Ralph W. Fasold (Georgetown U): Variable long distance binding in English
Caroline Jones (U MA-Amherst): Neutralization of number marking in Ngarinyman
A. Min Kang (Yale U), R. Todd Constable (Yale U), John Gore (Yale U), & Sergey Avrutin (Yale U): Different brain areas respond to syntactic & semantic anomalies: An FMRI study
Leslie C. Moore (UCLA/Leiden U) & Mark Moritz (UCLA): Second language acquisition & use in the Mandara Mountains (Cameroon)
Shoba Bandi Rao (NYU): Rule acquisition in second language
Sabine Siekmann (ID SU): Experience Internet-based CALL

Friday, 8 January
Afternoon

Symposium: Building More and Larger Undergraduate Programs in Linguistics: How To Do It and Why
Room: Beaudry A
12:00 - 2:00 PM
Organizer: Wayne Cowart (U S ME)
Wayne Cowart (U S ME): Why the discipline needs robust undergraduate major programs
Jorge Hankamer (UC-Santa Cruz): Building a robust undergraduate major in a selective state university
Craig Roberts (OSU): Increasing enrollments in the linguistics major at a large land grant institution
Dana McDaniell (U S ME): A rigorous undergraduate major at an urban comprehensive
Susan Steele (U CT): What administrators look for in new programs
Workshop: Linguistic Enterprises 1999: Unexpected Opportunities
Room: Beaudry B
12:15 - 1:45 PM
Organizers: Janet Dean Fodor (CUNY Grad Ctr)
Dovie R. Wylie (On-Site English, Inc.)

Lori J. Davis (ETS) & Timothy Habick (ETS): Linguists at the Educational Testing Service
William R. Leben (Stanford U/ Lexicon Branding, Inc.): The naming industry
Adam Jones (SimulTrans): Linguists & the localization industry
Christine Kamprath (Caterpillar, Inc.): Language-related work in non-language-related companies

Phonology: Optimality Theory
Chair: Michael Kentosiewicz (MIT)
Room: San Jose
2:00 Paul Boersma (U Amsterdam) & Bruce Hayes (UCLA): A ranking algorithm for free variation
2:20 Eric Rainey (U DE): A representation approach to reduplication
2:40 George Aaron Broadwell (U Albany-SUNY) & Jie Zhang (UCLA): Tonal alignment constraints & the nature of evaluation
3:00 Nicole Nelson (Rutgers U): Doing away with ANCHOR RIGHT: A closer look at anchoring constraints in OT
3:20 Rusty Barret (U TX-Austin): Uniform exponence & syllable structure in Sipakapense Maya
3:40 Amalia Gnanadesikan (ETS) & Laura Walsh Dickey (Max Planck Inst): The one/many distinction in phonology
4:25 Diana Arclumegeli (U AZ): Lexical irregularity in OT: DOT vs variable constraint ranking

Syntax 2
Chair: James Huang (UC-Irvine)
Room: San Diego
2:00 Chen-Sheng Liu (UC-Irvine): *Taiji 'himself' is not zij j 'self'
2:20 Michele Sigler (U London): Logophoric pronouns in Armenian
2:40 Saundra Wright (Northwestern U): A unified theory of reflexive & reciprocal anaphors
3:00 Jeffrey Lita (Penn): Echo reduplication in Kannada: An argument against lexicalism
3:20 Lina Choueri (USC): Revisiting relatives: Resumption & movement in restrictive relatives
3:40 Abdu Elomari (USC): Towards a deterministic grammar: The case of resumption
4:00 Jason Merchant (UC-Santa Cruz): Resumptive operators, case, & sluicing
4:20 Lisa Green (U TX-Austin): Null expletive subjects, PF, & agreement in African American English
4:40 Hui-ju Grace Li (USC): Licensing of the Chinese null object in VP ellipsis contexts

Semantics-Pragmatics
Chair: Richard Larson (SUNY-Stony Brook)
Room: Beaudry A
2:00 Barbara Abbott (MI SU) & Larry Hauser (Carn MI U): Presuppositions as nonassertions
2:45 Andrew Kehler (SRI Intnl) & Gregory Ward (Northwestern U): Identifier so & the information status of discourse referents
3:05 Scott A. Schwenter (Ball SU): Scalar particles & scalar endpoints
3:25 Martin van den Berg (IBM) & Livia Polanyi (FX Palo Alto Lab): A semantic approach to centering
3:45 Carrie K. Clarady (U TX-Austin) & Lynda C. Olman (U TX-Austin): Reanalyzing either/or propositions as indirect speech acts
4:05 Laurel Smith Svan (DePaul U): Bare singular NPs as generic expressions
4:25 Jean-Pierre Koenig (SUNY-Buffalo) & Gail Mauner (SUNY-Buffalo): The discourse status of implicit arguments: Coreference vs abductive identification
4:45 Moussa Bamba (Penn) & Mark Liberman (Penn): Focus in Manding

8
9
10
First Language Acquisition
Chair: Elaine Andersen (USC)
Room: Beaudry B

2:00 William O'Grady (U HI): Word order preferences for direct & indirect objects in children learning Japanese & Korean
2:20 Ellen H. Courtiney (U AZ): Explicit arguments in Quechua child language: Support for strong continuity
2:40 Jeannette C. Schaeffer (Ben-Gurion U): Articles in English child language
3:00 Misha Becker (UCLA): The acquisition of modals & modality in child German
3:20 Bart Hollebrandse (U MA-Amherst): The acquisition of sequence of tense
3:40 Stephanie Berk (U CT) & Barbara Lust (Cornell U): Early knowledge of inversion in yes/no questions: New evidence from children's natural speech

4:00 Hanjung Lee (Stanford U): Discourse competing with syntax: ‘Misplaced’ que in child French
4:20 Robin J. Schafer (U MA-Amherst) & Thomas Roeper (U MA-Amherst): The acquisition of a discourse anaphor
4:40 Magdalena Romera (USC): Acquisition of interactional functions of discourse markers: A cross-sectional study of Spanish-speaking children

Business Meeting
Chair: D. Terence Langendoen
Room: San Francisco
5:00 PM

Resolutions Committee: Robert Stockwell, Chair; John Baugh, Sandra Chung

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

Rules for Motions and Resolutions

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

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

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

11
Symposium: Linguistics 2K
Room: San Francisco
Time: 8:00 - 11:00 PM
Organizer: Suzanne Flynn (MIT)

Introduction
Suzanne Flynn (MIT)
Emmon Bach (U N BC/IU MA-Amherst): Nature of the issues

Traditional Links
Mark Aronoff (SUNY-Stony Brook): Linguistics & experimental sciences
Donna Christian (Cir App Ling): Applied linguistics
Jane H. Hill (U AZ): Linguistics & the social sciences
Lisa Menn (U CO): Linguistics & neurosciences
Wendy Wilkins (MI SU): Linguistics & the humanities

Future Challenges
Salikoko Mufwene (U Chicago): Linguistics & the educational curriculum
Gregory Ward (Northwestern U): Marketing linguistics in the new millenium

Conclusions
Geoffrey Pullum (UC-Santa Cruz): The future of linguistics

Workshop: Becoming a Professional Linguist: Strategies for Survival and Success
Room: San Diego
8:00 – 11:00 PM
Organized on behalf of the Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics by:
Audra Dainora (U Chicago)
Yukako Sunaoshi (U TX-Austin)

David J. Silva (U TX-Arlington): Introduction
Monica Macaulay (U WI-Madison): How to write like a linguist
Abigail C. Cohn (Cornell U): Getting grants
Justine Cassell (MIT): Getting the support you need
Penelope Eckert (Stanford U): The imposter syndrome: Issues of confidence & the construction of a professional self
Jane H. Hill (U AZ): Teaching from research & research from teaching

Syntax 3
Chair: Stanley Dubinsky (U SC)
Room: San Jose
8:00 Diane Lillo-Martin (U CT/Haskins Labs): Syntactic aspects of intonation
8:20 Murat Kural (UC-Irvine): Structural licensing of oblique arguments in Turkish
8:40 Andrew Carnie (U AZ): Verb & argument movement in VSO order cross-linguistically
9:00 Simin Karimi (U AZ): Scrambling, subadjacency, & the minimal link condition
9:20 Sungshim Hong (Chungnam Natl U): English right node raising with two gaps?
9:40 Barbara Ciclo (SUNY-Stony Brook): On Polish JAKs: Adjunct clauses as relatives
10:00 Helge Lodrup (U Oslo/Stanford U): Linking & optimality in the Norwegian presentational focus construction
10:20 *Roland Hinterholzl (USC): To- infinitives in German & the theory of restructuring
11:05 Judy B. Bernstein (Syracuse U): Inversion in Romance: Insights from the nominal domain
Saturday, 9 January
Morning

Lexical Semantics
Chair: Charles Fillmore (UC-Berkeley)
Room: San Francisco

9:00 Christopher Johnson (UC-Berkeley/Int'l Comp Sci Inst): Multiple frame inheritance in lexical descriptions
9:20 Joseph E. Grady (George Mason U): Cross-linguistic regularities in metaphorical extension
9:40 Hiroko Yamakido (SUNY-Stony Brook): Adjectives & scales in Japanese
10:00 Andrea Tyler (Georgetown U) & Vyyyan Evans (Georgetown U): Reconsidering prepositional polysemy networks
10:20 Eddie H. Gaytan (U Chicago): The semantic notions of dynamic relations & path
10:40 Christine Sungeun Cho (SUNY-Stony Brook): The semantics of -ship suffixation
11:00 Sotiria Svorou (San Jose SU): Is there a universal semantic category of containment?
11:20 Laura Michaels (U CO-Boulder): Aspectual meaning as constructional meaning
11:40 Mari Broman Olsen (U MD-College Park): Transitivity in lexical syntax: At the C-I interface
12:00 Katsuyuki Yamaguchi (U NM): How to explain polysemy of case markers?: Typological study

Phonetics 1
Chair: Patricia Keating (UCLA)
Room: San Jose

9:00 Abigail Cohn (Cornell U) & Ayako Tsuchida (Rutgers U): Sonorant devoicing & the phonetic realization of [spread glottis] in English
9:20 Lisa M. Lavoie (Cornell U): Realization of consonant weakening in American English & Mexican Spanish
9:40 Allyson Carter (U AZ): Linguistic markedness reflected in weak syllable omissions of two populations
10:00 Mafuyu Kitahara (IN U): Devoiced vowel & accentual contrast in Tokyo Japanese
10:20 Ewa Jacewicz (U WI-Madison): Phonological context in vowel perception
10:40 Soojung Kim (U NC-Chapel Hill): Korean lateralization as an accentual phrase phenomenon
11:00 D. Eric Holt (U SC): Underspecification, constriction-based vowel geometry, & scalar raising in Asturian
11:20 Chip Gerfen (UNC-Chapel Hill) & Pilar Piñar (Gallaudet U): Andalusian codas
11:40 Chip Gerfen (UNC-Chapel Hill): Amplitude drop as the primary cue for glottalization: Evidence from production

Syntax 4
Chair: Tim Stowell (UCLA)
Room: San Diego

9:00 * David M. Perlmutter (UC-San Diego) & John Moore (UC-San Diego): Syntactic universals & language-particular morphology: Russian impersonals
9:45 Ileana Paul (McGill U): Exceptional partitives
10:05 Raul Aranovich (U TX-San Antonio): Blocking of phrasal constructions in the lexicon
10:25 Shingo Imai (SUNY-Buffalo): How finely do languages divide distance?: Demonstratives in Malagasy & Venda
10:45 Thomas Ernst (Rutgers U/ Temple U): Adjunct evidence for rightward movement
11:05 Andrew Simpson (SOAS) & Xiuzhi Zoe Wu (USC): On PF-clausal raising: Evidence from tone sandhi phenomena
11:25 Martha McGinnis (Penn): Equidistance & abstract case
11:45 Juan Carlos Castillo (U MD-College Park), John Edward Drury (U MD-College Park), & Kleanthes Grohmann (U MD-College Park): Tensed domains & exploitive constructions
12:05 Jon Franco (U Deusto-Bilbao): Small clauses & predicate raising
Saturday Morning

Psycholinguistics 2
Chair: Cecile McKee (U AZ)
Room: Beaudy A

9:00 Mitsuhiko Ota (Georgetown U): Syllable preservation in first words: The case of a pitch-accent system
9:20 Marys A. Macken (U WI-Madison): Positional constraints on features
9:40 Stefanie Jannedy (OSU): Accent location, type, & phrasing in the interpretation of utterances in context
10:00 Pauline Welby (OSU): Accents project focus (if they’re nuclear)
10:20 * Katy Carlson (U MA-Amherst): The effects of parallelism & prosody in the processing of gapping sentences
11:05 Shari R. Speer (U KS), Amy J. Schafer (UCLA), & Paul Warren (U Wellington): Intonational disambiguation in sentence production
11:25 Irina Sekerina (Penn): Investigating the time course of establishing reference in Russian
11:45 Nila Friedberg (U Toronto): Constraints, complexity & the grammar of poetry

Historical Linguistics
Chair: Johanna Nichols (UC-Berkeley)
Room: Beaudy B

9:00 Marsha Ratliff (Wayne SU): Layered systems of phonation contrast in Hmong-Mien
9:20 José I. Hualde (U IL-Urbana): On system-driven sound change: Accent shift in Markina Basque
9:40 Yasuko Suzuki (U IL-Urbana): Verbal accentuation in Germanic: Evidence from early alliterative verse
10:00 Andrew Garrett (UC-Berkeley): Analogical copy vocalism in the Latin perfect
10:20 Darya Kavitkaya (UC-Berkeley): Vowel epenthesis & syllable structure in Hittite
10:40 Brian D. Joseph (OSU) & Catherine Karnitis (OSU): Evaluating semantic shifts: The case of Indo-Iranian *muc-
11:00 Josef Ruppenhofer (UC-Berkeley): Semantic change across a lexical class
11:20 Matthew L. Juge (UC-Berkeley): The role of lexical semantics in grammaticalization
11:40 Fengxiang Li (CSU-Chico) & Lindsay J. Whaley (Dartmouth C): Birth-death-resurrection: The grammaticization cycle of causatives in Omogen dialects
12:00 Craig A. Hills (OSU): Olmec proto-Mixe-Zoquean: The archaeology & the language

Saturday, 9 January
Afternoon

Symposium: Fieldwork and Linguistic Theory: American Indianists in the Development of American Linguistics
Room: San Francisco
12:00 - 2:00 PM
Organizer: Amy Dahlstrom (U Chicago)

Charles F. Hockett (Rice U): Leonard Bloomfield
Wallace Chafe (UC-Santa Barbara): Floyd Lounsbury
William Jacobsen (U NV-Reno): Mary Haas
Ken Hale (MIT): Carl & Florence Voegelin
Victor Golla (Humboldt SU): Edward Sapir

Morphology
Chair: Steven Lapointe (UC-Davis)
Room: San Jose

2:00 * Stephen R. Anderson (Yale U): An a-morphous account of Tagalog second position clitics
2:45 Meliem Kelepir (MIT): Emphatic nonidentical reduplication in Turkish
3:05 Adam Albright (UCLA): The default is not a unitary rule
3:45 Bhavani Saravanan (SUNY-Stony Brook): Autonomous morphology: Arguments from stem-formation
4:05 Cornelia Krause (MIT): Reduplication in Nuxalk: A base-ic problem

20
Negation

Chair: Utpal Lahiri (UC-Irvine)
Room: San Diego

2:00 Adam Przepiorkowski (U Tübingen): Eventuality negation & negative concord in Polish
2:20 Walter Sistrunk (MI SU): A unified analysis of negative inversion in African American English
2:40 Riita Bhandari (SUNY-Stony Brook): Operator chains & negation-induced barriers
3:00 Sheila Dooley Collberg (U Auckland) & Gisela Håkansson (Lund U): Negated imperatives as evidence of head/spec negation
3:20 Nathalie Schapansky (Simon Fraser U): Scalar comparison, coordination, & negative polarity
4:00 Chungmin Lee (UCLA/Seoul Nat/U): The weaker type of NPIs: Evidence from Korean & other languages

Phonetlcs 2

Chair: Peter Ladefoged (UCLA)
Room: Beaudry A

1:45 Ian Maddieson (UCLA): Archi phonemes
2:05 Khalil Iskarous (U IL-Urbana): Arabic emphasis & acoustic-articulatory versatility
2:25 Mee-Jin Ahn (U IL-Urbana): Vowel duration & syllable weight in Jordanian Arabic stress
2:45 Darin M. Howe (U BC): On dehussalization & the pharyngeal specification of laryngeals
3:05 Hisao Tokitake (Sapporo U/U MA-Amherst): English prosody & the topic/nominative alternation in Japanese
3:25 Elizabeth A. Stran (OSU): Processing deficit in the interaction of gender stereotypes & speech perception
3:45 Melissa A. Redford (U TX-Austin): Enhanced perceptual distinctiveness of voiceless fricatives as a function of context
4:05 Nancy Niedzielski (Panasonic Tech): Listener expectations & the perception of synthesized speech
4:25 Natasha Warner (Max Planck Inst): Syllable structure & speech perception are interrelated

Psycholinguistics 3

Chair: Shari Speer (U KS)
Room: Beaudry B

2:00 Alissa Melinger (SUNY-Buffalo): Psychological evidence for the morphological decomposition of prefixed words
2:20 William D. Raymond (U CO), Julia A. Fisher (U CO), Alice F. Healy (U CO), & Lyle E. Bourne, Jr. (U CO): Explaining language performance through rule interaction: English article variation in production & perception
2:40 Lynne M. Swailings (USC): The role of nonadjacency in heavy-NP shift: A corpus analysis
3:00 Barbara J. Luka (U Chicago): Is syntactic priming evidence for implicit memory for syntactic structures?
3:20 Michael Walsh Dickey (U MA-Amherst): The representation of temporal anaphora: Evidence from on-line processing
3:40 Laura Gonnerman (USC) & Elaine S. Andersen (USC): The interaction of semantic & phonological similarity in morphological processing
4:00 Collin F. Baker (UC-Berkeley): Experimental mapping of polysemous sense structure

Discourse Analysis

Chair: Penelope Eckert (Stanford U)
Room: San Gabriel A

2:00 Katuko Matsumoto (Aichi C of Ed): Discourse constraints on postponing in Japanese
2:20 Ching-Chih Huang (UCLA): Temporal reference in Mandarin Chinese conversational discourse
2:40 David A. Peterson (UC-Berkeley): The discourse status of applicative objects in Haka Lai
3:00 Philip Miller (U Lille 3): The discourse conditions on extraposition & nonextraposition from subject
3:20 Michelle Gregory (U CO) & Laura Michaelis (U CO): Topicalization vs left-dislocation: Using computational methods to analyze a use opposition
3:40 Rita Laury (CSU-Fresno): Layering, obsolescence, & renewal: Oblique cases & adpositions in Finnish
4:00 Christopher J. Long (USC): The use of apology expressions in Japanese gratitude situations
4:20 Jason D. Patent (UC-Berkeley): What linguistics can tell us about affirmative action discourse
Field Reports 1

Chair: Pamela Munro (UCLA)
Room: Santa Barbara A

2:00 David B. Solnit (UC-Berkeley): New data on the tone system & initial consonant types of Proto-Gelao
2:20 Willem J. de Reuse (U N TX): Western Apache as a three tone language
2:40 Siri O. Tuule (UCLA): Tana Adhabaskan & the tonal parameter
3:00 Suzanne Urbanczyk (U BC/U Victoria): Why stressed schwa is marked: Evidence from ʔayʔajuO
3:20 William J. Poser: Carrier dialectology
3:40 Harold D. Crook (NPS Perce Lang Prog/UCLA): Making policy decisions affecting the future phonology of a moribund language
4:00 Jeanette King (U Canterbury-New Zealand): Maori language for the future: The vital role of adults

Sociolinguistics

Chair: John Rickford (Stanford U)
Room: San Francisco

Sociolinguistics 2

Chair: John Rickford (Stanford U)
Room: San Francisco

Sunday, 10 January
Morning

Phonology: Varia

Chair: Will Leben (Stanford U)
Room: San Jose

9:00 * Gunnar Ölafor Hansson (UC-Berkeley): Redefining phonological opacity: Yowolumne vowel harmony 60 years later
9:45 Abigail Kaun (Yale U) & Matthew Richardson (Yale U): Hybrid neutralization in Limbu
10:05 S. J. Hannahs (U Durham): Underlying & derived glides in French: Unexceptional exceptions
10:25 Gorka Elordieta (U Basque Country): French liaison & morphosyntactically-derived phonological domains
10:45 Bert Vaux (Harvard U): Does consonant harmony exist?
11:05 Shoko Hamano (George Washington U): Lyman's Law reanalyzed as a constraint on prenasalized obstruents
11:25 Charles H. Ulrich (U BC): Labial-tone interactions in Lama verbs
11:45 Akin Akinlabi (Rutgers U) & Mark Liberman (Penn): The tonal phonology of Yoruba clitics

President Address

Room: San Francisco
4:45 - 6:15 PM

D. Terence Langendoen (U AZ): Constraints on subordination

LSA
LSA

Sunday Morning

Syntax-Semantics

Chair: James McCloskey (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: San Diego

9:00 Hoii Ling Soh (UMI/Wayne SU): Towards a cross-linguistic perspective on minimal quantified structure constraint: Some notes from Chinese
9:20 Hyeson Park (U AZ): Specificity & the mapping hypothesis in Korean DP
9:40 Jean-Pierre Koenig (SUNY-Buffalo): Nonisomorphism in the syntax-semantics interface: Arguments for (typed) unification
10:00 Eric Posdanim (Yale U): Scope in imperatives
10:20 Paul Hagstrom (Johns Hopkins U): Q-movement
10:40 Mary Baltazani (UCLA): Focus in Greek
11:00 Pirosha Csúri (NEC), Christiane Fellbaum (Princeton U/NEC), & David Lebeaux (NEC): Waving farewell to sing & dance: Cognate object verbs & the syntax-semantics interface
11:20 Chris Kennedy (Northwestern U) & Jason Merchanfi (UC-Santa Cruz): Case & identity in comparative deletion
11:40 Richard T. Oehrle (U AZ): Conjunction without syntactic polymorphism

Field Reports 2

Chair: Marianne Milhun (UC-Santa Barbara)
Room: Beaudry A

9:00 Marcia Haag (U OK): Cherokee clitics: Sequencing from morphology to phonology
9:20 Donna B. Gerdis (Simon Fraser U): The combinatory properties of Halkomelem lexical suffixes
9:40 Siri G. Tuttle (UCLA) & Esther Martinez (San Juan Pueblo): Complex verb positions in San Juan Pueblo Tewa
10:00 Christine Guoogson (UC-Santa Cruz): Object marking & definiteness in Babine-Witsuwit'en
10:20 Paul D. Kroeber (IN U): Emergence of an infinitive-like category in Thompson River Salish
10:40 John Foreman (UCLA): Preverbal subjects in Macuistleaguai Zapotec
11:00 Anna Berge (UC-Berkeley): A preliminary analysis of discourse particles in West Greenlandic texts
11:20 William F. Weigel (UC-Berkeley): Breakdown of topicalization in language obsolescence
11:40 Suzanne Wertheim (UC-Berkeley): Yowlumne reduplication, analogy, & language death
American Dialect Society

Friday, 8 January
Morning

Executive Council
Chair: Walt Wolfram (NC SU)
Room: Los Cerritos
Time: 8:00 - 10:15 AM

Words of the Year/Word of the 20th Century
Chair: Wayne Glowka (GA C & SU)
Room: San Gabriel B
Time: 10:30 - 11:30 AM

Friday, 8 January
Afternoon

General Session 1
Chair: M. Lynne Murphy (Baylor U)
Room: San Gabriel B

1:00  Sali Tagliamonte (U York): Come/came variation in English: Where did it come from & which way is it going?
1:30  Michael Montgomery (U SC): Out of Ireland: Second-person pronouns in American English
2:00  Elaine Green (NC SU): The sociolinguistic interview meets the family: Leveling the recording field
2:30  Natalie Schilling-Estes (Old Dominion U): In search of natural speech: Performing the sociolinguistic interview
3:00  Break

General Session 2
Chair: Jesse Sheidlower (Random House)
Room: San Gabriel B

3:15  Anne Marie Hamilton (U GA): Evidence of American dialect leveling in the academic sphere
3:45  Richard W. Bailey (U MI): Slang & other low language in 18th-century English
4:15  Michael Adams (Albright C): Slayer slang
4:45  Lisa Ann Lane (TX A&M U): Changing voices: Will 'rural' dialects survive globalization?

Vote on New Words of 1998/Word of the 20th Century
Room: San Gabriel B
Time: 5:15 - 6:15 PM

Bring Your Own Book (BYOB) Exhibit and Reception
Room: Santa Barbara A
Time: 6:15 - 7:30 PM
Saturday, 9 January
Morning

Business Meeting:
Chair: Walt Wolfram (NC SU)
Room: San Gabriel B
Time: 8:00 - 8:45 AM

General Session 3
Chair: Joan Hall (DARE)
Room: San Gabriel B
8:45 Allyn Partin (Hollywood Accent & Dialect Services): Some Southern California sounds
9:15 Susan L. Tamasi (UGA): A question of perception & production, or what does it mean to sound like a New Yorker?
9:45 Allison P. Burket (UGA): Patterns of language variation: A synchronic view
10:15 Matthew J. Gordon (Purdue University-Calumet): Ethnic identity as a factor in the adoption of language change
10:45 Elizabeth Dayton (UPR): Regional variation & local identity in Puerto Rico
11:15 Break

General Session 4
Room: San Gabriel B
11:30 Sillce Van Ness (SUNY-Albany): Rule loss & contact-induced rule substitution in Amish High German
12:00 Daniel Long (Osaka Shin Women's C): An endangered indigenous language on a Pacific island: English
12:30 Mary Rose (Stanford U), Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet U), & Robert Bayley (UTX-San Antonio): Sociolinguistic variation in American Sign Language: The 'Y-handshape variable

Annual Luncheon
Room: Avalon
Time: 1:15
Walt Wolfram (NC SU): On the reconfiguration of American dialects in the 21st century

General Session 5
Chair: Jesse Sheidlower (Random House)
Room: San Gabriel B
2:45 Ronald R. Butters (Duke U): Virtuous prescriptivism
3:15 Sylvia Swift (UC-Berkeley): ‘Ah wuz framed’: Literary dialect embedded in Standard narrative
3:45 Bernhard Dienstberg (U Bayreuth): Nonstandard /j/- and /w/- in the British Isles & beyond
American Name Society

Friday, 8 January
Morning

Session 1
Chair: Sheila Embleton (York U)
Room: Santa Barbara A

9:00  Richard Lutz (Lang Analysis Sys) & Stephan Greene (Lang Analysis Sys): Measuring phonological similarity: The case of personal names
9:30  Stanley Rich (U SC-Aiken): Towards a theory of naming churches in West Alabama
10:00 Willy Van Langendonck (Catholic U, Leuven/Intl Ctr Onomastics): Neurolinguistic & syntactic evidence for basic level meaning in proper names

Session 2
Chair: Robert L. Rankin (U KS)
Room: Santa Barbara A

10:45  William Bright (UCLA): The 'S-word': The sociolinguistic status of squaw in North American place names
11:15  Donald M. Lance (U MO-Columbia): Algonquian, French, & English in the history of the name 'Missouri'
11:45  James Kari (U AK-Fairbanks) & Dena'inaq' Titazan: Some generalizations about Athabaskan geographic knowledge of the Central Alaska Range & surrounding regions

Friday, 8 January
Afternoon

Session 3
Chair: Connie Eble (U NC-Chapel Hill)
Room: Santa Barbara A

2:00  Zofia Kalita (Polish Acad of Scis, Warsaw/Catholic U, Leuven): The spiritual culture of the Indo-Europeans reflected in compound personal names
3:00  Reita Israfy Cohn: Analysis of Yiddish given names
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Friday, 8 January
Morning

Session 1
Chair: E. F. Konrad Koerner (U Ottawa)
Room: San Gabriel C
10:00 Danilo Marcondes (Pontificia U Católica Rio de Janeiro): From the light of the soul to the conventional sign: Mind & language in early modern philosophy
10:30 Joseph Subbiondo (St Mary’s C, CA): Philosophical language & the reform of higher education in 17th-century England
11:00 Maria Tsiapera (U NC-Chapel Hill): The Augustinus & Port-Royal

Afternoon

Session 2
Chair: Julia Falk (Ml SU)
Room: San Gabriel C
1:00 Margaret Thomas (Boston College): The significance of Babel in Western conceptualization of second language learning
1:30 Daniel R. Davis (U Hong Kong): Shades of darkness: Cross-reference & criticism in 18th-century Celtic philology
2:00 E. F. Konrad Koerner (U Ottawa): The history of linguistic terms as history of linguistics
2:30 Break

Session 3
Chair: Daniel Davis (U Hong Kong)
Room: San Gabriel C
2:45 Richard VanNess Simmons (Rutgers U): The biggest picture in the shortest time: Y. R. Chao’s approach to fieldwork
3:15 David Prager Branner (Yuen Ren Society): The role of the traditional rime table in Chinese universal alphabets
3:45 Break

Business Meeting
Chair: Mark Amsler (U DE)
Room: San Gabriel C
Time: 4:00 PM

Saturday, 9 January
Morning

Session 4: American Linguistics in the 20th Century
Chair: Joseph Subbiondo (St. Mary’s C, CA)
Room: San Gabriel C
10:00 Regna Darnell (U W ONT): The intertwined histories of linguistics & anthropological linguistics in 20th-century North America
11:00 John Fought: Leonard Bloomfield’s contribution to linguistics in the United States
Saturday Morning

Session 5

Chair: Douglas A. Kibbee (U IL-Urbana)
Room: San Gabriel C

1:30 Cristina Aliman (U São Paolo): The 'Brazilian connection' in the history of North American linguistics: The notebooks of Joaquim Mattoso Câmara (1943-1944)

2:00 Steven Murray (Inst Obregón): How the logical structure of linguistic theory didn't get published during the 1950s or 1960s

2:30 James D. McCawley (U Chicago): Syntactic concepts & terminology in mid-20th-century American linguistics
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Friday, 8 January
Morning

Syntax
Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara B
9:00  Zhiming Bao (Nanj U Singapore): Gaps in Singapore English & the substrate influence
9:30  Marlyse Baptista (UGA): Wh-extraction in five creoles: A comparative analysis
10:00 John Lipski (UNM): Null subjects in (Romance-derived) creoles: Routes of evolution

Models of Creole Genesis
Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara C
9:00  Carol Myers-Scotton (USC) & Janice L. Jake (USC): Giving structure to creoles
9:30  Carla L. Hudson (URochester) & Elissa L. Newport (URochester): Adults, children, & creole genesis: An experimental approach to an old question
10:00 Teresa L. Satterfield (UMI) & Matthew M. Murphy (UMI): A computational model of creole genesis
10:30 Break

Syntax of French Creoles
Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara B
10:45  Karl Gadelii (Goteborg U): Grammatical complexity in Lesser Antillean French Creole
11:15  Odile Cyrille (USalford): Qu’est-ce-qu’ être? A syntactic account of the particle être in Guadeloupe Creole interrogatives
11:45  Daniel Chapuis (CUNY Grad Ctr): The evaluation of the marker (i)in the vernacular lects of R´union French: Evidence for or against decreolization?}

Sociolinguistics
Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara C
10:45  Magnus Huber (UBonn): Towards a history of Kru Pidgin English
11:15  Natalie Operstein ((UCLA): Golden Age Black Spanish
11:45  J. Clancy Clements (IN U) & Andrew James Garboden (IN U): The history & development of Daman Creole Portuguese

Friday, 8 January
Afternoon

Lexicon
Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara B
2:00  Kenneth Sunbuk (UPapua New Guinea): Part-whole relations in Tok Pisin
2:30  Kevin J. Rotter (UWI-WhiteWater): The lexicon of Louisiana French & the creole continuum
3:00  Malcolm A. Finney (U Ottawa): Creoles as medium of instruction: A realistic or an idealistic notion?
Friday Afternoon

Applied Creollistics 1
Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara C
2:00 Deborah Dyer Teed (FL Intnl U): We talk the talk, but can we walk the walk? Communication strategies among Haitian Creole speakers in Miami Public Schools
2:30 Jeff Siegel (U New England, Australia): Stigmatized & standardized varieties in the classroom: Interference or separation?
3:00 Ronald Kephart (U N FL): A Creole English reading experiment
3:30 Break

Haitian Creole
Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara B
3:45 J. Sauveur Joseph (U Quebec-Montréal) & John S. Lumsden (U Québec-Montréal): On the origin of closed-class adjectives of Haitian Creole
4:15 Jean-Robert Cadely (FL Intnl U): Relexification of demonstrative terms in Haitian Creole: A native speaker's viewpoint
4:45 Michel DeGraff (MIT): Evaluating data in two recent articles on Haitian Creole: Implications for creole research

Applied Creollistics 2
Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara C
3:45 Peter L. Patrick (U Essex): Applied creolistics in court: Linguistic, methodological, & ethical dimensions of expert testimony
4:15 Diana Eades (U HI-Manoa): The case for Aboriginal English in the Australian legal system
4:45 Dicks Thomas (U Papua New Guinea): Language technology: A case in Tok Pisin

Saturday, 9 January

Morning

African American Vernacular English
Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara B
9:00 Arthur Spears (CUNY): African American English: Segmental conformity & camouflage
9:30 Doreen Schmitt (CUNY Grad Ctr): Sociohistorical & linguistic evidence in support of a process of semicreolization in the emergence & development of contemporary African American Vernacular English
10:00 Gerard Van Herk (U Ottawa): "We was very much oppress": Eighteenth-century African American Vernacular English texts & the origins debate

Grammatization
Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara C
9:00 Michelle AuCoin (U Chicago): The development of existential forms in Atlantic Creoles
9:30 Tjerk Hagemeijer: Serial verb constructions & grammatical paths in Sãotomense
10:00 Adrienne Bruyn (U Amsterdam): Apparent grammaticalization, transferability, & creole development
10:30 Break
Borrowing & Other Contact Processes

Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara B

10:45 Elisabeth Winkler (IN U): Morphosyntactic & lexical borrowing from Spanish into Limonese Creole English
11:15 Claire Lefebvre (U Québec-Montreal): Dialect leveling in creole communities
11:45 Stéphane Goyette (U Ottawa): Relexification & borrowing

Varia

Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara C

10:45 Nicholas Faraclas (U Papua New Guinea): Pidgins & creoles: Languages of social contact or languages of social contract?
11:15 Kent Sakoda (U Hi-Manoa) & Ernule Hargrove: The hegemony of English or "Hau kam yu wen kawl w at ai spik Ingglish wen yu no no waz?"
11:45 Laurence Goury (ORSTOM/Paris VII U): Policies of teaching in a multilingual context: The case of creole languages in French Guiana

Saturday, 9 January
Afternoon

Morphology

Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara B

2:00 Fred Field (CSU-Fullerton): Language contact & creolization: Inflection categories & category values
2:00 Tonjes Veenstra: Basic argument structure: Transitivity alternations in Saramaccan
3:00 Elzbieta Thurgood (CSU-Fresno): The origins & development of Baba Malay: Some 19th century literary evidence

Substrate Influence

Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara C

2:00 Sarah Roberts (Stanford U): Grammatical development in Hawaiian Creole & the role of substrate languages
3:00 Donald Winford (OH SU): Tense/aspect & substrate influence in the formation of Sranan

Business Meeting

Chair: TBD
Room: Santa Barbara B
Time: 3:45 – 4:45 PM
Abstracts of Regular Papers
Presuppositions as nonassertions

It is commonly assumed that the assertion/presupposition distinction maps fairly directly onto the distinction between new and old information. This assumption is made doubtful by presupposing constructions which regularly convey new information: announcements embedded under factives, uniquely identifying descriptions, 'informative presupposition' clefts, nonrestrictive relatives. These can be regarded as part of the common ground only with an unconstrained principle of accommodation. But this reduces the claim that grammatical presuppositions are part of the common ground to vacuity. Presuppositions are a consequence of two factors. One is a tendency limiting assertion to one atomic proposition per rooted sentence. The other is the fact that almost any thought to be expressed will involve many atomic propositions. Depending on medium, genre, and other contextual variables, new information will be presupposed if it is not necessary to assert it. This view offers an explanation of why so many presuppositions are associated with noun phrases: Typically, new information concerns new events and relations holding among a more stable collection of participants. The view is confirmed by preliminary evidence that written language, which would be expected to contain more new information per utterance than spoken language, contains a higher proportion of text in NPs.

Michael Adams (Albright College)

Slayer slang

"Buffy the Vampire Slayer", a recent teen television hit, coins slang terms and phrases in nearly every episode, many of them formed in the usual ways, some of them at the crest of new formative tendencies, and some of them interesting, not only lexically, but also morphosyntactically. The show incorporates familiar slang, too; the familiar and newly coined 'slayer slang' together compose a particularly vivid snapshot of present American teen slang. Examination of mainstream and cult magazines, fan books, and websites, however, suggests that slayer slang, far from an ephemeral vocabulary, steadily intrudes on everyday speech and may be here to stay.

Mee-Jin Ahn (University of Illinois-Urbana)

Vowel duration & syllable weight in Jordanian Arabic stress

This paper addresses two questions: Why, in quantity-sensitive systems, do CV and CVC syllables constitute better stress targets than CV syllables, and why does the weight of CVC syllables vary? I argue that CV syllables are optimal stress targets because their long vowel duration allows for the best expression of the phonetic correlates of stress. Although CVC syllables appear to attract stress in some languages, this attraction should be understood as a consequence of stress repulsion from CV syllables. The stress attraction of CVC syllables occurs only where CV syllables are subject to positional vowel lengthening and stressed-induced lengthening. In these positions, CV syllables repel stress to preserve the phonemic contrast of vowel length. CVC syllables are protected from extreme vowel lengthening in the same positions due to closed syllable shortening. I present experimental evidence from Jordanian Arabic where only CV and CVC syllables attract stress in penultimate position, to support my claim that vowel lengthening effects in penultimate CV syllables are extreme. As a result, CV syllables avoid stress to maintain their phonemic vowel length, and CVC and CVV syllables receive stress. I conclude that CVC syllables are not inherent stress attractors at all.

Akin Akinlabi (Rutgers University)

The tonal phonology of Yoruba clitics

Yoruba Mid tone has been analyzed as underlying tonelessness since Akinlabi (1985). Thus Yoruba High and Low remain stable when associated vowels delete, but Mid does not. However, there are certain problematic cases in which the subject-marking High tone does not ‘displace’ a subject-final Mid tone, as expected, but instead creates a Mid-High glide. Contrary to previous accounts, this Mid-High glide appears if and only if the subject phrase ends with a High Mid sequence, suggesting that the obligatory contour principle is responsible. The plausibility of an OCP analysis increased by the facts of the three other cases in Yoruba where the tonal behavior of other enclitic elements might violate the OCP, but does not. In all four cases the tone of the clitic is somehow prevented from being the same as the tone of the previous vowel. However, the methods of prevention differ: The potentially violating tone may remain floating, may be deleted, or may be shielded by an epenthetic Mid vowel. We show how these outcomes are motivated by the differing details of each case and also address the fact that lexical derivation in Yoruba does not show any similar OCP effects.

Adam Albright (University of California-Los Angeles)

The default is not a unitary rule

In the dual mechanism model of morphology (Pinker & Prince 1988, 1994), productive patterns are generated by a single ‘default’ rule which, unlike irregular patterns, should always apply with consistent certainty. This paper presents evidence that this is not true for Italian, a language with one default verb class (-are), and three irregular classes (-ere, -ere, and -ire). To test the difference between regular and irregular patterns, 30 Italians were asked to rate nonce inflections. Novel verbs were presented in a form which did not reveal verb class (1 sg), and subjects rated the likelihood that the verb could belong to each of the four verb classes. Since subjects rated all four classes instead of choosing a single class, we can explicitly compare speakers’ certainty about the default vs. irregular
languages. Three results suggest that the grammar of the default is more subtle than a unitary rule: First, the default class was rated with just as much variability as the irregular classes. Second, the variability was systematic; speakers agreed about which defaults sounded good and which had. Finally, these shared intuitions mirror statistical patterns in the Italian lexicon, as compiled from a database of 2,900 existing Italian verbs.

Cristina Altman, (Universidade de São Paulo) (Session 40)
The 'Brazilian connection' in the history of North American linguistics: The notebooks of Joaquim Matosso Câmara (1943-1944)

When mention is made of Brazil in connection with American linguistics, it usually comes down to a reference to the Linguistic Circle of New York, where Roman Jakobson and Claude Lévi-Strauss, who had come from Brazil where he had done ethnological work, met and exchanged ideas. This singular event has cast a shadow on any other contacts between Brazil and American linguistics, of which, the one between Jakobson and the Brazilian linguist Matosso Câmara (1904-1970) was much more consequential, at least for the development of structural linguistics in Brazil during the 1950s through the 1970s. Before coming to New York City, Matosso Câmara had already published, as a result of his reading of Saussure's Cours, a first edition of his Princípios de Linguística Geral in 1941. Following his exposure to Praguean type structuralism, notably through the Jakobson lectures he attended at Columbia University, Matosso Câmara returned to his native country where he revised and updated his Princípios three times (1954, 1958, and 1967), which introduced several generations of Brazilian (and also other South American) students to 'modern linguistics'. Both the influence of Jakobson and of American linguistics on Matosso Câmara's conception of linguistic structure and his subsequent influence on developments within Brazilian linguistics are the topics of this paper.

Stephen R. Anderson (Yale University) (Session 18)
An a-morphous account of Tagalog second position clitics

Tagalog second position clitics are described in Schachter and Otanes (1972) and Schachter (1973). They fall into two classes: pronominials and 'particles'. The basic ordering regularity is: Monosyllabic pronominials precede particles; particles are internally ordered among themselves and always precede disyllabic pronominials. The theory of second position clitics represented by Anderson (1998), which treats (special) clitics as phrasal affixes, provides an account of these facts. On this view, the placement of these clitics follows from a limited set of hierarchically ranked, violable constraints as in optimality theory. The Tagalog facts are particularly interesting because they involve virtually all of the components of such a theory. The basic second-position facts follow from high ranking alignment constraints requiring clitics to occur as close as possible to the left edge of their containing phrase without being absolutely initial. The relative ordering of particles and pronominials follows from the architecture of grammar, generalizing the 'inflexion is outside of derivation' theorem from word affixes to phrasal affixes. The location of monosyllabic pronominial clitics follows from the interaction of clitic placement constraints with mechanisms for incorporating 'stray' material into prosodic form. Finally, two subsets of particles differ in terms of the domain within which they are aligned.

Raúl Aranovich (University of Texas-San Antonio) (Session 15)
Blocking of phrasal constructions in the hierarchical lexicon

Blocking is a situation in which a lexical form prevents a productive rule from applying. This lexical phenomenon, however, can also affect phrasal forms. Poser (1992) has argued that the existence of a verb like mamori 'to protect' in Japanese blocks the formation of the periphrastic form *mamori suru 'to protect'. In this paper, I will show that a lexicalist theory of blocking using the HPSG formalism can account for phrasal blocking if some syntactic information is allowed to permeate the lexicon. In my analysis, suru incorporates information about its complement noun as a silent stem. To spell out its morphology, the verb suru takes a bare noun as complement. If there is a lexical form already in the lexicon with a similar stem (i.e. mamori), the more specific information in this form will block the ability of suru to take an equivalent stem in the lexicon. Blocking does not apply to phrasal forms directly, then, but rather to lexical forms that contain complex syntactic information.

Diana Archangeli (University of Arizona) (Session 8)
Lexical irregularity in OT: DOT vs variable constraint ranking

Languages restrict morpheme shapes; at the same time, each tolerates lexical irregularities, exceptions to these restrictions. At issue is how to represent lexical irregularities under optimality theory, whether by CONSTRAINT RE-RANKING (exceptions are accounted for by a different constraint hierarchy) or by Golston's 1996 DIRECT OT (DOT) (exceptions have lexically necessary constraint violations). I argue that DOT fares better in the face of relevant data. One example from Tiv (Abraham 1940a, b) illustrates the argument. Tiv verbs with [i] typically have ONLY the vowel [i], suggesting that the features for [i] align to both edges: mshi 'to sprinkle', etc. Exceptions to this pattern have a final [e], the default vowel (due to 'VISE'): hine 'to hoot'; imbise 'to jam into'. This pattern is consistent with DOT: Exceptional forms require a violation of ALHIR (right-align [i]); VISE determines that the final vowel is [e]. Reranking of VISE over ALHIR incorrectly selects *imbese over the attested imbise. To identify the attested candidate, ad hoc constraints are needed under the reranking model. By contrast, DOT accounts for the lexical irregularity without additional constraints.

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The development of existential forms in Atlantic creoles

The purpose of this paper is to show the similar paths of development of the existential construction in Haitian Creole gen pwóblem 'there are problems' and Berbice Dutch ha gati 'there are holes'. In both languages the existential construction has evolved from the have (possesion) form. Environments where have forms were ambiguous set the stage for reanalysis. Pro-drop tendencies in these two languages also influenced the loss of impersonal subjects which preceded have forms. The creation of this new grammatical function probably arose instantaneously and independently in each of these creoles in order to meet functional need, thus resulting in grammaticalization.

Richard W. Bailey (University of Michigan)
Slang & other low language in 18th-century English

Slang is an 18th-century word that crowd ed its way in among other words for vocabulary that was less than respectable. Eighteenth-century English, from a modern perspective, is often viewed as Uclassical L (or even moribund) in Britain and gripped by residual Puritanism in the United States. In fact, most speakers were free-wheeling and often bawdy; prudery was only beginning to emerge, and the doctrine of correctness had just begun to take hold. My paper will discuss, with examples, this transformation.

Collin F. Baker (University of California-Berkeley)
Experimental mapping of sense structures of polysemous words

This paper presents a new experimental technique that sheds light on the psychological reality of and relations between the senses of polysemous words. Existing techniques for studying such semantic structures (e.g. relatedness estimation, free sorting, and priming) have well-known limitations. In our study, 19 subjects had to classify uses of the verb see in 99 randomly-chosen sentences from the Brown corpus into 26 predetermined senses, representing a fnner breakdown than is available to most people through introspection. If subjects reliably make larger semantic distinctions, these should be representable as logical combinations of fnner ones. The kappa statistic for overall agreement was .38, understandably low, given the diffculty of the task. Senses were then clustered on the basis of pairs which produced the greatest increase in agreement, (i.e. the distinction which was hardest to agree upon), repeating until combining categories produced no improvement. The order of combining can be compactly shown as a parenthesized list:

((((((((eye) (see_process)) (spectate)) (((see_as) ((recognize) (see_state))) (envisio))) (new_sense)) (determine)) (y'see)) (service)) (let's)) (contain) (see_news)) (read)) (visit)) (dating)) (consult))

Thus distinctions within such clusters as EYE/SEE_PROCESS/SPECTATE vs RECOGNIZE/SEE_STATE are more diffcult than between them; the clusters seem to refl ect the speakers' mental representations in this semantic space.

Mary Battazani (University of California-Los Angeles)
Focus in Greek

In Greek and in Hungarian, contrastive focus is thought to result from focus raising (FR) to focus phrase (FP); information focus is not assumed to overtly undergo FR (Tsimipli 1995, Kiss 1996, among others). I propose that focalization uniformly involves overt leftward movement to FP for both kinds of focus. Evidence for the overt movement of information foci comes from their position relative to mono 'only' and postverbal material. I argue that information foci appear postverbally because the remnant XP containing the verb moves to a projection higher than FP after FR. Word order variations with focus and mono-sentences are derived from the same structure, using quantifiers, and ditransitive verbs as evidence. I also address the interpretation problem of mono-plus-focus sentences: If the contrastiveness of foci comes from FR, what does mono contribute semantically? Following Horvath (1997), I propose that movement to the exhaustive interpretation phase (EIP)--and not FR--makes foci contrastive. EL, the head, is a focus-sensitive operator which, like mono, gives rise to a tripartite structure (Partee 1991), where focused phrases become contrastive. Whenever EIP is absent, we get not contrastive, but information focus. This analysis treats focalization uniformly and solves the interpretation problem of mono and several word-order variation problems.

Moussa Bamba (University of Pennsylvania)
Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania)

Focus in Manding

The Manding languages have a focus particle that appears among a string of optional postnominal clitics expressing things like definiteness and plurality. The basic phenomenon is similar on a morpheme-by-morpheme basis across the various Manding languages (of which Ethnologue lists 17). There are many well-documented cases of discourse configurational languages, 'the language type in which primary sentence articulation is motivated by discourse-semantic, rather than theta role or case, considerations' (Kiss 1995). However, such languages move focused constituents to particular syntactic positions rather than simply marking focused constituents in situ. Focus-marked constituents in Manding remain where they would otherwise have been, within the quite rigid Manding word order. The Manding focus particle is also (like English intonational focus) not at all restricted by syntactic islands.
Relative to the distinction in Kiss (1998) between identificational (or contrastive) focus and information (or presentational) focus, Mandarin focus is identificational. It always has Kiss’s contrastive semantics, ‘represent[ing] a subset of the set of contextually or situationally given elements for which the predicate phrase can potentially hold’. Our paper surveys the syntactic and semantic properties of Mandarin focus, previously undocumented aside from brief mentions in Haik (1986) and Bamba (1991).

Zhiming Bao (National University of Singapore)

*Gaps in Singapore English & the substrate influence*

In many languages pronominal elements are often omitted from grammatical sentences. English and Chinese are at the opposite ends of the omissibility scale—in places where English requires a pronoun, Chinese prefers to omit it. This difference is characteristic of sentence-oriented languages (English) and discourse-oriented languages (Chinese). In this paper I examine the properties of gaps in Singapore English (SgE). Standard English, and Mandarin Chinese and show that SgE behaves like Chinese in that it allows maximum freedom of pro-drop and exhibits the same effect of constraints on gaps. This phenomenon is not surprising if we consider the linguistic ecology of Singapore, where the vast majority of the present population speak Chinese. Historically, English has been the prestigious language, and adult input in the development of SgE has been a constant. For this reason SgE is not a classic example of creolization. Still, substrate influence in the grammar of SgE is unmistakable. The gap data show that SgE is typologically similar to Chinese, not English, a result that can only be attributed to the SgE substratum.

Marlyse Baptista (University of Georgia)

*Wh-extraction in five creoles: A comparative analysis*

The focus of this paper is to account for the properties and distribution of complementizers in five creoles: Capeverdean, Krio, Haitian, Papiamentu, and Guinea Bissau. In the first part of this presentation, wh-extraction configurations in all five creoles are introduced and reveal in some cases, the presence of that-trace effect after subject extraction. In the second part of this presentation, I compare the analyses by Baptista (1993) for Capeverdean, Koopman (1985) for Haitian, and Nylander (1996) for Krio, which offer apparently differing theoretical proposals to account for the behavior of complementizers. In this respect, I will try to show that Nylander’s analysis of the Krio complementizer s€ as a governor and Baptista’s analysis of ki as a phonetic reflex of wh-movement could be reconciled and extended with a few modifications to other creoles. In the third and last part of this paper, I will show how the resulting unified analysis will make the correct predictions and account for the behavioral features of complementizers in Papiamentu and Guinea-Bissau Creoles, as well.

*References:*

Rusty Barrett (University of Texas-Austin)

*Uniform exponence & syllable structure in Sipalcapense Maya*

Kenstowicz (1996, 1997) proposes a phonological constraint of uniform exponence, which requires that a given lexical item (stem, affix, word) have the same realization in its various contexts of occurrence. This paper presents data from fieldwork on Sipalcapense Maya, in which a class of affixes is immune to the phonology governing syllable structure in the rest of the language. The uniform exponence constraint allows for a straightforward account of the irregular phonological behavior of these affixes, which are difficult to account for in traditional derivational models.

Misha Becker (University of California-Los Angeles)

*The acquisition of modals & modality in child German*

Hoekstra and Hyams (1998) made the important observation that there is a connection between the availability of a modal reading in RI utterances (root infinitives, i.e. children’s nonfinite utterances such as ‘Mommy go’) in certain child languages, and what they call the eventivity constraint: the fact that only eventive verbs occur as RIs. They draw support for their generalization from child Dutch, showing that young Dutch-speaking children produce many RIs that have a modal interpretation (the event of the verb is an impending or desired event, not on-going), and nearly all of the RI verbs are eventive; stative verbs occur in the finite form. Hoekstra and Hyams’s explanation for the eventivity constraint hinges on morphosyntactic properties of Dutch infinitives: the fact that Dutch infinitives bear infinitival morphology (-en suffix) and a [-realized] feature (Giorgi & Pianesi 1996). In this paper, I provide strong support for their account based on data from six children acquiring German. Infinitives in adult German share the relevant morphosyntactic properties with Dutch infinitives, and German children’s utterances conform to the eventivity constraint as do those of Dutch children: German RI utterances tend to have a modal interpretation (57-87% in my study), and RI verbs are largely eventive (86-100%).
Stephanie Berk (University of Connecticut)

A preliminary analysis of discourse particles in West Greenlandic texts

In extended discourse, connectors such as that is, then, and so are frequently employed as markers of textual coherence (Schiffrin 1987). Analogous connectors in West Greenlandic include the particles tassa, taava, and imaappoq. They appear to have the function (among others) of marking different levels of a text on a structural hierarchy (Fortescue 1984, Bergsland 1955). A close examination of oral texts, however, shows that their uses differ substantially from speaker to speaker. For example, tassa may be used both as an indicator of clarification and as a marker of topic shift within a discourse. In the texts analyzed for this paper, this same particle is used by two speakers to mark topic shift; it can also be used to introduce clarification of preceding text by one speaker, but this function is fulfilled by other particles such as imaappoq in the second speaker's text. In this paper, I present findings on how West Greenlandic oral texts are structured through the use of particles and how speakers impose similar structural analyses on texts using different lexemes to accomplish the same ends.

Barbara Lust (Cornell University)

Early knowledge of inversion in yes/no questions: New evidence from children's natural speech

Although commonly believed from natural speech studies that children's acquisition of yes/no questions involves an early stage showing a lack of grammatical knowledge of inversion, results from a new 'triggered natural speech' method converge with recent experimental results in confirming an early knowledge of the grammar of inversion, targeting the nature of development as linked to the representation of language-specific inflection. Analyses of the first language acquisition of questions in this new set of English triggered natural speech data, involving 14 children from 1;11 to 4;2, were subjected to systematic data analyses factoring out evidence for inversion from evidence for inflectional knowledge and other related factors, e.g. verb type and aux/modal structure. Results show that while the youngest children (with lower MLU) have lower means of overtly inverted questions, their grammars do show evidence for knowledge of inversion, e.g. MH (1;11) Is at-that's the other one? ZZ (2;4) Was he chasing her? Additionally there is clear evidence for the gradual development of knowledge of the representation of inflection, independent of inversion, e.g. KB (2;10) Do she want the puppies? ER (2;11) Does they know? These Infl errors decrease over time in both declaratives and questions as the number of overt inversions increases in questions.

Judy B. Bernstein (Syracuse University)

Inversion in Romance: Insights from the nominal domain

Cross-linguistic comparisons on Romance clausal inversion have uncovered several properties correlating with the availability and robustness of inversion. This paper argues that Romance languages also exhibit 'DP inversion', that is, certain elements generated in positions internal to the DP, to the left of the noun, may be expressed on the right periphery of the DP. Cross-linguistically, DP inversion is found with contrastively-focused demonstratives, reinforcers, possessives, and certain quantifiers, suggesting a parallel between clausal and DP inversion. The generalization that emerges is that languages with the most robust N-raising are those that most productively exhibit DP inversion. My account of DP inversion involves three central ideas. First, I adopt the view that descriptive adjectives are generated pronominally and that their postnominal position results from N-raising. Second, I build on the idea that the DP-final position of reinforcers involves phrasal movement of the noun plus adjectives to the left of the reinforcer (Bernstein 1997). Third, I show that the DP-final position of reinforcers involves phrasal movement of the noun plus adjectives to the left of the reinforcer (Bernstein 1997). These NIB errors decrease over time in both declaratives and questions as the number of overt inversions increases in questions.

Rita Bhandari (State University of New York-Stony Brook)

Operator chains & negation-induced barriers

Beck (1996) and Beck and Kim (1997) show that negation creates a barrier for wh-movement at LF in German and Korean. Scrambling outside the overt scope of negation undoes the barrier effect. I show that Beck's proposal regarding negation-induced barriers (NIB) and the minimal negative structure constraint (MNSC) can be extended to operator movement in general (wh-movement and focus-scrambling) if operator movement is seen in terms of chains (Pesetsky 1982). I claim that negative-chains create barriers for other operator-chains only if the chains are distinct and nonintersecting. Using data from Hindi wh-movement and scrambling, I propose that the make-up of the neg-chain, and not the LF position of negation, creates a barrier. A NIB is an uninterrupted neg-chain.
Apparent grammaticali1ation, transferability, of haplology.

In this talk, 'apparent' grammaticalization, i.e. when a feature, such as that of complex PPs in Sranan, results from the transfer of a grammaticalization pattern from another language rather than from a diachronic development within the creole language--will be

Adrienne Bruyn (University of Amsterdam)

Apparent grammaticalization, transferability, & creole development

In this talk, 'apparent' grammaticalization, i.e. when a feature, such as that of complex PPs in Sranan, results from the transfer of a grammaticalization pattern from another language rather than from a diachronic development within the creole language--will be
discussed in relation to current insights into the possible role of a native language in L2 acquisition. Without pretending to be able to solve them, I will address issues such as: Are certain categories or features more liable to be transferred than others? Could it be the case that L1 grammaticalization chains can provide channels for transfer? In what ways can transfer be conditioned by structural or typological parameters, e.g., the complex PPs in Sranan are arguably an effect of the marginality of the category of simple locative prepositions in the relevant substrate languages. Is it possible to relate stages in SLA with concomitant (absence of) transfer to the developmental path of creole languages? Notwithstanding the fact that creole development cannot simply be equated with L2 acquisition, comparing the two may enhance our insight into creole formation and development and, more generally, into the possibilities of transfer.

Allison Burkette (University of Georgia)
Patterns in language variation: A synchronic view

This paper describes a pervasive pattern in language variation using data from dialect geography and psycholinguistics. A pattern involving the distribution of 'core' terms and 'peripheral' terms is illustrated by data from The linguistic atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic states (LAMSAS) as well as a number of psycholinguistic experiments. The same pattern is evident in data gathered by both linguistic methods and by the methods of experimental psychology. The pattern in language variation speaks to the communicative element of language as well as to the concept of dialects themselves.

Ronald R. Butters (Duke University)
Virtuous prescriptivism

Echoing the received wisdom of our profession, Victoria Fromkin and Robert Rodman (An introduction to language, 6th edn) write, 'One dialect is neither better nor worse than another, nor purer nor more corrupt; it is simply different' (409). This truism is of course correct in the sense that no dialect is 'more logical, more complex, nor more regular than any other language or dialect. . . . (value judgments) are social judgments...' (ibid.). Even so, as usually presented, the prescriptivism/descriptivism dichotomy is problematical in at least three significant ways. First, by framing the argument (as we generally do) in terms of 'better' vs 'worse', linguists inadvertently obscure the very social and aesthetic reality of prescriptivist judgments: 'To the layman, nonstandard English is definitely 'worse' precisely because of the social stigma attached to it, and our failure to highlight the social reality in itself appears to be a dereliction of our ostentatiously announced 'descriptivist' goals. Second is the Romantic danger that, by focusing as we do--intensely on deontic speech--linguists risk implying (and in many cases believing ourselves) that demotic speech is in fact somehow superior to prestigious speech (e.g. the preference for anaphoric plural pronouns instead of singular masculine ones, the praise that gets heaped upon double negatives as a 'natural' phenomenon). Third is the fact that we linguists ourselves cannot avoid a prescriptive agenda of our own (usually manifesting itself in lexicography and usage), often referred to as the problem of 'political correctness'.

Jean-Robert Cadely (Florida International University)
Relexification of demonstrative terms in Haitian Creole: A native speaker's viewpoint

In 'Relexification in creole genesis: The case of demonstrative terms in Haitian Creole' (Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages, vol. 12,2, 1997), Claire Lefebvre attempts to demonstrate that the Haitian Creole (HC) demonstrative terms sa and sîla have the semantic and syntactic properties of Fongbe, the system that 'the creators of Haitian Creole...already had, and phonological representations derived from French phonetic matrices...'. Under the relexification hypothesis, 'this is exactly what is expected'. The core of Lefebvre's argument rests on the proposal that the form sîla exhibits the feature [-proximate], as it is used to point at objects that are far from the speaker while the form sa is unmarked for that feature. This latter form 'is a general deictic and it is used to point at objects that are either close to or far from the speaker'. This contrast between sa and sîla which is [+deictic] and [-proximate]. The only contrast between sa and sîla which is in the competence of HC native speakers can be found in dialectal variation. Such variation has been commented upon abundantly in the literature (Bièvne 1974, Pêbre 1974, Valdman 1978, Dejean 1980, Joseph 1989, Fattier 1991, among others). Secondly, I will show that the semantic and syntactic properties of HC demonstrative terms are radically different from that of Fongbe; they rather display the distribution, the function, and the semantic of their French correlates: celulú/celâ/cêciçà and celulú/ci/cêci-là.

Katy Carlson (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)
The effects of parallelism & prosody in the processing of gapping sentences

How do perceivers assign an interpretation to an ambiguous sentence like Bill took chips to the party and Susan to the game, which may be assigned a gapped (Susan took chips) or a nongapped structure (Bill took Susan)? The results of two experiments designed to answer this question suggest that the interpretation of such sentences is influenced by parallels between arguments in their prosody and syntactic features. But the most important determinant of an interpretation is structural economy. The gapped analysis involves building more structure than the nongapped interpretation, so it is dispreferred. In a questionnaire study, the gapped analysis predominated only when parallelism and plausibility forced this reading, suggesting that the processor builds the most economical structure possible (with other factors leading to realanalysis when necessary). An auditory study showed that prosodic parallelism could
significantly bias the interpretation of gapped sentences, though the favored analysis was still the structurally simpler nongapped one. These studies suggest that the processing of ellipsis is not special but follows independently needed structural processing principles. Further, the results show that prosodic parallelism, and not only prosodic boundaries, can disambiguate structure. This work thus goes beyond existing studies on the syntax-prosody interface in several ways.

Andrew Carnie (University of Arizona)

_Verb & argument movement in VSO cross-linguistically_

VSO order has been variously described using flat structure, verb raising, subject lowering, object postposing, or some combination of the above. I provide evidence from a variety of languages that are both geographically and historically distant from one another, (Irish, Arabic, Turkana, Masai, Chiantec, Mixtec, and Mayan) and claim that the order is derived uniformly via both verb movement and subject movement. This in turn will lead to an explanation of certain typological correlates of the order. I then show that this uniform derivation is attributable to a single property of these languages, in that they are all ‘weak EPP’ verb moving languages (following McCloskey 1996; Carnie & Harley, to appear). They all have movement of NPs for case reasons but entirely lack EPP effects, including expletive structures.

Allyson Carter (University of Arizona)

_Linguistic markedness reflected in weak syllable omissions of two populations_

Omissions of weak syllables preceding strong stress have been found both in language of normally developing children and of aphasic adults. One interpretation of these data is that unmarked syllables (in this case, those in feet) are retained, and marked syllables are omitted. The current research comprises two studies addressing this interpretation. In one, a word repetition study with aphasic adults, omissions of unfooted syllables occurred significantly more frequently in trisyllabic words whose initial syllable contained a V or VC (more marked) than a CVC (less marked) and more in words whose initial syllable contained a V (more marked) than a CV (less marked). The second study, in which two-year-olds imitated two types of sentences (either containing a weak pretonic syllable or lacking such a syllable), showed a preference for certain syllable shapes as well. An acoustic analysis of these imitations revealed a lengthening of the duration of lexical material preceding the omitted syllables, suggesting that children may omit the segments of marked syllables yet retain the syllable structure phonetically (as a durational lengthening of preceding elements). In both populations, then, there is evidence that unmarked prosodic units license the insertion of segments but that prosodic units have an independent status from segments.

Shannon Casey (University of California-San Diego)

_Similarities between prelinguistic action gestures & verb agreement in ASL_

Research has shown that verb agreement in American Sign Language (ASL), which is manifested through movement and spatial displacement of verb signs, is not fully acquired until age three (Meier 1982). This late acquisition of ASL verb morphology has been hypothesized to be due to the simultaneous occurrence of agreement markers with the verb stem, whereas morphemes which are acquired early in spoken languages are temporally and phonologically distinct from the stem (Newport & Meier 1985). However, deaf children aged 0;8-2;11 produce prelinguistic, directional action gestures (i.e. incorporating movement or spatial displacement) to indicate additional referents, and their first recorded occurrence of an ASL verb is as likely to be produced with directionality as without. Thus, the findings that children use directionality simultaneously with action gestures for the same referential function as ASL verb agreement, and that early uses of ASL verbs incorporate simultaneous directionality, provide evidence against the hypothesis that late acquisition of verb agreement is due to simultaneity. Children’s agreement errors indicate other possible causes for this late acquisition including irregularity in ASL verb agreement (Slobin 1982, Newport & Meier 1985), the limited semantic roles with which a verb can agree, and role shift.

Juan Carlos Castillo (University of Maryland-College Park)

John E. Drury (University of Maryland-College Park)

Kleanthes K. Grohmann (University of Maryland-College Park)

_Tensed domains & explicative constructions_

The interest of derivational economy explanations has largely focused on the tension which arises when either expletive insertion or movement could apply at the same derivational stage. Concern about the computational complexity entailed by these transderivational comparisons has prompted attempts to further circumscribe potential comparison classes. Chomsky (1998) proposes to constrain the formation of numerations, forming these only ‘up to convergence’ to circumvent problematic cases requiring more costly movement to apply instead of merge. What’s at stake is whether derivations should have input conditions in a minimalist theory. Assuming not, instead of ‘relativizing’ the size of numerations, we claim that there are natural domains which must be separately evaluated at the interface(s). We claim the locus of convergence for English is the tensed clause. When a tense feature is satisfied, the resulting object is spelled-out/shifted to the interfaces and evaluated. The successive applications of spell-out create the effect of a cycle that reduces the reference set as the derivation unfolds. By defining a local domain for convergence, this approach lifts the burden of global evaluation but without undesirable conditions on numerations. The consequences of dispensing with numerations altogether is addressed, as it the potential for parameterizing convergence domains.
This paper examines the possible changes which occurred in the use of the completive marker (-in/-in) in the vernacular lects of Réunion French in light of the assertion that ‘considerable evolutions’ took place as a result of the Vernacular-French continuum on Réunion’ (Chaudenson 1981). It examines a possible parallel development in these lects to that which took place in Seychelles Creole (Bickerton 1981, Michaels 1993) and Mauritian Creole (Bickerton 1981, Chapuis 1997), namely a shift from a primarily aspectual system to a primarily temporal system. This question is of interest with respect to the interrelations and influences among Seychelles Creole, Mauritian Creole, and the vernacular lects of Réunion French.

In this paper I show that the English suffix -ship is sensitive to the distinction between stage and individual-level nominal predicates and that this sensitivity is a lexical property of the suffix. The suffix -ship attaches to many common nouns (airmanship, friendship, ladyship) but not to all (?mothership, ?wifeship, ?nieceship, ?womanship). I propose that -ship suffixation has a semantic restriction on its base:

- If the base is a relational noun (friendship), -ship means ‘the state or condition of having that relation’ (friendship).
- If the base has the suffix -man, -ship means ‘skill or art’ (airmanship).
- If the base implies a hierarchy, -ship means ‘office’ (professorship).

If we assume that stage-level predicates are a marked subset of nominal predicates and that individual-level predicates are unmarked, it follows that an affix can select only the former subset.

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X -ship

Condition: X should be a stage-level predicate

Due to the well-known fact that resumption violates island conditions, most analyses have assumed that the generation of resumptive constructions doesn't involve movement. Recently, Hornsby (1992) claimed that resumption is a last resort strategy applying in contexts where movement is prohibited. In a theory which ties reconstruction to movement (see Chomsky 1995), such an account makes the false prediction that reconstruction will not be available in resumptive constructions. A close examination of restrictive relatives in Lebanese Arabic shows that the following generalizations hold true: (1) Reconstruction is available in restrictive relatives with definite antecedents (definite relatives) only when the resumptive element doesn't occur in an island. (2) Reconstruction is not available in restrictive relatives with indefinite antecedents (indefinite relatives). The contrast between definite and indefinite relatives is given an account in terms of movement as a last resort strategy: In definite relatives, movement is triggered to check the definite restriction on the base.

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In this paper, I examine the structural parallelism between manner (1a), temporal (1b), and conditional (1c) clauses, which in Polish involve the same wh-word/complementizer, jak ‘how’ (glossed as JAK).

(1) a. Zaspiwam jak Maria zaspiewa. (Jak Maria zaspiewa)
   (I) sing-PERF DEM JAK Maria sang.
   ‘I will sing the way Maria sang.’

b. Zaspiwam po tym jak / jak Maria zaspiewa. (Jak Maria zaspiewa)
   (I)sing-PERF after DEM JAK Maria sing-PERF
   ‘I will sing after/when Maria sings.’

c. Jak Maria zaspiewa to ja tez zaspiewam. (Jak Maria zaspiewa)
   JAK Maria sing-PERF, DEM I also sing-perf
   ‘If Mary sings, then I will also sing.’

These Polish facts offer support for Geis’s 1970 intuition that temporal and conditional clauses are underlyingly headed relatives. I examine the syntax of the operator JAK, its contribution to semantics and interaction with other left peripherall elements in the clause. I furthermore discuss the factors that determine the specific manner, temporal, and conditional readings. I link manner reading to the availability of the manner anaphor, without which the only possible readings are temporal or conditional. Resolution of temporal and conditional meanings, as I show, depends on a number of factors, i.e. aspect and the presence of the pronoun to then.
Carrie K. Clarady (University of Texas-Austin)  
Lynda C. Olman (University of Texas-Austin)  
Reanalyzing either/or propositions as indirect speech acts  
(Session 10)

This paper examines a class of disjunctive constructions within an either/or frame, like (1):
1. S: Either there are no decent restaurants in Philadelphia, or my sister is exaggerating the situation.
2. R: Yeah. They can be very difficult to find. Actually, there's a really nice place in Center City....

The response in (2) falsifies both disjuncts in (1): The speaker proposes that there is a decent restaurant in Philadelphia and indicates that the sister is not exaggerating. However, the speaker affirms something about the assertion of (1); note the affirmative morpheme 'yeah'. It seems that (2), while negating both clauses of (1), reaffirms some meta-message that (1) carries. We identify this message as an indirect speech act. Accordingly, our analysis proposes answers to two questions: how the speaker chooses the two disjuncts to communicate the indirect message and how the hearer reconstructs the indirect message from the two disjuncts. In addition, our treatment of these constructions as indirect speech acts approaches the problems traditionally associated with the anaphora resolution and presupposition projection from a new, pragmatic angle. We conclude with a preliminary modeling of either/or sentences and their problems in segmented discourse representation theory (SDRT).

J. Clancy Clements (Indiana University)  
Andrew James Garboden (Indiana University)  
The history & development of Daman Creole Portuguese  
(Session 44)

The present study focuses on the relationship between two Indo-Portuguese creoles, Daman Creole Portuguese (DP) and Korlai Creole Portuguese (KP), seeking to determine to what extent DP may have derived by KP. It builds upon work by Ivens Ferraz (1987), L. Theban (1975, 1977), M. Theban (1973), Theban and Theban (1980), and Clements (1990, 1991, 1992). The source of the DP data is recent fieldwork by Clements in Daman, as well as Dalgado (1903, 1906). KP sources are Clements (1990, 1991, 1992, 1996). Historical evidence reveals that there was movement of soldiers from the Chaul-Korlai area to the Daman area around 1530, the time in which Daman was being settled. From this migration of men, it is feasible to assume that the migration of pidgin Portuguese from Chaul to Daman also took place at that time. We use this background as the point of departure in our analysis of the tense, mood, and aspect markers; pronominal systems; and lexical semantics of DP and KP. Based upon the linguistic and historical evidence, we conclude that DP seems to have its roots in a contact-Portuguese of the Chaul area which developed between 1505-1530. This analysis accounts for the many similarities in the grammars of DP and KP while at the same time accounting for differences as well.

Abigail Cohn (Cornell University)  
Ayako Tsuchida (Rutgers University)  
Sonorant devoicing & the phonetic realization of [spread glottis] in English  
(Session 14)

A widely known fact about the sound pattern of English is that sonorants devoice after voiceless obstruents. This is often described as an allophonic rule, yet Browman and Goldstein (1986) and Iverson and Salmons (1995) show that such an approach misses a number of aspects of the observed patterns. Both argue that if we focus instead on spread glottal gestures, a more insightful analysis emerges. These analyses make a number of specific claims about the realization of laryngeal gestures. We test these claims phonetically, using fiberoptic and acoustic data from a speaker of American English. A range of forms, including all possible obstruent-liquid clusters in both stressed and unstressed syllables, were examined. Results show that while I&S and B&G's accounts capture the broad strokes of the patterns, there are additional complexities which need to be accounted for. These include: (1) lack of a fixed duration for the glottal opening gesture, affected by both place and manner of articulation; (2) complexities in the relationship between glottal opening and aspiration; and (3) variation in the coordination of peak glottal opening with oral articulations, again affected by both place and manner. We offer an analysis which assumes both phonological and phonetic components to the grammar.

Rella Israly Cohn  
Analysis of Yiddish given names  
(Session 35)

This presentation is based on a dissertation study of Yiddish given names. Drawing on historical and synchronic linguistics; sociolinguistics; cultural history; and acquaintance with Yiddish, Hebrew, and German, among other languages, the analysis is mainly synchronic but is best understood with reference to names from earlier periods and to religious/cultural patterns of Eastern European Jews and their descendants. Semantics and the historical development and structure of Yiddish are reflected in the names. There are more men's names than women's, and more derive from Hebrew/Aramaic. It is more difficult to determine sources of women's names. Derivational forms are profuse and involve truncation, suffixation, doublets, umlaut, etc. Unexpectedly, relatively few men's names come from German. Origins of some of the names, women's and men's, date to the 11th or 12th centuries. Max Weinreich's early vowel scheme holds up well (Weinreich 1980).

Deborah Cole (University of Arizona)  
The 'beat' as a salient phonological unit in rigid meters  
(Session 1)

Although the nature of regular meters has been explored (Hayes & MacEachern, to appear), phonologists have not attempted to draw a typological distinction between rigid meters, as in Wordsworth:
Oehrle (1989), a semanticist, suggested that negated imperatives as evidence of head/spec negation.

Sheila Dooley

Each is realized overtly.

Analysis focuses on first-person arguments produced by the child over a four-month period, as well as comparable adult utterances.

Evidence from two domains support the existence of the beat: statistical measurements of line scansion and behavioral evidence from native speaker intuitions about line rigidity. A psychologically and phonologically real beat may lead us to expand the list of parameters (Hanson & Kiparsky 1996) that define metrical patterns.

Gisela Hakansson (Lund University)

Negated imperatives as evidence of head/spec negation

Using Rivero’s (1994) distinction between true imperatives (those morphologically distinct in the verbal paradigm) and surrogate imperatives (those indistinct from indicative, infinitive, or subjunctive forms), Zanuttini (1996) predicts that [Head NEG + true imperative] will not be possible, since Head NEG requires tense and true imperatives are assumed to lack tense. We have examined prohibitives from 30 typologically diverse languages to test whether this prediction can indicate the parametric head/specifier status of NEG universally. First, testing the prediction is problematic, since the lack of verbal inflections in many languages (Kamumu, Chinese, Maori) makes identification of a true imperative impossible. Also, some languages inflect NEG itself for the imperative (Finnish, Sami). Second, the basic assumption that true imperatives lack tense is questionable: There is evidence that some true imperatives do include tense (Irish, Serbo-Croat, and Cinque) that has argued that all functional projections are always present regardless of whether each is realized overtly. If Cinque is correct, tense should be present in both types of imperatives, and Head NEG should always be possible. Finally, the [Head NEG + true imperative] structure is attested (Irish). Consequently, prohibitives cannot provide conclusive evidence about the parametric synactic status of negation morphemes as heads or specifiers.

Marie-Hélène Côté (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

A phonetic account of final-segment extraprosodicity

Word-final codas are often more complex than word-internal ones, a distinction which has traditionally been handled by extraprosodicity. A similar contrast between utterance-final and utterance-medial codas (Toba Batak, Basque, Old French) has, however, gone largely unnoticed. I propose a phonetic account of these edge effects, based primarily on new data from Ondarroa Basque, which displays a three-way distinction between word-internal, word-final, and utterance-final stops and affricates. I argue that these domain-dependent effects are tied to the strengthening and lengthening processes occurring at the end of prosodic constituents and get stronger as we move from the word to the utterance. The increased duration and energy associated with domain-final positions conspire to license more segments. They strengthen stops and affricates by facilitating the production of more strongly released bursts. The analysis adopts the ‘licensing by cues’ approach to positional effects in OT (Steriade 1997). It is built upon a family of constraints against coda consonants, motivated by the relative weakness of auditory cues in this environment, and structured along two dimensions—the prosodic hierarchy and the type of consonants (consonants with weak internal cues are more strongly disfavored).

Ellen H. Courtney (University of Arizona)

Explicit arguments in Quechua child language: Support for strong continuity

Proponents of weak continuity claim that learning inflectional paradigms is a prerequisite to the structural acquisition of corresponding functional categories such as Agr(ement). They appeal to a principle proposed by Speas (1994) which prohibits the projection of a phrase with both the head and the specifier radically empty. Accordingly, null subjects are allowed in languages with inflectional paradigms because each inflection has its own lexical entry; it is thus available as the head of AgrP, allowing empty Specifier. Analysis of the naturalistic speech of a two-year-old Quechua learner shows that Speas’s principle supports a contrasting view: Agr(ement) is available to children before the argument-marking paradigms are fully learned, in keeping with strong continuity. The analysis focuses on first-person arguments produced by the child over a four-month period, as well as comparable adult utterances. The child produced explicit pronoun arguments before stable production of the required argument-marking morphology. In later utterances, appropriate morphology coincided with a sharp decline in explicit arguments. In the early Quechua grammar, Agr(ement) is licensed by the pronoun in Specifiers. Once children acquire the inflections, each of which may head AgrP, pronouns are no longer required.

Harold D. Crook (University of California-Los Angeles)

Making policy decisions affecting the future phonology of a moribund language

Indigenous peoples are increasingly mounting efforts to save their languages. An important challenge that arises for some programs is what to do about phonological aberrations in the grammars of the remaining speakers when moribundity results in speech different
from that of earlier generations. The implications are not trivial since decisions made today may significantly affect the nature of whatever grammar survives into the future. These issues are presented in terms of their impact on specific cases in the Nez Perce Language Program, along with responses that have been made to them. In deciding what balance is to be struck in employing individuals as teachers, a number of factors, both linguistic and pragmatic, were considered, including ability and willingness to teach what is perceived as acceptable by other elders, and the potential of developing new teachers in a short period of time who might have phonologies more like those of earlier generations. The paper concludes with a proposed set of criteria for establishing policy in a language program and suggests that what the linguist would wish to have retained in the language is significant but not of the highest priority.

Katherine Crosswhite (University of California-Los Angeles)  
The analysis of extreme vowel reduction  
(Session 3)

In several vowel-reduction languages, two patterns of vowel neutralization co-occur, one 'moderate' and one 'extreme'. These patterns obey different cross-linguistic tendencies, indicating they require different analyses. I claim that extreme reduction is prominence reduction—i.e. sonorant segments should not occur in nonprominent prosodic positions (cf. prominence alignment, Prince & Smolensky 1993). One example is Rhodope Bulgarian, where moderate reduction causes the change e, o>a in pretonic syllables, while extreme reduction causes the changes e~i, o~u, and a~schwa post-tonically. Other examples will also be discussed, showing that extreme reduction always involves sonority-reducing neutralizations while moderate reduction can be sonority-increasing. Additionally, the contexts for extreme reduction comprise durationally-impoverished syllables—syllables which can be analyzed as unfooted and nonmoraic. I analyze extreme reduction as resulting from articulatory factors: A sonorous vowel under extreme shortness is an antagonistic combination. This is represented formally using prominence reduction constraints such as *NONMORAC/a, which assigns a violation mark to any occurrence of a nonmoraic surface [a]. An alternative analysis using foot-based positional faithfulness (Beckman 1997, Alderete 1996) is also considered but ultimately rejected.

Piroska Csuri (NEC)  
Christian Fellbaum (Princeton University/NEC)  
David Lebeaux (NEC)  
Waving farewell to *sing and dance: Cognate object verbs & the syntax-semantics interface  
(Session 26)

This paper investigates verbs studied in the context of the cognate object construction (*He sighed a long sigh). Such cognate object verbs (COVs) behave uniformly and distinctly with respect to a battery of tests including intransitive-transitive alternation, passives, middles, adjectival passives, and pronominization. These tests distinguish true COVs from *sing and *dance, which take a range of semantically related objects. We examine in detail a subclass of COVs which, when transitive, take some or all of the following as their structural direct object: bare or modified cognate object, body part, message, or resultative reflexive (*She nodded [a nod/a friendly nod/her head/her as she assented/unherself dizzy]. The tests mentioned show that these structural objects do not behave as arguments. Rather, they are licensed by various semantic functions—telicity, manner, instrument, message, or result modification. When more than one such function is expressed, alternative structural configurations are available (*She waved a friendly wave/ her right hand in farewell; *She waved farewell with a friendly wave/with her right hand). The constructions involving COVs thus richly illustrates the many-to-many mapping between semantics and syntax, the complexity and flexibility of the syntax-semantics interface, as well as the fundamental nature of the structural configuration V + Object.

Odile Cyrille (University of Salford)  
Qu' est-ce qu' *ê ?: A syntactic account of the particle *ê in Guadeloupe Creole interrogatives  
(Session 43)

This paper looks at the syntax of yes/no interrogatives in Guadeloupe Creole (GC), particularly at the particle *ê, the distribution of which is shown below:

(1) a. *ê I ké vin’?  b. An ka mând mwen *ê I ké vin’.
   *ê he IRIR come
   'Will he come?'  *ê he IRIR come
   'Will he come?'  I wonder whether he will come.'

Different hypotheses regarding the syntactic nature of *ê are considered: *ê as a complementizer in Cá, following de Wind's (1995) analysis of est-ce que in uninverted French interrogatives; *ê as a question particle in Câ, following Cheng's (1997) theory of clause typing; *ê as an operator in Câ, after Gadelii's (1997) suggestion for Lesser Antillean Creole *ê; *ê as an operator in SpecCP, following Haezemans's (1995) account of the wh-criterion and yes/no interrogatives. The evidence reviewed suggests that the most appropriate way to analyze GC yes/no interrogatives is to posit that Câ in GC bears strong wh-features and that *ê is an overt yes/no operator in SpecCP in matrix and embedded clauses.

Regna Darnell, (University of Western Ontario)  
The intertwined histories of linguistics & anthropological linguistics in 20th-century North America  
(Session 39)

Both anthropology and linguistics developed in North America in response to the pervasive presence of the American Indian. In the late 18th and 19th centuries, for example, American national identity crystallized in good part in response to the presence and uniqueness of Native Americans. Amateur linguists were often statesmen (Jefferson, Gallatin), government administrators (Schoolcraft, Cass), or missionaries (Heckewelder, Zeisberger). They provided Europe with its view of polysynthesis and language...
Regional Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages (JPCL).

Shades of darkness: Cross-reference & criticism in 18th-century Celtic philology

Eighteenth-century Celtic philologists conducted their work in a period later characterized as one of 'lunatic darkness'. Nevertheless, there is good evidence that James Parsons, Charles Vallancey, and Edward Davies not only drew inspiration from one another's research but also attempted to criticize one another's interpretations and conclusions within the available framework of ideas. The picture which emerges is not one of unrelied lunacy but rather 'shades of darkness' or a slow but progressive movement toward exposing the limitations of the assumptions underpinning Celtic philology during this period.

Regional variation & local identity in Puerto Rico

According to Tomas Navarro (1966), his research objective in 1928, when he collected his data, was to counter the view that Spanish in Puerto Rico, a commonwealth of the United States since 1898, was a uniform linguistic entity. Within a framework for linguistic geography, he set out to examine Spanish in different places around the island. He observed variation in the use of several phonetic, grammatical, and lexical features, and, on the basis of geographical distribution, he reported that the island could be divided into four major linguistic areas--northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest--and several smaller subregions. The north was separated from the south by a mountain range; the east and the west each contained longstanding centers of population and influence, San Juan and San Germán, respectively. To address the question of whether or not there is evidence today for the linguistic areas proposed by Navarro, I focused on lexical variation and developed a rapid, anonymous questionnaire with 26 items. The questionnaire was completed by 1260 subjects, ages 17-21, most of whom were college students, with roughly equal numbers of males and females. Despite the 70 years between Navarro's study and this study, the influence of English, and the differences between Navarro's subjects and these subjects, this paper presents evidence for the linguistic areas and subregions proposed by Navarro and unique combinations of lexical variants. It focuses on local identity (cf. Labov 1963) and settlement history as reasons for the maintenance of these areas.

Evaluating data in two recent articles on Haitian Creole: Implications for creole research

I would like to encourage discussion on, and improvement of, data-gathering methods in creole research. For case studies, I focus on two recently published articles on Haitian Creole (HC), namely Lefebvre (1997) (L) and Dejean and Vinet (1997) (D&V)—both in the Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages (JPCL). To contextualize the discussion, I summarize three (sets of) remarks on methodology: (1) Lefebvre's (1975) answer to 'What is a linguistic fact?'; (2) Thomason's (1994) guidelines toward improving the reliability of published data; and (3) Dejean's (1971, 1977: 316-26, 1980: 89-94, 1993, etc.) admonitions specifically addressed to HC researchers. Dejean surveys the literature on HC from the 1950s onward and bemoans that HC data in certain publications are 'insufficient, incomplete, deficient, inaccurate, distorted, fanciful' (Dejean 1993: 273). Such lack of care in data-gathering is incompatible with Thomason's (1994: 409) warning that 'the health of linguistics depends on respect for data and on high standards for maintaining the accuracy of published data'. With this in mind, I examine L and D&V, along with methodological and editorial issues surrounding the data therein--L's and D&V's empirical claims are well-circumscribed, thus allowing prompt evaluation. The HC data sets underlying their proposals are questionable, as judged by my and other native speakers' intuitions, and as inferred from previously published treatments. After recapitulating the controversy surrounding L's and D&V's data (see DeGraff, to appear, JPCL 14), I discuss the roots of this controversy and ways to avoid such problems in the future. I also consider the overall implications of this debate for the empirical foundations of creole studies.

The scope of discontinuous constituents in English-French interlanguage

Continuous (1) and discontinuous (2) interrogatives in French have distinct interpretable possibilities. In (2) the indefinite object de livres 'of books' necessarily takes narrower scope than the subject quantifier tous 'all', whereas in (1) de livres can take either narrow or wide scope. The interpretive restriction on (2) derives from the special cognitive architecture at the interpretive interface.

(1)  Combien de livres est-ce que tous les enfants ont lu?

(2)  Combien est-ce que tous les enfants ont lu de livres?

Continuous (1) and discontinuous (2) interrogatives in French have distinct interpretable possibilities. In (2) the indefinite object de livres 'of books' necessarily takes narrower scope than the subject quantifier tous 'all', whereas in (1) de livres can take either narrow or wide scope. The interpretive restriction on (2) derives from the special cognitive architecture at the interpretive interface.

On an interpretive task crossing continuous/discontinuous interrogatives with wide/narrow scope construals for objects, advanced English-speaking learners of French (n=19) accepted construals involving object wide scope with discontinuous interrogatives (25.56%) at a significantly lower rate than with continuous interrogatives (50.35%) (t(18)=4.38, p <.0005). No statistically significant contrast was found on narrow scope for the object in discontinuous (68.42%) vs continuous interrogatives (71.43%) (t(18)=.94, p=.360). (This reflects the distinctions made by our native French control group.) These results support the strong UG hypothesis of White (1989), Schwartz (1987), and others.
The recognition of Aboriginal English as a systematic dialectal variety of English in many ways follows that of African American English in the US, and a number of educational issues for speakers of Aboriginal English are similar to those of AAE. But this recognition of Aboriginal English by linguists and educators appears to have had no impact, until the last decade, on the Australian legal system, where the issues of effective communication and language rights are no less important than the education system. This paper shows how linguists have begun to address this issue, both in using linguistic expert evidence in specific cases involving Aboriginal English speakers and in attempts at educating the legal profession. Illustrative cases will show that (socio)linguistic evidence about Aboriginal English has been used not only in terms of improving the quality of communication in the legal process but in the outcome of cases as serious as murder and deprivation of liberty. But recent developments highlight a dilemma in arguing the case for Aboriginal English in the legal system: Providing legal practitioners with an understanding of the structure and communicative style of Aboriginal English has also amounted to providing another tool in the manipulation of Aboriginal people in the legal system. The paper concludes by raising questions about the responsibilities of applied linguists beyond specific cases, and beyond the education of the legal profession, to the challenging area of law reform.
Abdu Elomari (University of Southern California) (Session 9)

Towards a deterministic grammar: The case of resumption

The optionality of resumptive pronouns (RPs) in some languages challenges the minimalist desideratum of deterministic derivations. To explain this away, I propose that a language will either have or lack complementizers that select a clitic-left-dislocation/topic structure (TOPP). If a Comp can select TOPP, then operator movement can (string-vacuously) proceed to Spec-of-Comp from the Spec-of-TOPP. If all Comps only select IP, then all extraction has to start from inside IP, leaving gaps. This yields a tripartite typology:

- a language where Comp can select only IP will not allow RPs (English)
- one where Comp selects only a TOPP cannot have gaps (Lebanese Arabic [LA])
- one where Comp selects either IP or TOPP will display free variation between gaps and RPs (Moroccan Arabic [MA]).

(I) The girl that John said he saw (*her)
(2) il-bint li qal Karim b alli ūaf-(ha) (MA)
the-girl that said Karim that saw-her
(3) il-bint yalli Semi ?el ?inno ūef-*a (LA)
the-girl that Sami said that saw-her

This makes possible a theory where every numeration leads to a unique converging derivation. What determines whether a given construction uses resumption is solely whether an RP exists in the initial numeration.

Gorka Elordieta (University of the Basque Country) (Session 25)

French liaison & morphosyntactically-derived phonological domains

In this paper we provide an explanation for the different degrees of application of liaison in conversational French associated with different functional categories: obligatory liaison with determiners, possessive adjectives, quantifiers or numerals, and clitics; optional liaison with monosyllabic prepositions, degree modifiers, auxiliaries, and copulas; less frequent liaison with poly-syllabic forms of these categories; and absences of liaison in other contexts. Previous analyses cannot account for these differences because they treat all functional categories alike or fail to make the proper distinctions among them (Selkirk 1986, DeJong 1990). We argue that the relationships of feature checking established among heads in syntax, which we call feature chains, are mapped as morphosyntactic units which maybe interpreted as phonological constituents where phonological processes may apply. Determiners, possessives, and demonstratives form the chain D(eterminer)-N(oun), and quantifiers/numerals form the chain Num-N. Subject and object clitics form the chains T(ense)-D and V(erb)-0, respectively. These chains are interpreted as the domains of obligatory liaison in French. On the other hand, auxiliaries/copulas do not make obligatory liaison because they are verbal heads checking T-features (i.e. they represent T-V chains), and degree adverbs and prepositions do not form feature chains. Mono-syllabic forms of these categories make optional liaison because they are phonological clitics.

Karen Emmorey (The Salk Institute for Biological Studies) Brenda Falgier (University of Iowa) (Session 7)

Processing continuous & simultaneous reference in ASL

One fundamental difference between signed and spoken languages is the capacity of signed languages to permit the simultaneous production of distinct elements during discourse. For purposes of backgrounding, a signer can maintain the articulation of a classifier handshape while continuing to sign with the dominant hand (see Figure). We used a probe recognition technique to investigate whether the activation level of the referent associated with a 'held' classifier sign would be maintained during processing and thus lead to faster response times for referent probe signs (PICTURE in the Figure). The results indicate that activation of the referent associated with the classifier sign declines significantly after three seconds, but this declination was significantly less for sentences in which the classifier handshape was held during the discourse. The findings support the hypothesis that continuous articulation of a classifier form can serve to maintain the activation of its associated referent within the discourse. Furthermore, this result highlights a modality-specific aspect of referential processing: the ability to visually perceive a backgrounded referential element while processing other information within a discourse.

![PICTURE CL:LL \ TWO KIDS \ GIRL \ BOY \ CUTE](image_url)

Probes:
- Probe Position: 0 delay 1 sec delay 3 sec delay
- "My boss has a picture setting upright with two kids, a girl and a boy, very cute."
Thomas Ernst (Rutgers University/Temple University)  

Adjunct evidence for rightward movement

Though much current work assumes a ban on rightward movement (RMvt) in UG (e.g. Kayne 1994), this paper adds to evidence that UG in fact permits RMvt. I provide four arguments that sentences like (1) cannot plausibly be derived by moving V and NP leftward over an originally preverbal AdvP and show how RMvt of PP (over a postverbal AdvP) provides a simpler and more restrictive theory:

1. Karen put the iguana carefully into the box.
2. Suzanne tugged twice deliberately on the line that Alice told her not to touch.

In (2), RMvt correctly predicts that deliberately takes scope over twice, while leftward V-movement wrongly predicts reversed scope. Only the RMvt theory (with right-adjunction) predicts naturally that the direction of complements and manner adverbs is linked. Analyses using only leftward movement for (1-2) need ad hoc mechanisms to bar adjuncts between V and objects, but the RMvt theory can uniformly ban left-adjointed adjuncts in VP. RMvt easily captures the clustered properties of rightward direction, prosodic conditioning, possibility of categorial restrictions, and extreme locality, as opposed to wh-movement/topicalization; if all movement is leftward, doing so is complex and stipulative, especially if it involves ‘intraposition’ to Spec positions.

Julia Falk, (Michigan State University)  

Modern themes in the work of E. Adelaide Hahn (1893-1967)

Adelaide Hahn was both a linguist and a philologist, and perhaps for that reason her work is rarely mentioned in accounts of the history of American linguistics. Modern linguists and historiographers sometimes take the position that earlier studies are of interest only if they were linguistic in some particular sense, e.g. structuralist, generativist. As a consequence, it is easy to overlook themes, issues, and concepts that were important in the development of the discipline and in current understanding of language and linguistics. Hahn was a major presence in linguistics: Over the course of a career that spanned nearly 50 years, she published 9 articles in Language, read some 65 papers at LSA meetings, and served as LSA president and as Hermann and Kira H. Collitz Professor at the Linguistic Institute. Her work focused primarily on syntactic questions in the written texts of Latin and Hittite. Much of what she saw as philological would today be considered sociolinguistic, falling within the domain of discourse analysis. She deliberately sought to bring to traditional philology the modern linguistic perspectives of her day: the authority of the native speaker/writer, the use of distributional patterns, the problems in imposing a familiar grammatical schema upon lesser-known languages. Hahn’s descriptive studies of verbs led her to explore sentence types that have engaged more recent attention, e.g. they are ready for slaughter. Interest in ‘original meanings’, problematic in the antimentalist period in which she worked, resulted in important corrections to standard analyses of classical linguistic scholarship. Although she studied ancient and classical languages and was actively associated with both philology and linguistics throughout her career, Adelaide Hahn was in many ways a modern linguist.

Nicholas Faraclas (University of Papua New Guinea)

Creoles: Languages of social contact or languages of social contract?

Throughout the colonial and neocolonial periods, social contact between Europeans and the indigenous peoples of the Atlantic and Pacific has not been as important or as constant a factor in the transformation of language and culture as has the negotiation and renegotiation of the terms that govern exchange between and among metropolitan and indigenous societies, i.e. the social contract. In this paper, the development and structure of the pidgins and creoles of the Atlantic and the Pacific are examined and analyzed from this fresh point of view. The results support a theory of language and culture ‘contact’ that shifts the focus from innate structures and/or the influence of metropolitan language and culture to the dynamic responses of indigenous peoples around the world to the enclosures of their land, traditions, and power. Particular attention will be paid to the grammatical structures of Nigerian Pidgin and Tok Pisin as well as their substrate languages in order to evaluate the capacity of this scenario to account for the data.

Ralph W. Fasold (Georgetown University)

Variable long-distance binding in English

Burzio (1996) argued that the locality condition governing Principle A of the binding theory is cross-linguistically variable and could be accounted for by the blocking effect of a subject intervening between the anaphor and its antecedent in a higher clause. The path of the agreement between subject and inflection OVERLAPS the agreement path between the anaphor and its (long-distance) antecedent. Subject-agreement types are on a scale of strength, from indicative to uninflected structures, like small clauses. If the blocking effect is weak enough, reflexives are required; otherwise pronouns occur. Languages vary in their sensitivity to blocking in the expected order, Icelandic permitting long distance anaphora with all but indicatives and Dutch allowing it only in some small clauses. English forbids long-distance binding of reflexives in indicatives, infinitives, and small clauses:

1. *Shei thinks [Sally likes herself] (Ind.)
2. *Shei wants [Sally to like herself] (Inf)
3. *Shei can't imagine [Sally liking herself] (SC).

Blocking is detectable in English, if variable acceptability judgments are elicited. Results using methods for eliciting judgments of degree of acceptability developed by Cowart (1997) show that English speakers object less to (3) than to (2), and less to (2) than to (1), supporting Burzio’s predictions.
Recent work in language contact is providing much insight into the linguistic processes associated with creolization and the emergence of mixed/bilingual language varieties. In all contact situations, for example, two (or more) language systems are involved, at times operating simultaneously in the heads of individuals. In view of the expected clash between the target of SLA and likely effects of a native language, this paper asks the following: (1) How much can substrate grammar influence an emerging creole? (2) How deeply can the superstrate grammar actually be acquired in untutored settings? Few restrictions on the learning and/or borrowing of content items and function words seem to hold, irrespective of the situation. However, superstrate/lexifier inflectional morphology is conspicuous by its absence. Hence, the general nature of inflectional categories becomes the focus. Discussion continues to the comparison of bilingual mixtures and creoles that may share the same lexical donor, in this case, Malinche Mexicano, which has borrowed extensively from Spanish, and Palenquero, a Spanish-lexicon creole. The evidence strongly suggests that it is mistaken to assume that inflectional morphology cannot be learned in second language acquisition because it is never borrowed. Borrowed inflectional affixes are often attested, but entire categories such as tense are not. Apparently, morphology is not at issue; it is the category itself. This suggests that the substrate system can influence the category values expressible in any resultant mixture. There also appear to be limits on what can be inferred in second language acquisition in untutored settings. Nevertheless, it is likely that there is more than one reason for this; one is the ability of linguistic systems to interact within the individual.

Malcolm A. Finney (University of Ottawa)
Creoles as medium of instruction: A realistic or an idealistic notion?

Some applied creolists propagate the axiom that acquisition of literacy skills in general is most effective in the language in which the learner is most proficient in speaking and thinking. Such skills are proposed to be more easily and effectively learned in a subsequent language. Such a proposal, though grounded in some theory of literacy, may not be feasible in many creole contexts. A creole is ideal as medium of instruction because of its unmarked universal properties of grammar and its status as lingua franca. Such a venture may not, however, be realistic. Devising a standard orthography will be quite challenging; there is no consensus on the grammatical category or function of some lexical items; and a standard orthography requires a standardized variety. The diglossic situation and is incompatible with negation which is also preverbal. DPs in discipline? This paper argues that relatively little of his analytical and descriptive technique was incorporated into his successors'

John Foreman (University of California-Los Angeles)
Preverbal subjects in Macuiltianguis Zapotec (MacZ)

Rizzi (1995) argues for a split-CP based on data from Romance languages and English. This paper provides further evidence for this hypothesis from the typologically and genetically distinct Zapotec language family. The Northern Zapotec language spoken in Macuiltianguis has VSO as its basic word order but like other Zapotec languages makes frequent use of preverbal positions for DPs. This paper distinguishes two such positions, identifying their structural and semantic properties. I label one position TopicP, which is very high in the clausal structure, within the expanded CP. It shows discourse sensitivity to old information and is associated with resumptive pronouns. The language allows multiple topics whose ordering is free. Additionally, topics can precede or follow temporal adverbs and wh-elements providing cross-linguistic support for Rizzi (1995). The second preverbal position identified for MacZ is not sensitive to discourse or associated with resumptive pronouns. The position immediately precedes the inflected verb form and is incompatible with negation which is also preverbal. DPs in this position cannot precede temporal adverbs, wh-elements or topics. Following Enc (1991) I show that the relevant semantic distinction between the two positions is not one of definiteness but rather of specificity, with the topic position requiring [+specific] DPs.

John Fought
Leonard Bloomfield's contribution to linguistics in the United States

Bloomfield was acknowledged as the cynosure of American linguistics in the writings of his peers and their successors. Apart from his Austronesian and Algonquian work, however, what was his real contribution to subsequent technical developments in the discipline? This paper argues that relatively little of his analytical and descriptive technique was incorporated into his successors' theory and practice. Their new positions were instead based on distributionalism. The process of revision can easily be traced in writing from the early 1940s onward. Through a now familiar process of contextual substitution, some key terms, including phoneme and morpheme, were retained throughout both of these periods while the nature of the elements they designate changed in many important ways. Other elements, in the background in Bloomfield, became more prominent in the distributionalist position.

Jon Franco (University of Deusto-Bilbao)
Small clauses & predicate raising

Small clauses in Spanish remarkably differ from those in English, Italian, and French in their word order possibilities (see Stowell
Speakers of a language have intuitions about metrical well-formedness (Kiparsky 1975, Hayes 1971). Whereas in Spanish, the head of the predicate can appear next to the verb, this is not the case in small clause constructions in the other languages:

(1) a. Vi borrochos a los marineros. Spanish
b. "I saw drunk the sailors." English
c. "Il a vu saoul les marins." French
d. *ho visto ubriachi i marinai. Italian

I show that none of the accounts based on the two traditional analyses, that is, the incorporation analysis (Stowell 1991) or the extraposition analysis (Kayne 1985) is exempt from problems. The extraposition analysis cannot explain why this operation is sensitive to the lexical/categorial status of the secondary predicate. The incorporation analysis is jeopardized by the fact that the incorporated head can be heavily modified or even coordinated. Alternatively, in the spirit of Kayne (1994, 1998), I propose an account of the word order in (1a) based on leftward movement of the operation predicate raising as an instance of remnant movement. Furthermore, I hold this type of operation to be responsible for a number of 'singular' Spanish structures in which the predicate precedes the subject.

Steven Franks (Indiana University) (Session 2)
The analysis of Polish PN s as inflection

The Polish past tense person-number (PN) markers pose a conceptual problem because they display both clitic and inflectional properties. In particular, they appear to float like true clitics, but they also can behave as suffixes with respect to certain word-internal phonological processes, such as stress, /o/ to /u/ raising, and jer vocalization. This mixed behavior has been variously analyzed, such that either (1) PNs are always inflectional and their apparent clitic-like behavior is a variant of this (Embick 1995); (2) they are always clitics and their apparent suffix-like behavior is a variant of this (Borsley & Rivero 1994, Banski 1997); or (3) they are sometimes clitics and sometimes inflections (Banski & Franks 1998). In this paper I argue for the first point of view, showing that Embick’s purely inflectional approach has some surprising empirical consequences which add credence to its viability. I show that, once explicit mechanisms of morphological pruning and optional restructuring are adopted, unusual properties associated with the following phenomena not considered by Embick find natural explanations: variable stress on participle+PN; PN ellipsis under coordination; supporting PNs with dummy ze-.

Steven Franks (Indiana University) (Session 2)
Ljiljana Progovac (Wayne State University)
Clitic second as verb second

We argue that clitic second in Serbo-Croatian is a corollary of overt verb second. The clitics are adjoined to the verb, and the verb moves overtly to the highest head in its extended projection, dragging the clitics with it. While the clitics are pronounced in the higher (typically highest) copy of the chain, a lower copy of the verb is pronounced, arguably in the strong position (following the framework in Richards 1997), which allows overt movement from a strong to a weak position). This analysis makes sense given that in various languages, including other Slavic ones, clitics appear overtly on the verb. Thus, the special property of clitic second is that it involves discontinuous pronunciation of the clitics from their syntactic host, the verb, an effect which we argue results from the interaction of independent principles of grammar. If this analysis of clitic second proves empirically the most adequate, then the following theoretical claims are supported: (1) the copy and delete analysis of movement; (2) the possibility of overt movement out of strong (pronounced) positions; and (3) the possibility of discontinuous pronunciation of otherwise complete copies of movement.

Valerie Fridland (Macalester College) (Session 24)
Motivating sound change in American dialects: A critical look at chain shifting

This paper builds on the results presented in an earlier paper which re-examined the so-called Southern Vowel Shift. Based on the work of Labov (1991, 1994) and Feagin (1986), it has been claimed that the Southern Shift involves changes in both the front vowels and the back vowels, with the tense and lax front vowel nuclei essentially switching places and the back vowels moving forward. Labov uses the changes occurring in the Southern Shift as an illustration of sound change motivated by a chain shift process. My results suggest that, while many of the changes cited in the literature are indeed present in the sample, the interrelatedness of these changes is not so apparent. The current paper extends the research question to address whether, based on these results, the Southern Shift should be classified as a chain shift process at all and looks at the vocalic changes in light of those occurring in other so-called chain shifts (such as the Northern Cities Shift) to re-evaluate whether the underlying motivation behind the sound changes can really be ascribed wholesale to Labov’s concept of chain shift.

Nila Friedberg (University of Toronto) (Session 16)
Constraints, complexity & the grammar of poetry

Speakers of a language have intuitions aboutmetrical well-formedness (Kiparsky 1975, Hayes & MacEachern 1996). Moreover, speakers have intuitions that some poets’ meter sounds more complex than others. Most Russian speakers agree that Pushkin’s meter sounds more elaborate than Nekrasov’s; however, such intuitions remain largely unexplained by generative metrics (Halle & Keyser 1971, Kiparsky 1975). I propose a theory that measures this complexity and apply it to the omissin of stress in Russian iambic tetrameter using three explicit parameters—the number and type of constraints actively employed by the poet and the number of ways a
hierarchy of poets preferences can be generated. In the spirit of Golston and Riad (1994) and Hayes and MacEachern (1996),
frequencies of attested metrical types are modelled using weighted constraints on well-formedness. Looking across poets and times,
two types of metrical preference-patterns emerge. Some poets utilize simple patterns, which are generated by four constraints,
whereas others utilize complex patterns, which are generated by five constraints. Simple patterns, such as Pushkin's, can be derived
by weighting constraints in several distinct ways. Complex patterns, such as Pushkin's, can be derived in just one way, making it
harder for a poet to arrive at that result.

Stefan Frisch (University of Michigan)  
Knowledge of phonotactics & the competence/performance distinction

Psycholinguistic experiments using novel words in both English and Arabic suggest a revised theory of phonological competence.
These experiments show there is phonotactic knowledge that is abstracted away from particular lexical items, but this knowledge is
closely tied to the frequency distribution of phonological categories in the lexicon. Native speaker judgements are best accounted for
by a stochastic phonotactic grammar. The importance of statistical distributions to phonotactics suggests that phonotactic and
morphophonological grammars may be separate components of phonological competence, with formally distinct mechanisms, in
contrast to current theoretical practice.

Masaaki Fuji (Rutgers University)  
An aspectual condition on a stage-level pronoun in Japanese

The Japanese pronoun sore imposes an aspectual condition on both the eventuality of a sentence containing sore and the eventuality of
a sentence with its antecedent. This condition says that the former be the direct cause of the termination of the latter. I will first
present several pieces of evidence for this condition. Then, I will show that the aspectual condition is due to a causative type-lifting
operator, an independently motivated semantic transformation proposed by Bittner (1998). The operator adds the meaning of direct
causation to any structure if the causative type-lifting is the only way to resolve a certain type-mismatch in the structure. I will finally
show that the Japanese internally-headed relative construction and the English causative construction (cf. Bittner 1998) exhibits the
same aspectual condition as the sore-construction and that therefore the operator is neither construction-, nor language-, specific, as
Bittner's semantic theory predicts.

Karl Gadelli (Göteborg University)  
Grammatical complexity in Lesser Antillean French Creole

Lesser Antillean (LA) French Creole differs from its lexifier French in the realization of small pro and big PRO. When it comes to
XP-movement, LA sometimes requires insertion of resumptive elements or even a full copy of the moved phrase, something which is
not observed in French. French exhibits various kinds of head movement which are absent in LA. However, LA is found to have
certain strong head features which are checked by lexicalization of an X not by movement. Grammatical morphemes in LA can be
seen as checkers of head features in lexically related constructions, whereas various operator-like items are inserted in C in order to
check strong head features in interrogatives, imperatives, exclamatives, and optatives. It is argued that the grammatical machinery of
LA is at least as complex as that of French but is set up differently.

Susanne Gahl (University of California-Berkeley)  
Lexical factors in sentence comprehension: The effects of transitivity bias

Much recent research in sentence processing has focussed on transitivity alternations. The transitivity bias of a verb is the likelihood
with which the verb will be transitive rather than intransitive. We report on two experiments examining, respectively, the relationship
between transitivity bias and unaccusativity, and the influence of lexical bias on aphasic sentence comprehension. The first
experiment is a corpus study, based on the 100 million word British National Corpus. We show that lexical biases and unaccusativity
are independent factors, contrary to findings in Stevenson and Merlo (1997). The second experiment examines the influence of lexical
biases on aphasic sentence comprehension. Two types of verbs were tested in a plausibility judgement task--verbs with a strong
transitive bias and verbs with a strong intransitive bias. We also tested a group of verbs that are used transitively and intransitively
with approximately equal frequency. Subjects were asked to judge the plausibility of transitive and intransitive sentences. In one
condition, the sentence type (transitive or intransitive) matched the lexical bias of the main verb. In a second condition, the transitivity
of the sentence was the opposite of the verb's bias. We report on the effects of lexical bias and of aphasia type.

Andrew Garrett (University of California-Berkeley)  
Analogical copy vocalism in the Latin perfect

Despite the fixed vocalism /Ce/ perfect reduplicating prefix usually reconstructed for Proto-Indo-European, Latin, and the other Italic
languages innovated copy vocalism for perfects of the type /s-tad-/ (present tund- 'strike'). Innovations of this sort pose a general
problem unless they arise as a diachronic 'emergence of the unmarked' effect (if copying is 'unmarked' in reduplication). I argue in
this paper that no such effect need be assumed for reduplicative fixed > copy vocalism changes: They are, in fact, analogical changes
arising from a precise morphological constellation in which originally fixed vowels seem fortuitously to be copy vowels.
English expresses most of its dynamic relations using predicates which highlight a linear path. Thus, *to into* highlight a path whose configuration is terminative, as in:

(1) John ran to/into the room (Hawkins, *The semantics of English prepositions*, 1984.)

However, some languages express dynamic relations using predicates which do not highlight a linear path. Japanese, for example, expresses certain events using motion verbs such as *hashiru* `run` and the postposition *made* `as far as`, as in:

(2) John-wa kawa-made hasit-ta John-TOP river-as far as/until run-past

`John ran as far as the river`. However, the fact that *made* `as far as` *does not highlight a path*—in (2) it highlights the `amount` of space occupied by the activity of `running`—has led some linguists (notably M. Yoneyama, *Motion verbs in conceptual semantics*, 1986) to conclude that verbs such as *hashiru* `run` are not motion verbs. Both (1) and (2) involve motion. I propose that the semantic notion of path defended by Hawkins (1984) is not universal. By recognizing that a linear path is only one strategy used by certain languages to express dynamic relations, one avoids forcing the cross-linguistic data into theoretical models developed for particular languages and arriving at inaccurate typological conclusions.

Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)
The combinatory properties of Halkomelem lexical suffixes

Halkomelem, a Salish language, has a hundred lexical suffixes, suffixes with substantive meaning but no resemblance to free-standing nouns, denoting body parts, environmental concepts, cultural items, and human terms. They are widely used on verbs, where they serve the role of theme or oblique. The commonly accepted view of lexical suffixation is that it does not alter core argument structure, as noun incorporation does, but rather adds an adverbial or adjectival specification to the stem. This paper presents evidence supporting instead the claim that lexical suffixes can in fact occupy argument positions in initial structure. First, I discuss the interaction of lexical suffixes and causatives. Lexical suffixes can appear before the causative suffix, after it, and both before and after it. This follows under a view of causatives where the causee and theme are core arguments. Second, lexical suffixation interacts with transitive benefactive constructions. This follows under an analysis that posits that the lexical suffix plays the role of initial object of the applicative construction. In sum, lexical suffixation, because it can internalize a core argument, effects argument structure. Thus, lexical suffixation is like compounding noun incorporation and can be ordered with other argument structure-altering rules.

Chip Gerfen (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Amplitude drop as the primary cue for glottalization: Evidence from production

`Glottal stopping` often involves partial rather than complete glottal closure (Fischer-Jorgensen 1989, Pierrehumbert & Talkin 1992), giving rise to multiple acoustic cues including irregular, low frequency glottal pulsing, amplitude drop, and spectral tilt. Pierrehumbert and Talkin found for English that the best cue for glottalization was irregular glottal pulsing, and recent English synthesis work shows that sharp F0 lowering alone can model glottalization, suggesting that reduced amplitude and spectral tilt are contrast enhancing at best (Pierrehumbert & Frisch 1997). However, Hillebrand and Houde (1996) provide perceptual evidence that amplitude drop alone can cue glottalization. This study examines glottalized vowel production in Coatzospan Mixtec for six speakers. Although irregular pulsing often cues glottalization, there is considerable variation within and across speakers. Specifically, amplitude dip alone frequently implements the phonological contrast, lending support from production to Hillebrand and Houde's findings. The data also inform our understanding of the relationship between phonology and phonetics. Besides providing another case of multiple acoustic cues for a contrastive feature, they provide examples in which a secondary acoustic property—amplitude lowering due to increased glottal constriction—can replace the primary and more salient cue—rapid pitch drop—as the manifestation of the contrastive [+constricted glottis] feature.

Chip Gerfen (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Pilar Piñar (Gallaudet University)
Andalusian codas

S-aspiration in Eastern Andalusian (EA) involves obstruent deletion syllable-finally and the aspiration of a preceding vowel (Zamora 1960), e.g. [mesa] `table` vs [mesah] `tables`. We focus on word-final /s/-deletion, showing that despite segmental neutralization, EA maintains a closed vs open syllable distinction along multiple dimensions. Comparing minimally distinct /CV.CV/ vs /CV.CV/ forms, we measured `coda deletion` three ways: (1) V1 duration in CVC.CV vs CV.CV, (2) presence/absence of breathiness on V1, and (3) closure duration of the medial stop. We found: (1) Codas are assimilated to following onsets, yielding medial geminates in CVC.CV, not coda-less syllables. (2) V1 in CVC.CV is breathy, often yielding a sequencing of breathy voicing and aspiration, thus accounting for the effect of an epenthetic /h/ (Alarco 1958). (3) V1 is longer in CVC.CV than CV.CV. What emerges is a constellation of cues preserving the closed vs open syllable distinction. This study also highlights the limits of moraic representations of weight, where compensatory lengthening involves vowel spreading to an empty mora, while in geminates, a single consonant supplies the moraic coda of one syllable and the onset of the next (Hayes 1989). Instead, EA exhibits both vowel lengthening and gemination, rather than one or the other.
It is generally accepted that the grammar can count to one and no higher. However, the number 1 has not often been exploited in linguistic analysis. We bring the 'one vs many' distinction to diverse domains of phonology to (1) account for facts which have previously eluded analysis, (2) bring together disparate-seeming phenomena under one system, and (3) constrain currently available mechanisms in optimality theory. Specifically, we consider Tzeltal allomorphy, Axininca stress placement, and Ganda dissimilation. In Tzeltal, affix vowel quality depends on the syllable count of the stem (1 vs many). In Axininca, stress falls preferentially on a word's ultimate foot but will occur on the penultimate foot if its head is more prominent. Stress never occurs more than one foot from the end. In Ganda, only one prenasalized stop is tolerated per word, and any further instances dissipate. In all these cases, constraints treat 1 in a special manner and all higher numbers equally. We demonstrate that reference to the number 1 is necessary in the formulation of phonological constraints and that counting to one and only one is not just a meta-constraint on the grammar but is an integral and active part of the phonology.

Chris Golston (California State University-Fresno)
Wolfgang Kehrein (Philips University, Marburg)

A prosodic theory of laryngeal contrasts

We present findings for aspirated and glottalized sounds from over 100 languages with laryngeal contrasts. Based on these we propose four universals relating to laryngeals: (1) Pre- and postlaryngealized sounds don't contrast. (2) Pre- and postlaryngealized clusters don't contrast. (3) Laryngealized sounds and clusters don't contrast. (4) Aspiration and glottalization don't co-occur within onset, nucleus, coda. Standard theory (Clements 1985, McCarthy 1988, Lombardi 1991) is unable to straightforwardly account for (2), (3), and (4); articulatory phonology (Brown & Goldstein 1986, 1990, 1992) fails on (1) and (4); and aperture theory (Steriade 1993, 1994) fails to account for (1), (2), (3), or (4). We propose a prosodic theory of licensing whereby the LARYNGEAL node is universally dominated by onset, nucleus, or coda, without an intervening segmental (root node) level.

Chris Golston (California State University-Fresno)
Tomas Riad (Stockholm University)

The phonology of Greek lyric meter

Greek lyric poetry (Sappho, Alcaeus) was written in a unique set of meters that have received little linguistic attention to date. We show that most of them fall into three well-articulated families (Adonean, Dodrans, Aristophanic) whose members differ from one another in terms of catalexis and extrametricality. We also show that Greek lyric meter is not eurhythmic but concertedly arhythmic, i.e. rhythmically marked. Dactylic metra consistently violate clash, and trochaic metra consistently violate moraic lapse if one parses the text into the moraic trochees actually used in Greek phonology (assignment of pitch accent) and prosodic morphology (word minima). We cast the analysis in terms of Direct OT (Golston 1996) and define meters solely in terms of the prosodic constraints they violate (Golston & Riad 1995). Adonean meters violate clash; Dodrans and Aristophanic meters violate clash and moraic lapse. Extrametricality violates parse, and catalexis violates fill. The meters are thus describable in terms of rhythm and faithfulness, or rather in terms of bad rhythm and infidelity. We propose that all meter is definable purely in terms of markedness.

Laura M. Gonnerman (Carnegie Mellon University)
Elaine S. Andersen (University of Southern California)

The interaction of semantic & phonological similarity in morphological processing

There is much debate in both linguistic and psycholinguistic theory about the mental representation and processing of morphology. The present study explores issues in this debate by examining the role of semantic and phonological relatedness in processing morphologically complex words. The results of three cross-modal priming experiments suggest that effects that have been attributed to morphological structure actually derive solely from sound-meaning regularities. The data show graded effects of semantic and phonological similarity on priming magnitude. First, highly semantically related word pairs (baker-bake) prime twice as much as moderately related pairs (dresser-dress), while unrelated pairs (corner-corn) show no priming effects. Similarly, for phonologically related pairs we find graded effects, from most related (deletion-delete) to moderately related (vanity-vain), to less related (introduction-introduce). Finally, results indicate that priming is not dependent on morphological type: Suffixes words prime one another if they are sufficiently semantically and phonologically related (sainthood-sainthood). Taken together, these findings suggest not only that morphological structure is an emergent, interlevel representation that mediates computations between semantics and phonology.

Matthew J. Gordon (Purdue University-Calumet)

Ethnic identity as a factor in the adoption of language change

This paper examines the extent to which members of different ethnic/racial groups vary in their adoption of a current language change, the Northern Cities Shift (NCS). The NCS is a pattern of sound change that is active across the Northern dialect region and involves...
variation in as many as six vowels. Previous work on the NCS has been focused on the speech of White speakers as researchers have tended to assume that other speakers do not participate in the changes. In fact, the shift has been mentioned by Labov and others in support of claims for the divergence of African-American and White vernacular speech. However, very little empirical evidence exists to support (or refute) the claim that the NCS is found only in the speech of Whites. The present study seeks to fill some of this gap in the NCS research by investigating speakers in the Chicago area representing three ethnic/racial groups: African-Americans, Latinos, and Whites. The results are discussed in terms of their implications for our understanding of the NCS (especially of its social meaning and diffusion) and for the broader questions of the divergence of vernacular speech along racial/ethnic lines.

Matthew K. Gordon (University of California-Los Angeles) (Session 3)
The tonal basis of weight asymmetries in final position

In many stress languages, weight criteria for final syllables are stricter than for nonfinal syllables. Examination of weight in tonal systems offers insight into these patterns. In a study of 31 weight-sensitive tonal languages, I found that sonority is crucial in determining which syllables can support contour tones. Heavier syllables have more sonorous segments which provide a backdrop for salient realization of contour tones. The connection between weight for final stress and tone draws on Hyman’s (1977) suggestion that final stress avoidance is linked to intonational factors unique to final position. In Pierehenber’s (1980) system, we can say that stress is usually associated with a pitch accent (T*), while the phrase terminus is linked to one or more phrasal/boundary tones. In final stressed syllables, the pitch accent and boundary tone(s) are realized on the same syllable. This results in tonal crowding, which languages characteristically avoid, cf. prohibitions against contour tones in many tone languages. We now see why sonority is often crucial in final syllables: A final stressed syllable must possess sufficiently sonorous moras to support the tonal contour consisting of the pitch accent plus boundary tone; thus, the weight hierarchy CV(C)>CVR>CV(O).

Laurence Goury, (French Institute for Scientific Research on Cooperation and Development/Paris VII University) (Session 52)
Policies of teaching in a multilingual context: The case of creole languages in French Guiana

This paper examines the relations between the different creole languages in French Guiana that may explain the problems given rise by a broad multilingual context. I shall oppose the ‘Créole guyanais’, a French based creole, whose status is ambiguous (it is not one of the regional languages recognized by the French state but is included in some educational programs), to the different English based creoles spoken by the Maroon people, languages not recognized by the French state and even not regarded as creole languages. For the French Guiana inhabitants, the Maroon descendants speak taki taki, a pejorative term that shows their confusion and their lack of knowledge of those languages. After giving a short historical background of the establishment of the various Maroons’ groups on the French Guianese territory, I will examine the current situation at school, in the particular context of the Maroni river, and compare it to the national legislation, trying to expose the inconsistencies due to the ignorance of the linguistic context. Finally, I shall present an experience that is in keeping with the search for solutions to the problem of language learning and literacy teaching.

Stéphane Goyette (University of Ottawa) (Session 51)
Relexification & borrowing

This presentation seeks to clarify the notion of rel exification critically, in order to ascertain its usefulness. In the case of PARTIAL rel exification it is pointed out that this notion, although in theory distinct from borrowing, is in practice virtually impossible to disentangle from the latter. In the case of TOTAL rel exification it is pointed out that, quite apart from its never having been observed directly, its effects are seemingly identical to those of convergence at the grammatical level. Applied to the case of noncreole languages, rel exification would entail a radical reclassification of their respective history and genetic affiliation, a step no creolist has ever proposed taking, in spite of there being no cogent reason for assuming rel exification to be a phenomenon confined to creole languages. Finally, as a theory, relexification makes it difficult, if not impossible, to draw the line separating ‘language contact’ from ‘language shift’. This suggests the entire notion of rel exification should be either clarified or abandoned. The implications of the above considerations for creolists are examined: Far from invalidating previous work making use of this notion, it instead casts it in a wholly new and interesting light.

Joseph E. Grady (George Mason University) (Session 13)
Cross-linguistic regularities in metaphorical extension

The topic of metaphor has received attention from linguists in a number of subdisciplines, in connection with such issues as truth-conditional semantics vs Gricean implicature, diachronic semantic development, grammaticalization, ‘semantic distance’ (as understood by some psycholinguists), and so forth. One aspect of metaphor which has received relatively little attention in the literature is the extent to which patterns of metaphorical extension hold across languages. This paper presents results from a study of metaphorical extension in 20 languages representing diverse genetic groups, geographic regions, and diachronic periods. The data consist of polysemous lexical items whose primary meaning has extended via metaphor into particular domains to arrive at particular senses. For instance, nearly all the investigated languages show extension from ‘large’ to ‘important’ and from ‘(spatially) above’ to ‘(socially) dominant’ (This is a big day for the company. She presides over the committee.). Thus cross-linguistic patterns appear to reflect common conceptual organization shared by speakers of different languages, from different times and places. In addition to data concerning such patterns, the paper offers some speculation regarding the motivation for the particular extensions observed as well as some discussion of metaphoric patterns which are not found in numerous languages.
Elaine Green (North Carolina State University)  
*The sociolinguistic interview meets the family: Leveling the recording field*  
(Session 28)

Despite concerns for balancing the 'unequal partnership' between linguists and the speech community (Rickford 1997), many would argue that concern for 'naturalness' outweighs concern for cooperation and, consequently, that the researcher cannot afford to relinquish any power to equalize the partnership. This paper argues, however, that some methods involving more proactive roles for field researchers can alter the goals of an interview while only negligibly affecting the study's objectivity. One proactive technique for interviewing uses the 'family tree method' (FTM). By adding the explicitly shared goal of producing a family tree to the traditional sociolinguistic interview (TSI), the FTM alters the community participant's orientation to the speech event, as well as the event-based roles for the participants. In order to better understand these modifications, I use Schiffrin's (1994) ethnographic analysis of the TSI to contemplate how the FTM throws light on the TSI's status as a speech event that mixes genres. In addition, I use Fairclough's (1989) critical language study (CSL) model to focus on how the discord in the TSI's global coherence (as a mixed genre speech event) impacts its interpretation as participants try to place it within their repertoire of speech events. In this way, I use discourse analysis to contemplate the modifications that the FTM contributes as a new fieldwork technique, as well as important theoretical dimensions of fieldwork techniques in general.

Lisa Green (University of Texas-Austin)  
*Null expletive subjects, PF, & agreement in African American English*  
(Session 9)

African American English (AAE) is like Standard American English in that it does not license null thematic subjects, but it is different from the standard in that it licenses null expletive subjects (NES's):

1. (It) should be some information on the topic in the library.
2. (It) be too many books on the table.
3. *I* know *(it)* be too many books on the table.

This paper shows that sentence initial NES's are subject to phonological constraints that render them without a phonological matrix; however, such phonological processes do not occur when expletives are subjects of embedded clauses. The property of the verb also determines whether NES's will be licensed. They cannot occur as subjects when the finite verb is *be* or *have*, which can be argued to have unique inflectional paradigms. This paper supports the claim that the occurrence of NES's is related to morphological and agreement phenomena in languages, and it shows how a previous analysis of negative inversion constructions can be used to explain why NES's are licensed as subjects of some embedded clauses.

Michelle L. Gregory (University of Colorado)  
*Topicalization vs left-dislocation: Using computational methods to analyze a use opposition*  
(Session 22)

We use the Switchboard Telephone Speech corpus to investigate the discourse-pragmatic contrast between two fronting constructions in English: topicalization (TOP) and left-dislocation (LD). Our study is based upon Prince's (1997) revealing account of this opposition, in which TOP is the more specialized of the two constructions. Prince identifies two functionally distinct classes of LDs: those that introduce discourse-new entities (LD1) and those that mark a referent as being in a POSET relation to an entity in the context (LD2). Prince claims that TOP, in addition to having one function it does not share with LD2, SUBSUMES the sole function of LD2. We use 45 examples of TOP and 188 examples of LD to test the predictions that follow from Prince's model. Using measures of anaphoric and topic persistence, we find a superordinate function for all LD's, TOPIC PROMOTION: both LD1's and LD2's exhibit LOW anaphoricity and HIGH topic persistence. Based on HIGH anaphoricity and TOW topic persistence scores for TOP, we propose that topic promotion is not a function shared by TOP. While our study generally supports Prince's account of TOP, it provides a revised account of the functional opposition between TOP and LD2-- one based on complementary rather than inclusive functions.

Christine Gunlogson (University of California-Santa Cruz)  
*Object marking & definiteness in Babine-Witsuwit'en*  
(Session 27)

This paper documents the distribution of certain 3rd person object prefixes in Babine-Witsuwit'en, an Athabaskan language spoken in central British Columbia (Hargus 1994, 1995) and analyzes their interpretation with nominal objects. In Babine-Witsuwit'en, the object prefixes *y*- and *hiy*- may either co-occur with nominals or alternate with them. The coexistence of these two patterns sets Babine-Witsuwit'en apart from other northern Athabaskan languages, which normally exhibit the pattern of complementary distribution, and also from southern languages, in which the cognate prefixes regularly co-occur (Saxon (1989)). The hypothesis explored here is that *y*-/*hiy*- are associated with definiteness of the object, characterized informally as inclusive reference to a set (Hawkins 1978). The definite interpretation associated with *y*-/*hiy*- in the absence of nominals is uncontroversial. Support for a definite reading with nominals is found in the systematic co-occurrence of the prefixes with proper names, demonstratives, and possessed objects, as well as facts involving negation. Nominals occurring with *y*-/*hiy*- are usually novel to the discourse, unexpected for definites under familiarity theories like Heim (1982). In response, I suggest that Babine-Witsuwit'en does not use nominals for tracking familiar discourse entities; that task falls to the descriptively rich Athabaskan verbal system.
Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma)
Cherokee clitics: Sequencing from morphology to phonology

What counts as a clitic? Most current theories posit that clitics have serious restrictions as to their placement and order and that, phonetically, they form themselves, that is, they depend phonologically on some prosodic unit. In Cherokee, a polysynthetic language with formidable capacity for word formation, the problem of identifying clitics is complicated by the presence of a tonal word boundary. Two related problems are discussed: First, clitics attach at the right boundaries of morphological words, whatever the prosodic status of that word. Second, clitics may or may not respect the word boundary; they may be attached outside the boundary tone or carry the boundary tone themselves. Clitics attaching inside word boundaries may nevertheless have clausal scope (question or disjunction markers) and cannot therefore easily be defined as affixes; in contrast, at least one apparent derivational morph appears outside the word boundary. The data suggest Cherokee recognizes the morphological word and affix as independent linguistic phenomena, such that simultaneous alignment of morphological with phonological edges is sometimes not realized. The Cherokee data raise the question of syntactic boundaries as another parameter in the definition of clitics: Is a dependent morph with clausal scope a clitic even if it is phonologically indistinguishable from an affix?

Tjerk Hagemeijer
Serial verb constructions & grammaticalization in São-Tomense

Serial verb constructions (SVCs) are a well known phenomenon in Kwa languages and also in the Portuguese based creole languages in the Gulf of Guinea. In São-Tomense (ST), SVCs are analyzed as one event constructions which, as shown, obey the criteria considered as cross-linguistically characterizing them. Our focus will be on SVCs with a fixed V2. These can be 'give' (with several semantic roles), directional, locative, degree, discourse introducing, and aspectual serials (the latter mainly imperatives). In most cases, V2 imposes semantic restrictions on V1. The question is whether these V2s can still be analyzed as verbs. Extraction, interrogation, and temporal/aspectual marking tests show that there is evidence for the disappearance of part or all of the verbal features of V2. In serializing SVO languages like ST, scope of the projections of negation and TMA morphemes over the serial complex start out from the left to the right. Consequently, V2 stands alone and is more likely to undergo categorical change ('take'-serials in ST have a fixed V1 and maintain all of its verbal features). Our aim is to demonstrate that in ST several different paths of V2 grammaticalization are followed and that it is possible to establish a hierarchic pattern based upon tests. Grammatical structure changes in a language never seem to be favoring SVCs. As in other modules of ST grammar, serial verbs and their nonserial alternatives show very clearly that we commonly find a substrate and a superstrate solution, a 'battle' that's more likely to be won by the latter.

Paul Hagstrom (Johns Hopkins University)
Q-movement

In Japanese, questions are formed with a question particle (Q) ka or no. This talk argues that in wh-questions, Q moves syntactically from a clause-internal position to the clause-final position it occupies on the surface. Evidence for this conclusion includes 'intervention effects' where Q-movement is prevented over another instance of ka (e.g. in dareka 'someone') and a cross-linguistic comparison with another wh-in-situ language, Sinhala, where Q occupies its clause-internal position on the surface. Investigating questions with islands reveals that Q moves from a position just outside the island (visible in Sinhala and deducible in Japanese), which correctly predicts a striking and counterintuitive result: If a question is ill-formed because Q must move over an intervening instance of ka (1), embedding the intervenor and wh-word together inside an island improves the sentence (2), since Q, moving from outside the island, never need cross the intervenor.

(1) ?? dareka ga nani-o katu-no?
someone NOM what ACC bought Q
"What did someone drink?"

(2) Mary wa [dareka ga nani-o katu ato de] dekaketa-no?
Mary TOP someone NOM what ACC bought after left Q
"Mary left after someone bought what?"

Shoko Hamano (George Washington University)
Lymans Law reanalysed as a constraint on prenasalized obstruents

Rice (1993) invokes two different types of voicing, VOICE and SONORANT VOICING, on the basis of paradoxes involving voiced obstruents and sonorants. This paper argues that the Japanese phenomena on which these alleged paradoxes are based, sequential voicing and Lymans Law (cf. Vance 1987, It & Mester 1986), need to be reanalyzed as historical processes involving prenasalization rather than voicing. Lymans Law can then be reanalyzed as a historical OCP constraint on prenasalization, which blocked the appearance of more than one prenasalized consonant in a morphone. Paradoxes do not arise in this analysis. Sonorants as well as voiced obstruents can have the feature [voice] at a single level of representation, as Lymans Law has nothing to do with voicing. Sonorant voicing is unmotivated. This analysis has further consequences for phonological analyses such as Ito, Mester, and Padgett (1995), which crucially refer to a voicing paradox.
Anne Marie Hamilton (University of Georgia)  
Evidence of American dialect leveling in the academic sphere  

(Session 29)  

William Kretzschmar (1997) argues that it is not the presence of features that marks Standard American English but the absence or limitation of regionally and socially marked features. In order to investigate the elusive composition of the American standard variety, I interviewed four English Department graduate assistants at the University of Georgia. The informants are Caucasian men, natives of Boston, the Midwest, north Georgia, and south Georgia. As freshman English teachers, they have an interest in speaking standard English. The study is a qualitative assessment of the similarities and differences between the informants' speech habits. While I expected to find that they do not speak alike, owing primarily to their different regional affiliations, the results support Kretzschmar's assertion.

References  

Michael Hammond (University of Arizona)  
English stress & cranberry morphps  

(Session 1)  

Unsuffixed adjectives in English allow stress on the final syllable or penult (Chomsky & Halle 1968). If the final syllable is closed by two consonants or contains a long vowel, it must be stressed, e.g. rob'ust, mar'oon. Otherwise, that is when the final syllable contains a short vowel and is closed by at most one consonant, stress can fall on the penult, e.g. v'apid, 'extra. If, however, the final syllable is an affix, stress can fall as far to the left as the antepenult, e.g. 'attractive, b'eautiful. In addition, a final stressless suffixal syllable may be closed by more than one consonant, e.g. 'knippiest, 'arrogant. Very strikingly, there is a class of adjectives that are unaffixed, do not bear final stress, but where the final syllable can be closed by more than one consonant, e.g. 'ancient, s'eccond, m'odest, h'onest, s'earnest. The generalization is that only adjectives that look like they are affixed can exhibit the stress pattern of an affixed adjective. I propose that anything that can be scanned as an adjectival suffix is subject to NONFINALITY. This entails that phonology is, in a very real sense, interpretive, and not interleaved with morphological affixation (cf. Halle & Vergnaud 1987).

S. J. Hansnahs (University of Durham)  
Underlying & derived glides in French: Unexceptional exceptions  

(Session 25)  

French has a general process of glide formation (GF) involving the high vowels [i], [y], [u] and their glide counterparts [i], [u] [w]: A high vowel is realized as a glide when followed by another vowel, cf. scie [sje] 'he saws' vs scier [sjer] 'to saw'. GF is blocked when the high vowel is preceded by a sequence of stop or labiodental fricative + liquid: [buet]brouette 'wheelbarrow', not *[bbuet]. Thus, GF appears to be regular and systematic, a likely postlexical process. There are, however, also words like [bwaj] broyer 'grind', in which a glide follows a sequence of stop + liquid, contrary to expectation. Examples such as these appear idiosyncratic which, in tum, suggests that GF must be a lexical process since idiosyncrasy is a property of lexical exceptions. In this paper I argue that what appear to be exceptions result instead from the fact that there are two different kinds of glide in French, derived and nonderived. The differing behavior between brouette and broyer arises from the differing behavior of derived glides (those associated with high vowels) and nonderived (i.e. underlying) glides. Additionally, I will discuss the phonological characterization of underlying and derived glides in French.

S. J. Hansnahs (University of Durham)  
Maggie Tailleman (University of Durham)  
Constraining Wackernagel: Second position phenomena in Brythonic Celtic  

(Session 2)  

All the Brythonic Celtic languages (Welsh, Breton, Cornish) exhibit verb second effects at some stage in their history. These fall into two main classes: firstly, 'classic' (Germanic type) V2, where an XP occupies first position; and secondly, constructions with a bare head in first position, generally either an adjective or a nonfinite verb. Crucially, any complements to the frontal head do not appear in the initial position. Unlike Germanic, 'first position' is thus not syntactically uniform, being occupied either by a phrasal category or by a head. The two main observations generalizing over all clause types are: (1) First position must be occupied. (2) A finite element appears in second position. A constraint-based analysis captures these generalizations. The conflict between an edgemost constraint, placing the finite element leftmost within its clause, and a noninitial constraint, disfavoring initial placement of that element, results in precisely the range of second position phenomena observed. On this view, the existence of a filled first position is crucial while the content of that position is incidental; such an analysis is supported by constructions containing dummy place fillers in first position, items with no syntactic dependency into the following clause.

Gunnar Ólafur Hansson (University of California-Berkeley)  
Redefining phonological opacity: Yowlumne vowel harmony 60 years later  

(Session 25)  

Many sound patterns of Yowlumne (Yawanwet), among them vowel harmony, are well known for their high degree of opacity and have often served as a testing ground for formal phonological models. All previous analytical work has been based on data gathered in the 1930s or earlier. However, recent data from Yowlumne as currently spoken show that the vowel harmony system has changed significantly. In particular, harmony between high vowels is preserved, whereas harmony between low vowels has been lost except in certain morphological categories. This paper presents the new data and discusses how the system of vowel harmony in present-day
Yowlumne is different from that described in the analytical and descriptive literature. A principled explanatory account of the historical development is presented. To account for the changes and their distribution across individual suffixes and templates, the notion of 'immediate predictability' is introduced—a notion closely related to, but crucially distinct from, phonological opacity. In addition to their relevance to theories of phonological and morphological change, these data have important implications for phonological theory. In particular, they shed light on the issue of how speakers acquire opaque sound patterns and how these are encoded in the synchronic grammar.

Jennifer Hay (Northwestern University), Jane Faust West (Ohio State University)
Janet Pierrehumbert (Northwestern University), & Mary Beckman (Ohio State University)

Lexical frequency effects in speech errors

Speech errors exhibit lexical bias. Real word outcomes occur more often than expected by chance (Dell 1986 and others). This suggests that similar wordforms are represented together in lexical memory and coactivated in lexical access. The nature of such representation and access can be further elucidated by investigating the interaction of lexical bias with lexical frequency. While there is some indication of an effect of target frequency on speech errors (Stemberger 1984, Dell 1990), there has been no evidence for a significant effect of outcome frequency. We report an experiment involving word-onset errors induced by tongue twisters. We manipulated whether errors created words and whether outcome words were more frequent than targets. Of 49 errors, 43 made words. The outcome words were significantly more frequent than the targets they replaced. The log frequency of the outcome was a significant predictor of error rate. The log frequency of the target was not predictive. By using a careful experimental design, we find a strong frequency effect. This effect is not driven by the frequency of the target word but rather by the frequency of its competitor. This supports models of the lexicon in which frequency-based competition between neighbors plays a central role.

Elena Herburger (Georgetown University)

Only, conservativity, & the syntax-semantics interface

The semantic universal CONSERVATIVITY describes how the syntax of quantifiers determines their semantics: Quantifiers quantify over what is denoted by their syntactic sisters. Notoriously, only, the apparent converse of all (Horn 1996, logic books) seems to violate conservativity. Thus, like all in (1), only in (2) universally quantifies over creatures giving life birth, rather than mammals, even though the latter is what is denoted by its surface syntactic sister:

(1) All that give life birth are mammals.
(2) Only mammals give life birth.

I argue in this talk that only is a conservative quantifier if we allow for FOCAL MAPPING: Before the semantics interfaces with the syntax, focus rearranges the syntax (cf. Diesing’s 1992 Mapping Hypothesis; ‘tri-partite structures’). Roughly, at LF (LF) the nonfocused material is mapped into a syntactic sister of a D-raised focus-sensitive quantifier. In the case of (2), this delivers the structure in (3). This structure allows a conservative interpretation of only:

(3) [Only give life birth] mammals give life birth

Focal mapping is also shown to deliver the conservativity of quantificational adverbs and focus-affected determiners.

Craig Hilts (Ohio State University)

Olmec proto-Mixe-Zoquean: The archaeology & the language

Material culture terms (i.e. money, to sow) in Wichmann’s (1995) reconstruction of proto-Mixe-Zoquean (PMZ) and its offspring protolanguages are compared with Mesoamerican and Olmec archaeological and historical evidence. Proto-forms are analyzed for their semantic equivalents’ appearances in the record and how that appearance dates the language. The ramifications of synchronically inaccurate glossing are considered. Etyma are presented grouped in areas of cultural relatedness in a roughly chronological order. Most of these etyma found in Wichmann are archaeologically validated and fit Campbell and Kaufman’s (1976) hypothesis of PMZ as the Olmec language around 1500 BCE. Others, however, were incorrectly glossed, due either to incomplete knowledge of ethnohistory or intermediary languages (Spanish and English), or to the variety of sources from which synchronic data were obtained; some offer misleading or anachronistic connotations in synchronic English. Etyma of European origin establish one offspring protolanguage as post-Conquest, but the crucial point of cultural change to urbanization is too underrepresented in PMZ to offer an archaeologically sound date. This analysis demonstrates the necessity for both historical awareness and an accurate glossing of synchronic data in interpreting the cultural implications of a protolanguage's reconstructed lexicon.

Roland Hinterholzl (University of Southern California)

Zu-infinities in German & the theory of restructuring

Contrary to the widely held conclusion that restructuring constructions are monoclusal, this paper argues that zu-infinities in German remain biclusal. In, e.g. an object-control structure without restructuring, the matrix subject can be coreferent with an embedded object pronoun. The fact that this option disappears in its restructuring variant has been taken as evidence for the monoclusal nature of restructuring constructions. The restructuring variant becomes ungrammatical if the embedded object pronoun is replaced with an anaphor. The fact that an anaphor in this construction cannot be bound by the nominative subject is problematic for the monoclusal approach since this binding relation is, of course, available in a clearly monoclusal structure of a triadic verb. I will sketch a
biclausal account of restructuring to-infinitives in terms of movement of the infinitival VP and the infinitival TP into designated positions in the matrix clause. I will then argue that the binding properties of both pronouns and anaphors follow from the assumption that the arguments of the infinitive are case-licensed in the matrix clause and that pronouns and anaphors, contrary to Principle C expressions, which can be reconstructed, must be interpreted in their case-licensing positions.

Bart Hollebrandse (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) (Session 11)
The acquisition of sequence of tense

Sequence of tense (SoT) is a phenomenon that occurs in some languages in which a simple past tense embedded under simple past tense (1) is ambiguous. It can have the meaning of 'Bill was happy' or 'Bill is happy'. In an experimental study I find that the child overgeneralizes by also allowing 'Bill will be happy' as a reading for (1).

(1) John said that Bill was happy.

In order to express somebody's belief that the child knows to be false, the child has to develop the cognitive notion of 'theory of mind' (ToM). Both ToM as well as SoT require embedding under a propositional attitude verb. The child's lack of adult ToM and SoT indicates independence or nonembedding of the 'subordinate' clause. This paper shows a correlation between the development of the linguistic phenomenon of SoT and the cognitive one of ToM. Furthermore the paper will embed these findings in an analysis of the acquisition of different 'points of view': 'The child's knowledge of 'I vs he' and 'here vs there' will play a crucial role in triggering the acquisition of SoT and ToM.

D. Eric Holt (University of South Carolina) (Session 14)
Under specification, constriction-based vowel geometry, & scalar raising in Asturiano

In Asturian (spoken in Spain), a final [+high] vowel produces high harmony with the root. The result is scalar raising: /gatu/ --> [gâtûl]; /tsoibû/- > [tsiubû]; /menû/ --> [ninû]. The concept of lexicon optimization allows for profitable consideration of the data, allowing us to overcome shortcomings of approaches based on radical and contrastive underspecification, where part or all of the process is feature-changing (destroying input) and where we must assume that contradictory features [+high, +low] yield [e] (rather than structure preservation blocking harmony). Under lexicon optimization, only segments that undergo alternations are underspecified. Adopting a constriction-based vowel geometry in which [+high] is supplanted by two tiers of [±open], alternating /A E O/ will lack a specification for [±open] on one of their tiers. Scalar raising then results from the spreading of [±open] from a final high vowel, without restriction to the tier that spreads or is affected. Consequently, we obtain uniform results with archiphonemic segments at all height levels that alternate and the harmony process may be viewed as a feature-filling one that does away with the need for the coalescence of contradictory features. Neither of these results may be easily attained under traditional approaches to vowel geometry or specification.

Sungshim Hong (Chungnam National University) (Session 12)
English right node raising with two gaps?

Many literatures on English right node raising (RNR) imply that RNR involves two actual gaps. Namely, in (John hates [e], but Mary loves [e], syntax), 'syntax', is actually moved from the object position of both 'hates' in the first and 'loves' in the second conjunct. We argue RNR actually contains one and only one gap in the first conjunct and that the gap is bound by a null operator with [+focus] which LF moves to the right end of the second conjunct. To support our argument, we examine auxiliary reduction (AR). We know AR is blocked in ellipsis environment. Considering how AR patterns in RNR, we find RNR in conjunction with AR shows where the actual gap is. Interestingly, AR is disallowed only in the first conjunct in (1) and allowed in (2).

(1) She's [e], and therefore he's fond of the iguana
(2) She's [e], and therefore he's fond of the iguana

We conclude that English RNR involves a null operator and the rule of LF predication. Our argument then, accounts for the violation of subjacency and the potential split interpretation of 'himself' in (John[1] hates [e][1], but Bill[2] loves himself[2]).

Laurence R. Horn (Yale University) (Session 19)
Any vs ever: Polarity, free choice, & polysemy

For Lee and Horn (1994), NPI- and FC-any are respectively ordinary and generic nonquantificational scalar indefinites. Conceptually desirable and empirically successful in handling a range of any diagnostics, this approach nevertheless has its critics. Israeli (1998) argues from the polysemy of ever- with comparative, exclamative, and universal senses synchronically unrelated to the NPI indefinite to a similar polysemy for NPI/FC any. But the two cases are not parallel. While NPI any and ever are distributional twins, there is no FC ever. Adverbial scalar indefinites like ever, unlike determiners/pronominal any, lack FC counterparts---

(1) You can (quit at any time/ever quit).

because there is no (nonscalar) generic indefinite to sponsor them. This distinction between A-NPIs and D-NPIs is confirmed by two crossover cases. A-NPI any is barred from free-choice contexts in the same way as A-NPI ever:

(2) This [doesn't/couldn't/might] help us any.

Furthermore, ever incorporates as a quasi-determiner on wh-words to yield free-choice indefinite pro-forms:

(3) Drop in [any time/ever/whenever].

The relevant data thus support a unified approach to D-any constructions of both NPI and FC varieties while establishing that it is just D-NPI indefinites that are semantically qualified to sponsor free-choice uses.

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Darin M. Howe (University of British Columbia)  
On debuccalization & the pharyngeal specification of laryngeals

Laryngeals (h and glottal stop) appear to be place-specified pharyngeal since they pattern as a natural class with gutturals (Semitic: McCarthy 1994; Tsimshianic: Shaw 1991; Cushitic: Mous 1993). However, they also appear to be placeless since they are the output of debuccalization, which involves place-de-linking (Lass 1976, Lombardi 1990). According to Lombardi (1996), laryngeals appear unmarked in debuccalization not because they are placeless but because their place specification is the least marked in a universally ranked family of markedness constraints (cf. Prince & Smolensky 1993): *Dor, *Lab > *Cor > *Phar. Lombardi’s position, which has been uncritically adopted by many OT practitioners (e.g. Alderete, Beckman, Benua, Gnanadesikan, McCarthy & Urbanczyk 1997; Sherrard 1997; Pulleyblank 1998; Fukazawa 1998), is shown to be incorrect. In Heiltsuk (Wakashan: Raths 1981), Nisga (Tsimshianic: Tarpent 1987), and Totonac (Totonacan: MacKay 1994), vowels sound retracted when adjacent to some laryngeals, but not others. It is argued that these languages have two types of laryngeals—underlying ones which appear to be pharyngeal (hence their retracting effect) and derived ones which appear to be truly placeless (hence no retracting effect), crucially resulting from debuccalization.

José J. Huixde (University of Illinois-Urbana)  
On system-driven sound change: Accent shift in Markina Basque

Regular sound change has been seen as primarily involving the phonologization of fast speech reductions (Brown & Goldstein 1991, Mowrey & Pagliuca 1995, Bybee 1997) or being otherwise motivated by phonetic tendencies (Donegan 1993). In this paper I argue that systemically-based sound changes lacking phonetic motivation need to be given greater attention as they offer crucial evidence for the organization of the mental lexicon. One area where system-based changes are particularly prominent and clear is in the diachronic restructuring of accentual systems. Here I examine a situation in western Basque where the acquisition of a phonetically-based sound change has triggered the application of other ‘compensatory’ system-driven changes, giving rise to an extensive restructuring of the accentual system.

Chiung-chih Huang (University of California-Los Angeles)  
Temporal reference in Mandarin Chinese conversational discourse

It is well accepted that Mandarin Chinese has no tense markers. Temporal location in Mandarin has therefore been claimed to be conveyed by temporal adverbials. By examining past time reference in Mandarin speakers’ conversational interaction, this study demonstrates that in addition to overt linguistic devices (e.g. temporal adverbials), discourse-pragmatic devices (e.g. implicit inference) also play an important role in Mandarin temporal system. The analysis shows that to establish temporal reference, Mandarin speakers mainly employ temporal adverbials (e.g. zuotian ‘yesterday’) to set the time frames, which often also mark the initiation of a new discourse topic. In some cases, however, Mandarin speakers establish temporal reference without resorting to any overt temporal markers. In these unmarked cases, the temporal reference can be inferred from discourse-pragmatic resources such as shared background knowledge, contextual information, or situational information. Rather than initiating new discourse topics, these unmarked utterances are often semantically related to the preceding discourse. When maintaining temporal reference, Mandarin speakers mainly use unmarked utterances to sustain the reference time point across utterances. These unmarked utterances therefore are mostly used in nonnarratives or in the background portions of narratives. As for the foreground, the utterances are predominantly marked with temporal connectives (e.g. jiu ‘then’) which push the narrative time forward in the foreground.

Magnus Huber (University of Bonn)  
Towards a history of Kru Pidgin English

This paper investigates the role of the Krus (SE Liberia) in the establishment and spread of Pidgin English in West Africa. From at least the end of the 18th century, Krums were taken aboard as sailors by ships calling at Freetown, Sierra Leone, and the Kru towns of Liberia. In addition, gangs of Krums performed manual labor in the British West African territories of Nigeria and the Gold Coast throughout the colonial period. It is commonly assumed that the Krus, as migrant workers par excellence, were instrumental in standardizing and diffusing West African Pidgin English (WAPE). The present paper will look at the historical and linguistic evidence for this assumption. After an outline of the history of Krums in the service of Europeans, the salient features of early Kru Pidgin English (KPE) as well as its domain of use will be presented by drawing on a wide range of linguistic and historical data from contemporary sources. KPE will then be compared with other WAPEs from the period in order to see if there were structural differences between the varieties and what they can tell us about the role of KPE in the establishment of WAPEs. It will be concluded that rather than being active agents of diffusion, the Krus were linguistic recipients as far as WAPEs, was a jargon used almost exclusively for communication between blacks and whites, and the latter would address the Krus in the same variety as they addressed other West Africans, one crucial difference being that migrant Krus had to resort to pidgin when communicating with Africans of their respective host countries.

Carla L. Hudson (University of Rochester)  
Ellisa L. Newport (University of Rochester)  
Adults, children & creole genesis: An experimental approach to an old question

Since the proposal of the LBH by Bickerton (1984), a debate has centered around the question of whether it is adults or children who 62
contribute the structural properties of creole languages. Much recent work suggests that the antecedent pidgins were not completely devoid of structure; rather, they were simply inconsistent, implicating the adult pidgin speakers as the main contributors of structure. This, in turn, suggests that children do not play a crucial role in creole genesis. However, we believe that adults are incapable of the regularizing necessary for the transition from pidgin to full language to occur. To test this claim, we conducted an artificial language experiment. Adult subjects were exposed to linguistic input which varied in consistency as well as in the meaning of the inconsistent units. We found that adults for the most part did not improve upon their input in their own speech, and in fact that they often made it worse. We conclude from this study that adults cannot be the sole force behind creole genesis and that children play an important role in the process, that of regularization.

Larry M. Hyman (University of California-Berkeley)
The limits of phonetic determinism in phonology: *NC revisited

Although a phonetic approach is crucial in accounting for sound change (Oha1a 1978), the important question is whether the phonetics actually constrains GRAMMARS. I show that the phoneticization of phonology fails to rule out some of the very systems that have been claimed not to occur. The demonstration comes from nasal-rostrum interactions, recently approached within phonetic OT. Herbert (1986), Rosenthal (1989), Pater (1996), Hayes (1997), and others reveal the common constraint hierarchy *NT >> *ND (T/D = [voice]). Thus, ND is found in many languages which lack NT, and phonetically-grounded postnasal voicing is a widespread process. Since ND is phonetically favored over NT, the prediction is that postnasal devoicing should not be attested. However, postnasal devoicing DOES occur, e.g. Tswana: bona 'see', m-pona 'see me', disa 'guard', n-tisa 'guard me'. While [mp, np, nd, ng] are amply attested, [nb, nd, ng] are totally lacking, necessitating the reverse antiphonetic ranking *ND >> *NT. Other NC phenomena also show opposite input-output relations: postnasal aspiration (NT > NTh) in Cewa vs deaspiration (NTh > NT) in Nguni; postnasal affrication (NZ > NDZ) in Kongo vs deaffrication (NDZ > NZ) in Rwanda. Given such bidirectionalities, it is hard to see how phonological systems are constrained by phonetic determinism.

Shingo Imai (State University of New York-Buffalo)
How finely do languages divide distance?: Demonstratives in Malagasy & Venda

Anderson and Keenan (1985) claim that Malagasy deictic locative adverbs divide space into seven degrees of distance from the speaker and so display the greatest number of distinctions among the consonants. A more extreme case may be Venda (a Bantu language). Ziervogel et al. (1972) list four basic demonstratives and four emphatic forms for each of them. The total is 16 forms for each noun class. Fillmore (1982), however, claims that there are never really more than three distance categories, a more-than-three contrast necessarily includes parameter(s) other than distance from the speaker (e.g. visible vs nonvisible). Demonstratives in Malagasy and Venda were investigated by using experiments and interviews with native speakers. For instance, one to ten cups were placed on a table, and speakers were asked to refer to their locations with demonstratives. The results support Fillmore's conjecture for Malagasy, and for Venda with certain qualifications. Malagasy demonstratives do, indeed, divide space into three degrees of distance, while Venda also has three basic demonstrative forms, these can add an 'emphatic' suffix to mark a total of six distance distinctions. Other forms in both languages involve parameters other than distance.

Khali Iskarous (University of Illinois-Urbana)
Arabic emphasis & acoustic-articulatory versatility

Arabic emphasis is a rare nonlocal phonological phenomenon since it affects both vowels and consonants. Most other systems involve harmony either among the vowels or among the consonants. Nasal and rounding harmonies are exceptions, but each involves an independent articulator that is impossible on vowels and consonants. The possibility therefore arises that uvularization harmony is possible because a uvular gesture is impossible on various tongue configurations. In this talk, however, I will present articulatory and acoustic evidence against the simple picture of uvularization harmony as the imposition of a uvular retraction gesture onto an independent lingual gesture. I will show that different segments are uvularized in different ways. Acoustic and articulatory evidence will demonstrate that within a harmonic domain the uvular region of the tongue can vary from retracted to advanced, as long as the effect on the formants leads to an auditory impression of emphasis which involves a change in F1, F2, or F3, depending on the segment. It is this acoustic-articulatory versatility of the auditory feature [emphasis], not the articulatory independence of the uvular region of the tongue, that explains the existence of Arabic emphasis and the rarity of other consonant-vowel lingual harmonies.

Ewa Jacewicz (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Phonological context in vowel perception

Work on perception of coarticulated vowels has focused on formant movement throughout CVC syllables as the only source of information for the differentiation of the vowels. The present study demonstrates that such information also comes from another source, namely from phonological interaction among segments immediately preceding the vowel. The context effect on vowel identification is examined by varying complexity and structure of the prevocalic consonantal material and by minimizing the influence of formant transitions. In an open identification task, German lax vowels were classified differently depending on the configuration of consonants in syllable onsets which indicates that phonological context does provide additional information as proposed by Massaro and Cohen (1983). However, context sensitivity is not uniform across the vowels. The identification pattern gives support to Lindblom's observation (1986a:39) that perceptual space seems to be more spacious and stable in the front (more crowded) region of the universal phonetic vowel space.
Stefanie Jannedy (Ohio State University)  
Accent location, type, & phrasing in the interpretation of utterances in context

In English, pitch accents mark constituents as intonationally prominent, which can signal such discourse functions as focus of attention, the introduction of discourse entities, or the highlighting of entities in a new discourse role. Many accounts of this relationship—including Selkirk (1984)—say that accent placement interfaces with syntactic structure in signalling pragmatic focus. By Selkirk’s account, the choice of accent type is irrelevant, and the critical factor is the placement of the accent, i.e. accenting both the subject and object signals broad focus whatever the accent type. This study tests the contribution of accent type, location, and phrasing on simple SVO-sentences in narrative contexts. Identical contexts, followed by the same target utterance recorded with six intonational tunes are played to six groups of listeners with each hearing only one context + stimulus combination. The task is to choose the most appropriate continuation from a set of three written sentences, indicating whether the stimulus utterance was interpreted as a late, broad, or double focus. The preliminary results strongly suggest that accent type and phrasing may play as strong a role as accent placement in eliciting particular interpretations.

Christopher Johnson (University of California-Berkley/International Computer Science Institute)  
Multiple frame inheritance in lexical descriptions

The complementation properties of certain lexemes are best explained via the inheritance of multiple frames. Frames are schematic representations of situations defining participant roles and inferences over them and are associated with grammatical constructions specifying how the roles are expressed syntactically. I examine a group of verbs that combine properties of judgment and communication verbs. The complements of judgment verbs express roles that may be termed ‘Judge’, ‘Evaluee’, and ‘Reason’. ‘They [Judge] condemned [me (Evaluee)] for [my actions] (Reason).’ The complements of communication verbs express the roles ‘Communicator’, ‘Addresssee’, and ‘Message’: ‘They (Communicator) conveyed [to me (Addresssee)] [their displeasure (Message)].’ Words such as scold, berate, and criticize express both sets of roles, with the judge understood to be a communicator, and the reason understood to be a message. However, they differ in their expression of addresssee and evaluee. For scold, the evaluee object must be an addresssee, but for criticize it need not be. Thus with criticize it is possible for addresssee to be expressed separately: ‘Joe had been careful not to criticize Chris to Maureen’. These facts are captured by allowing individual lexical descriptions to inherit multiple frames and to state equivalence relations between roles from those frames.

Caroline Jones (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)  
Neutralization of number marking in Ngarnyman

In Ngarnyman (Australian; Pama-Nyungan family; Ngumbin subgroup) an optional morphological process (‘easy way’, in Aboriginal English) affects the normally obligatory pronominal clitics, suppressing overt marking of 3rd person argument in a sequence of two nonsingular clitics, producing (1), not (2). Ninety percent of cases affect objects, not subjects.

(1) Kirrawa murrku tampon-pa-ram-lu pani.  
lizard three kill-AUX-1exc.sbj-3pl.obj hit.PAST  
‘We (not including you) killed three lizards.’

(2) Kirrawa murrku tampon-pa-ram-yinlgu-lu pani.  
lizard three kill-AUX-1exc.sbj-3pl.obj-UNK-3pl.obj hit.PAST  
‘We (not including you) killed three lizards.’

This paper analyzes the process as number neutralization to singular, not as deletion of 3rd person marking; 3rd person singular is morphologically zero. Advantages of this analysis are: (1) As number neutralization, the process conforms to more general typological patterns whereby lower positions in person or argument hierarchies are more susceptible to number neutralization, as in some Australian cases of dual neutralization (an avoidance of the combination of a dual plus a nonsingular clitic), e.g. Western Warlpiri (Hale 1973), Jaru (Tsunoda 1981), and Ngarnyman. (2) The process can be viewed as providing an alternative means of satisfying the constraint that drives dual neutralization, since the vast majority of attested cases of the process are sites of potential dual neutralization.

Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University)  
Catherine Karnitis (Ohio State University)  
Evaluating semantic shifts: The case of Indo-Iranian *muk-

Indo-European *(s)meuk- covers semantically divergent forms (Latin mucus ‘mucus’, Sanskrit mukti- ‘liberation’), with broadly heterogeneous derivatives in individual languages, especially Indo-Iranian. Vedic muk- basically means ‘loosen’, and preverbs allow specializations to ‘loosen clothing’ and the opposite ‘put on clothing’, whereas Classical Sanskrit shows additional meanings: ‘die’, ‘utter’, ‘cheat’, and specialization to foot (‘put on take off (shoes)’) found also in Iranian (Avestan, Pahlavi, Persian). These semantic developments raise questions about the source of the ‘foot’ specialization, the opposite meanings, and the ‘cheat’ meaning, and, generally, whether all the IE meanings are relatable to one root. All of muk-‘s shifts, though, represent plausible semantic extensions, and direct parallels for *(s)meuk’s semantic specializations exist within IE (Armenian, Avestan, Lithuanian) and outside (Turkish), demonstrating the naturalness of these changes. Even more striking are parallels with IE *(s)ei-b-, and especially English slip, with the same broad semantic range as muk-: opposite meanings with garments (slip on/off), foot-specialization (slipper), and even ‘cheat’ (‘palm a card’). These comparisons provide a documentable case of a single basic formal and semantic starting point for all these meanings, thus enhancing the plausibility of the parallel account for muk-.
Haitian Creole has four classes of forms that may be called adjectives. The two largest classes are clearly open classes and seem to be quite similar to the French adjectives from which most of them derive their phonological forms. The two smaller classes of Haitian adjectives, however, are closed classes. For example, the adjectives of Class 2 (e.g. barak 'big', koken 'big', zwit 'small', degi 'small') have only parallel partials or no parallels at all in French forms, and their semantic content is limited to a single sense, namely, size. They only appear immediately before the noun that they modify (or immediately before an adjective of the same class), and they never appear in predicative constructions. They cannot be modified by adverbs, and they cannot be realized as the sole content word in a nominal expression. In short, they seem to be morphological rather than syntactic units. This paper argues that the full account of the origin of these forms should refer to the properties of adjectives in the African languages that were spoken in Haiti when the creole was created. For example, the West African language Igbo has a closed class of adjectives that is limited to eight members (cf. Welmers & Welmers 1969). Moreover, the adjectives of Igbo express only four semes--size (ekwu 'big', nia 'small'), color (ojii 'dark', gca 'light'), age (ghuru 'new', oeye 'old'), and value (oma 'good', gigo 'bad'). The presence of languages like Igbo in the substratum community would surely encourage the development of the closed classes of adjectives in Haitian Creole.

Matthew L. Juge (University of California-Berkeley)
The role of lexical semantics in grammaticalization

Grammaticalization involves many factors, including lexical semantics (LS). In this paper I argue that Bybee, Perkins, and Pagliuca 1994 (BPP) overemphasize the role of LS by claiming that the LS of the etymon of an auxiliary determines a unique grammaticalization path. The histories of the periphrases from Portuguese, Catalan, and Norwegian reveal that the role of LS in grammaticalization is more constrained than BPP suggest. The Romance constructions are formally identical (go + infinitive) but have 'opposite' temporal meanings (future vs past), a contrast not attributable to the LS of the verb 'go'. The Norwegian future (come to + infinitive), meanwhile, reflects the need for subtler semantic analysis in that BPP's analysis of come fails to capture the fact that komme differs from come in that it does not necessarily encode motion to the deictic center. Thus BPP's claim that such a periphrasis depends on a projection of the deictic center is refuted. While the Portuguese facts are consistent with BPP's view of LS, the Catalan construction shows the need to consider constructional meaning as well as other factors. Finally, the Norwegian construction illustrates the importance of subtler lexical semantic analysis.

Patrick Juola (Duquesne University/Oxford University)
Quantiying quasiregularity

Quasiregularity is a commonly-used description for systems such as morphology where many, but not all, items in a domain are regularly and mechanically altered, but some 'irregular' forms are handled differently. Quantitative studies of quasiregularity have been hampered by the lack of methods for directly measuring it. We present a new approach, based upon information theory, that measures quasiregularity as the informational complexity of pair correspondences via a combination of compression and correspondence scrambling (scrampressing). The size of a compressed file is an estimate of the nonredundant information contained in the original file. Scrambling correspondences prior to compression allows the complexity of the original pairings to be measured by comparing the compressed size of the original with the compressed size of the scrambled correspondences. We support this with a set of models covering simplified morphology and language acquisition and show that our measure accurately matches intuitions under a variety of transformations. We further suggest that it can be extended to cover questions like: Given a novel verb stem, how hard is it to produce the correct past tense form? or Is the connection between sound and meaning truly arbitrary (as received wisdom dictates)?

Lizanne Kaiser (Yale University)
On the status of Japanese bound aspectual markers

This paper argues that Japanese bound aspectual markers attached to verbal noun (VN) phrases are special clitics:

- medaru- o zuyoyo-go...
- medal-ACC awarokVN-after

"After awarding the medal..."

The morphosyntactic status of these bound markers has remained controversial, some assuming they are lexical affixes (Iida 1987, Manning 1993, Sells 1995), others treating them as syntactic atoms (Miyawaga 1994) presumably entiticized at PF, and others suggesting they may be clitics (Shibatani & Kageyama 1988). Two pieces of morphophonological evidence support the position that these markers are special clitics. First, certain combinations of a VN-aspectual-marker may bear more than one accentual peak. Since lexical derivatives in Japanese yield only single accentual peaks (Shibatani & Kageyama 1988, Vance 1987), this argues against the lexical affix hypothesis. Second, if the aspectual marker were a syntactic atom entiticized at PF, the process should be constrained solely by prosodic restrictions. However, this entiticization actually relies on morphologically-conditioned information (Tsujimura 1992), demonstrating that it is morphological and not simply phonological. To account for these properties, these markers are analyzed as special clitics realized via postlexical morphological operations (Anderson 1992). Produced postlexically, they pattern differently than lexical derivatives, but created by morphological operations, their well-formedness may reference morphologically-related information.
about prehistoric documentation for each language, some of the research methods we have been using, and some of the inferences that can be made. Five Athabaskan language areas have some territory in the uplands surrounding the Central Alaska Range: Western Ahtna to the north, Upper Kuskokwim to the west, Koyukon to the north, and Lower Tanana to the northeast. In a project sponsored by Denali National Park, we have had an opportunity to assemble the existing toponymic and ethnogeographic materials and to work with expert speakers from each language area. This paper will summarize the coverage of place names for each of these areas by Athabaskan peoples.
Simin Karimi (University of Arizona)
Scrambling, subjacency, & the minimal link condition

Long distance scrambling (LDS) exhibits properties that are not compatible with characteristics of a typical operator movement. Does it violate the major conditions on movement as well? In this paper, I address this issue with respect to subjacency and the minimal link condition (MLC) by examining the syntax of Persian, a verb final language that allows LDS of arguments and adjuncts. The structure of Persian suggests that scrambling is triggered by the presence of a feature (e.g. topic, focus, quantification) on a functional head that attracts an XP into the Spec of its projection. There is evidence indicating that this movement is subject to MLC. Since LDS is triggered by a semantic or functional feature in the target clause, it is not obvious how it could apply cyclically, obeying subjacency. Persian LDS clearly shows that this movement is constraint by the compatibility of the moved XP with the argument structure (and the adjuncts) of the target clause. Crucially, the same constraint holds with respect to the intermediate clause(s), indicating that interpretation is possible only when locality is satisfied in a special way.

Abigail Kaun (Yale University)
Matthew Richardson (Yale University)
Hybrid neutralization in Limbu

Nasal POA neutralization in Limbu (Tibeto-Burman, Nepal) presents a paradox. Among the contrastive nasals [m, n, ɣ], [m, n] enjoy freedom of occurrence in one neutralization context while it is the distribution of [ɣ] that is unrestricted in another neutralization context. We analyze this asymmetry using phonetically-motivated OT constraints which allow us to situate Limbu within a broader typology of nasal POA neutralization. The Limbu situation is consistent in part with Ohala's (1975) prediction that 'languages may have more contrasts [in POA] among nasals in word-final position than in word-initial position'. However, given the general onset-coda asymmetry regarding place distinctions, we expect (and find) the opposite, i.e. languages with more POA contrasts among initial nasals than final nasals. We suggest that these two patterns reflect distinct phonetic facts which correlate grammatically.

Darya Kavitskaya (University of California-Berkeley)
Vowel epenthesis & syllable structure in Hittite

In this paper I show that vowel epenthesis in Hittite is not due to mere orthographic convention (as has been argued) but is governed by typologically familiar phonotactic factors. These in turn cast new light on vexed questions of syllabification in Proto-Indo-European. The cuneiform writing system used by Hittite scribes made it difficult to render most inherited consonant clusters. In Hittite, these clusters had to be written with a help of nonetymological vowels. Such vowels are in complementary distribution in Hittite, and their surfacing is predictable. Nonetymological /i/ is used in contexts where syllabification problems are not expected, which suggests that /i/ is purely orthographic. Nonetymological /i/ is used in clusters which cannot be syllabified to obey the sonority hierarchy. Therefore, /i/ is linguistically real and epenthetic. Its distribution is crucially dependent on the phonotactics of Hittite and can be uncontroversially stated only by referring to syllable structure.

Michiya Kawai (University of Connecticut/Connecticut College)
Small clauses in Japanese raising to object

Japanese raising to object (JRO) is blocked from (1) [+past] complements, (2) [-stative] complements, or (3) nonadjectival/copula (non-A/C) complements. Thus far, no single analysis where JRO complements are analyzed as finite has derived the effect in (1-3) (e.g. Kuno 1976, Kitagawa 1986, Ohta 1997). This study argues that (1-3) can be derived within the minimalist framework, assuming that JRO complements are small clauses (nonfinite T-less projection) and the so-called complementizer to is not a complementizer (Fukui 1986, Sakai 1996). [+past] complements are [+finite]-clauses, and JRO crossing [+finite]-T yields the tensed S effect, due to the unchecked nominative case feature of the embedded T; hence (1). In a small clause, lacking T, the nominative feature is not checked; thus the embedded subject raises for accusative case checking; hence RO. Small clauses do not host non-A/C predicates, hence (2) and (3). This analysis also derives a hitherto unnoticed additional constraint on (3): Only one-place A/C predicates host JRO. With Koizumi's (1996) analysis of Japanese nominative-object, where the case feature of a nominative object is licensed in the Spec of T, this is predicted, since the presence of nominative object demands a CF[+T] complement, which blocks JRO.

Andrew Kehler (SRI International)
Identifying temporal relations from tense & coherence

Several researchers (Hinrichs 1986, Webber 1988) have sought to explain the temporal relations induced by simple tenses in discourse by treating them as anaphoric, drawing on Reichenbach's (1947) separation between event, speech, and reference times. Such treatments cannot simultaneously account for the forward progression of time in (1), the reverse temporal order expressed in (2), the simultaneous event times in (3), and the lack of implied ordering in (4).
(1) John walked up to the podium. He spoke to the crowd.
(2) John walked away from the podium. He finished his speech.
(3) John spoke to the crowd. He spoke loudly, so that everyone could hear.
(4) John spoke to the press. Bill talked to the television reporters.

We present an account in which Comrie's (1981, 1985) theory of tense meaning, which treats only complex tenses as anaphoric, interacts with independently motivated temporal constraints imposed by establishing coherence relations in discourse (Hobbs 1979), showing that it accounts for these and other data. We then compare our analysis with the purely coherence-based account of Lascarides and Asher (1993), showing that several logical axioms they introduce merely supplant the relations which result naturally from treating complex tenses as anaphoric.

Andrew Kehler (SRI International)  
Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)  
Identifier so & the information status of discourse referents

The referential properties of the form which Bolinger (1972) called 'identifier so' are problematic for theories that characterize the constraints that referring expressions impose on their antecedents. Examples such as (1) show that the referent event (i.e. honoring someone with a stamp) need not be explicitly evoked and thus provide no 'syntactic antecedent'; nonetheless, as seen in (2), the referent must be linguistically (rather than situationally) evoked.

(1) Regarding a possible Elvis Presley stamp, Postmaster General Frank notes that anyone so honored must be 'demonstrably dead' for 10 years. (Wall Street Journal)
(2) [A and B watch an award ceremony for someone they dislike]  
A: #I can't believe he is being so honored.

These properties are problematic for theories of anaphora that correlate the need for a syntactic antecedent with the impossibility of 'pragmatic control' (Hankamer & Sag 1976, Sag & Hankamer 1984) and for unidimensional accounts of information status that conflate hearer status, discourse status, and salience (Ariel 1990, Gundel et al. 1993, Lambrecht 1994). While 'identifier so' is also problematic for Prince's (1992) bidimensional system, we show that it can accommodate these properties if salience is included as a distinct information status.

Meltem Kelépir (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Emphatic nonidentical reduplication in Turkish

This paper offers an account for Turkish emphatic reduplication that has puzzled many phonologists. In this partial reduplication, the reduplicant consists of the first CV of the base and a 'closing' consonant among the following set of consonants: {p, m, s, r}. The distribution is not straightforward.

(1) a. [p]: sari 'yellow' --> sap-sari 'completely yellow' yenît 'new' --> yep-yeni
b. [m]: beyaz 'white' --> bem-beyaz 'completely white' yesil 'green' --> yem-yesil
c. [s]: beter 'worse' --> bes-beter 'totally worse', beter 'worse' --> bes-beter
d. [r]: sefil 'miserable' --> ser-sefil 'totally miserable' çabuk 'quick' --> çar-çabuk

Two major constraint families determine the distribution: One imposes restrictions on adjacent consonants, specifically, the final consonant of the reduplicant and the initial consonant of the base. The other group (antifaithfulness constraints) governs the correspondence relation of the 2nd consonant of the RED with the 2nd consonant of the base (McCarthy & Prince 1993, 1995) and forces the consonant in the RED to be 'unfaithful' to its correspondent in the base. Adjacency constraints dominate antifaithfulness constraints. Finally, this analysis shows that the typology of 'reduplication with imperfect copying' proposed in Alderete et al. (1997) is too narrow.

Chris Kennedy (Northwestern University)  
Jason Merchant (University of California-Santa Cruz)  
Case & identity in comparative deletion

A wide variety of constituents can be omitted from comparative clauses, including DPs, VPs, and CPs as in (1):

(1) a. Jones published more papers than Smith published.
b. Jones published more papers than Smith did.
c. Jones published more papers than we expected.

We argue that while (1b) may involve ellipsis, the 'missing' constituents in (1a) and (1c) are null pronouns. This analysis accounts for the novel observation that the missing CP in (1c) must receive case:

(2) Jones published more papers than (*it) was (necessary/expected).

This proposal also solves a puzzle from Bach, Bresnan, and Wasow (1974): Comparative deletion structures resist 'sloppy identity' readings; their ellipsis counterparts do not:

(3) a. Jones lost more of his hair than Smith lost. [only 'strict reading']
b. Jones lost more of his hair than Smith did. [sloppy reading possible]

If the missing DP in (3a) is a pronominal, the absence of the sloppy reading follows from independent properties of pronouns: Sloppy-like interpretations are generally unavailable. In contrast, we show that (3b) is ambiguous because it derives from a subdeletion structure that has been targeted by VP-deletion rather than from a representation involving a null pronoun.
Ronald Kephart (University of North Florida)

A Creole English reading experiment

In 1982-84 children at a junior secondary school on Carriacou, Grenada, took part in an experiment designed to test the hypothesis that reading their local variety of Creole English would enhance their reading skills in Metropolitan English. This paper describes the children's progress through this experiment. How reading materials were provided, the children's reaction to them, and also the reactions of other children and adults to the experimental materials are addressed, as well as general implications for the use of Creole English in literacy development.

Soo-Jung Kim (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Korean lateralization as an accential phrase phenomenon

Lateralization, the change of a coronal nasal into a lateral in an /t-n/ sequence, has been considered to be prosodically unrestricted, e.g. an utterance-span rule, in Korean (Han 1993, Park 1990). However, aerodynamic data of the nasal do not corroborate their claims. In this paper, I look at how lateralization can best be characterized. Specifically, I ask whether its domain is best treated via a syntax-based (Selkirk 1984, Nespous & Vogel 1986) or an intonation-based approach (Pierrehumbert 1980, Jun 1993) to prosodic structure. Based on nasal airflow data as a means of monitoring velum activity coincident with a nasal stop in an /t-n/ sequence, combined with pitch tracks to define an accential phrase, I argue that lateralization is neither an utterance-span rule nor a syntax-based rule. Sentences recorded with a potential environment for lateralization show that lateralization occurs within an accential phrase but is blocked between accential phrase boundaries. When intonation-based and syntax-based models disagree about phrase boundaries, lateralization only occurs where the intonation-based model predicts it will. This indicates that lateralization is best defined as an accentual phenomenon, being sensitive to the accential phrase. This finding lends further support to an intonation-based model for Korean prosodic structure (Jun 1993).

Jeanette King (University of Canterbury)

Maori language for the future: The vital role of adults

The purpose of this paper is to report relatively little known revitalization initiatives which aim to increase Maori language proficiency among Maori adults. Of particular relevance are the language immersion camps called Wananga Reo. One of the main characteristics of the Maori language revitalization movement in New Zealand is that it has developed from community initiatives. While focus has been on the development of Kohanga Reo (preschools) and, subsequently, on Maori medium schooling (Kura Kaupapa Maori), the success of these has depended on the efforts of Maori adults, for many of whom Maori is a second language. These adults, often teachers or parents, are typically determined to become fluent speakers of Maori in as many domains as possible. Their role is crucial in intergenerational language transmission since these adults are the generation between the fluent speaking elders and the children now being raised as Maori speakers. It is argued that the intense commitment by a significant number of these adult 'language fanatics' is vital for the success of the language revitalization movement in New Zealand.

Robert Kirchner (University of California-Los Angeles)

Aperture-based lenition contexts

It is well established that intervocalic position is a natural context for lenition processes. Amply attested, but not addressed in previous theoretical treatments, are quasi-intervocalic contexts, where the aperture of the flanking segments is either greater or lesser than vocalic. For example, in Shina, voiced stops spirantize in /v\_/V and /liquid\_/V positions but not when adjacent to closer segments. Conversely, in Central dialects of Middle Italian, /k/ underwent voicing lenition when either of the flanking vowels was low. More generally, a survey of 270 languages supports the generalization that, all else being equal, the more open the flanking segments, the more likely a given consonant is to undergo lenition or to lenite more drastically. Previous approaches (e.g. Harris 1984, lenition as autosegmental spreading; Kahn 1976, intervocalic lenition contexts characterized as ‘ambisyllabic’) fail to capture this generalization. Rather, the generalization reflects considerations of articulatory displacement. The more open the flanking segments, the further the jaw/articulator ensemble must travel to reach the target. I further show that the substance of this articulatory explanation can be incorporated into a formal analysis of lenition contexts, in terms of an OT constraint requiring minimization of displacement, interacting with (lenition-blocking) faithfulness constraints.

Mafuyu Kitahara (Indiana University)

Devoiced vowel & accential contrast in Tokyo Japanese

Pitch accent realization requires voicing. However, in Tokyo Japanese, high vowels are sometimes devoiced even though the vowel carries a pitch accent. This devoicing, then, would obliterate the pitch accent were it not for other effects which preserve the presence and location of the accent. When the accented vowel is devoiced, there is either a pitch raising after the devoiced region or an accent shift to nearby moras (McCawley 1968, Sugito 1982, Vance 1987). However, these earlier studies either were not systematic in their examination of both effects or relied on impressionistic observations. Thus, it is not clear under which conditions pitch raising and accent shift occur. Two production experiments manipulating tonal context, boundary location, and syllable structure were conducted. Results show that pitch raising is suppressed by the presence of phrasal high tone, but accent shift does not always complement the nonoccurrence of pitch raising. Accent shift is strictly constrained by the boundary location and the syllable structure around the devoiced accented mora. Thus, the accent location information is lost when there is neither pitch raising nor accent shift. The contrast by accent location is not always maintained in the face of devoicing.
Jean-Pierre Koenig (State University of New York-Buffalo)

Nonisomorphism in the syntax-semantics interface: Arguments for (typed) unification

(Session 26)

Natural languages' predicate-argument semantic structure is often isomorphic to their head-complement structure: If H is the head of YP1 ... YPn, the translation of H, is a predicate and the translations of YP1 ... YPn are its arguments. This paper argues that, by contrast to functional application which underlies semantic composition in several frameworks (e.g. Klein & Sag 1985), a typed, unification-based approach to semantic composition naturally models all cases where this isomorphism between syntactic and semantic structure does not hold. The Japanese -o suru construction provides the first test case: This construction only combines with activity and active accomplishment verbs. Representing this fact formally through functional application is difficult, since the complement of suru is not an argument of its semantic translation. Thai serial verbs illustrate the same problem. None of the serial verbs is a semantic argument of the other despite the fact that the first verb in the sequence is the head. By contrast to functional application, unification can uniformly represent ordinary and 'nonisomorphic' combinations of semantic representations. Combining semantically a head with its complements always involves the (typed) unification of the complements' semantic content with (a not necessarily proper) subset of the head's semantic content.

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

Gail Mauner (State University of New York-Buffalo)

The discourse status of implicit arguments: Coreference vs abductive identification

Linguists typically assume that the verb sunk in the short passive sentence in (1) includes an implicit actor argument (Roeppe 1987).

(1) A ship was sunk.

(2) A ship was sunk by someone.

Psycholinguistic work confirms this finding (Mauner et al. 1995). But, while (1) and (2) are often assumed to be semantically equivalent, we show that they differ. Both the implicit and explicit actor of (1) and (2) satisfy an argument position, but only an explicit actor introduces a discourse marker into a semantic representation (Kamp & Reyle 1993). We additionally show that apparent evidence against our claim that implicit arguments do not introduce discourse markers and are referentially inert do not involve true coreference but rather bridging or abductive inferences (Clark & Haviland 1977, Hobbs et al. 1993). Two findings emerge from our research. First, the underlying assumption of discourse representation theory is confirmed. Semantic representations must include two kinds of information: available discourse markers and predicative conditions. Implicit arguments contribute to predicative conditions but do not establish discourse markers. Second, anaphoric processes must be distinguished from inferential identification of referents in that implicit arguments can only be the target of inferential processes.

E. F. Konrad Koerner, (University of Ottawa)

The history of linguistic terms as history of linguistics

In his preface to the second edition of his History of Linguistics of the Classical Period Heymann Steinthal (1890) pointed out the importance of discovering the origin of the term 'indogermanisch' in the writing of the history of linguistics of the 19th century, a research proposal taken up by various scholars since then (cf. Koerner 1981). Others have studied the first use of the term 'linguistisch' (e.g. Moldenhauer 1957) or, much more recently, have given an account of the 'now swollen notion' of markedness (Chvany 1996). Indeed there have been many efforts to trace numerous termini technici in the study of language as Johann Knobloch's Sprachwissenschaftliches Wörterbuch can attest to which was begun in 1961 and is still incomplete. The argument advanced in the present paper is that the creation and subsequent evolution of certain linguistic terms may be a very useful indicator of important developments in a given discipline: Indeed their first appearance in scientific literature may mark the beginning of the first steps towards a field's autonomy, whether it be the term 'linguistics' or 'biology' itself, both of which show up toward the end of the 18th century for the first time. In this paper, while the first technical uses of some of the above-mentioned terms are indicated and their subsequent paths of transmission briefly sketched, a more detailed account of the notion of 'substratum' is attempted, at least part of whose origins go back to the work of Graziaido Isaiu Ascott (1829-1907) on the so-called 'gorgia toscana' which he ascribed to an Etruscan 'substratum', though similar ideas can be found in the literature as early as 1804 (cf. Izzo 1972). Hugo Schuchardt's (1842-1927) writings on the subject proved particularly important for the subsequent development of the concept which played such an important role in the early days of the Neolinguistica in the 20th century.

Ibtissam Kortobi (University of Southern California)

Post-aux deletion in Moroccan Arabic

Post-aux deletion in Moroccan Arabic

The Moroccan Arabic auxiliary kan 'was' imposes restrictions on VP deletion. Post-kan VP deletion is impossible in the presence of objects and of manner, reason, and place adverbials. The affix ka-'ing' heads an aspectual projection (ASP), which acts as the complement of kan/ was (1). When ASPP deletes, every possible anchor of VP adverbs and objects becomes unavailable. Thus, *Karim was eating apples and Yasin was bananas is bad because the direct object (like other VP-internal arguments or modifiers) is inside ASP and therefore finds no place to attach when this phrase deletes.

(1) [TP [AspS [AspP , kan [AspP , ka- [AspO a [[VP ... []]]]]]]

Evidence comes from the fact that temporal adverbials, unlike all others, can survive post-kan deletion.

(2) Omar kan ka-yeqra l BareH w Karim kan wellbareH

Omar was reading yesterday and Karim was the day before.

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Time adverbials, being TP adjuncts, are higher than ASPP: therefore, ASPP deletion does not affect them. Moreover, stranding the affix ka- by deleting only the VP leads to ungrammaticality.

(3) *Yasin kan ka-yakul w Karim kan ka- Hetta huwa
Yasin was Prog-eat and Karim was Prog too he
The same account generalizes to English be+ing.

Cornelia Krause (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Reduplication in Nuxalk: A basic problem

McCarthy and Prince (1995) and Carlson (1997) suggest that the base for reduplication emerges in the output, and that ALIGN- and ANCHOR- constraints regulate reduplicant placement. Based on Nuxalk V-reduplication I argue that this is empirically inadequate, that the base for reduplication is the input and that correct reduplicant placement and shape can only be guaranteed by employing a new constraint, LOCALITY, which forces correspondent segments to be adjacent. Locality interacting with align regulates reduplicant placement. Align forces the reduplicant towards the edges of the prosodic word. Locality blocks this effect if LOCALITY minimizes the size of the reduplicant. Reduplicants containing just one segment immediately adjacent to its correspondent base-segment obey locality, while reduplicants containing three (contiguous) segments immediately adjacent to their (contiguous) correspondent base-segments violate locality six times. Therefore, locality dominating MAXB-R favors the reduplication of just one segment. Locality allows us to analyze vowel-lengthening and gemination as instances of reduplication. Furthermore, anchor becomes dispensable. Finally, align conflicting with exclusively locality establishes a strong empirical generalization: ‘Copying’ starting from the left invariantly causes prefixation while ‘copying’ starting from the right invariantly causes suffixation.

Paul D. Kroeber (Indiana University)
Emergence of an infinitive-like category in Thompson River Salish

Most complement clause types in Thompson River Salish (southwestern interior British Columbia), as in other languages of the Salish family, retain overt subject agreement of some sort. However, the subject is omitted in one kind of complement of predicates such as take, be accustomed, be tired of, know how, most of which imply enduring potential for the complement-clause event to occur rather than the occurrence of the event on a specific (actual or potential) occasion; predicates like wani, try, stop, and order do not seem to take this complement type. The form of this infinitive-like construction, with initial article and minimally-marked internal inflection (and also fixed progressive auxiliary) is that of a headless relative clause with subject as target of relativization, and that was presumably its diachronic source.

Murat Kural (University of California-Irvine)
Structural licensing of oblique arguments in Turkish

This paper argues that oblique arguments must be subject to the same structural licensing requirement as nominative and accusative phrases since their syntactic distribution is regulated in the same stringent manner as in Turkish. Causative morphemes can iterate freely in Turkish, but each iteration cannot freely introduce an overt causee. When a transitive verb is causativized, its external argument (the causee) may not bear the accusative case; it must be a dative phrase. If a causativized verb with a dative causee is further causativized, the new causee created by this embedding may not be dative; it must be a by-phrase. Further causativization cannot produce another by-phrase if there is already one in the structure. The same limitation is observed in the passives of causatives: If there is a by-phrase causee, a demoted subject cannot occur as a by-phrase. With-phrases are also restricted to one per clause in Turkish, even when they have distinct thematic roles such as instrument, material, and comitative. It will be argued that this limitation is a consequence of Chomsky’s (1986) principle of full interpretation and that languages that are able to violate it are capable of generating additional structural licensors between predicative layers in the syntax.

William Labov (University of Pennsylvania)
The role of outliers in the incrementation of linguistic change

One of the major problems in the mechanism of linguistic change is to explain how variables are steadily incremented in the same direction over many generations. It is proposed that phonetic change is facilitated by social evaluation of advanced outliers; as the frequency of such outliers rises, mean values shift in their direction. Data to test this hypothesis are drawn from the acoustic measurement of the fronting of /uw/ and /ow/ by 300 subjects of the Phonological atlas of North America. Early stages of change, as nuclei become more centralized, show high positive skewness. The large majority of the positive outliers are simple monosyllables which can accept heavy stress; negative outliers concentrate words with one or more following syllables. For dialects with more advanced changes, skewing falls in a linear fashion, with a -.081 correlation of mean F2 and skewness. Maximal regression coefficients for age are found in early and middle stages of change; as skewness reaches its maximum negative value, age coefficients disappear. The skewing progression is interpreted to support the hypothesis that in the early stages of change, social evaluation is focused on heavily stressed outliers which exceed the mean target; as change progresses, the focus shifts to the mean or expected value, while outliers are nuclei with insufficient duration to reach the target.

WITHDRAWN
Donald M. Lance (University of Missouri-Columbia) (Session 34) Algonquian, French, & English in the history of the name Missouri

This paper will summarize the findings of research on how the word Missouri derives from ouensessourit written on Marquette's field map in 1673. The name was what the Illinois Indians called the people who lived west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri and used a particular type of canoe. Within a generation, the term, in shorter form, was transferred to the river, replacing Marquette's pekitanoui, the Illinois name for the (muddy) Missouri River. Initially, the meanings of these two Algonquian names were clear in explorers' journals, but later scholars, including Frederick Hodge in Handbook of American Indians north of Mexico, have given the wrong meaning for Missouri. In the 1950s, the Oto tribe in Oklahoma expanded their official name to Otoe-Missouria because so many of the tribal members were of Missouri descent. This presentation will show how the explanation for the -a in their spelling lies in naming practices of French voyageurs in the Missouri River Valley in the 18th century. Variant pronunciations of Missouri will also be discussed briefly.

Lisa Ann Lane (Texas A&M University) (Session 29) Changing voices: Will 'rural' dialects survive globalization?

This paper offers overviews of the impact that macroeconomic policies and macrosocial ideologies have had on 'rural' dialect speakers belonging to fishing and farming communities in North America and Europe. More specifically, this initial phase of a larger research project introduces ethnographic data from documentary films on subsistence farmers in Kentucky and fishermen in New Brunswick. The initial conclusions are further supported by a decade-long investigation into a similar community in Denmark. All of these communities are facing the end of cultural and linguistic ways of life as a direct result of external ideologies, macroeconomic quota systems, and the globalization of industries. Witnessed is the similarity of the direction and type of ideological and linguistic change across these seemingly very different communities and people. The encouraging aspect of these similar defeats of the pressures of macro-industrialization--and the ethnolinguistic ramifications thereof--is the isolation of factors that are actuators of linguistic change, hence the possibility for the development of cross-culturally applicable methods for understanding the direction of sociolinguistic change in single industry economies. This paper will open these questions, offer initial data, and outline the directions for continued research into these pressing questions for 'rural' dialect investigation.

Richard K. Larson (State University of New York-Stony Brook) (Session 5) Time as event measure

This paper proposes an analysis of temporal measure phrases making no recourse to times or time intervals. The account begins from the parallelism in expressions of measure modification with event and nonevent nominals: (1) a. Mary bought [two feet of rope]. b. Mary saw [two hours of walking].

I adopt the measure semantics of Cartwright (1979) where (1a) is analyzed as in (2a); 'p measured' is a partitioning function dividing (linear) quantities by feet. Cartwright's account is extended to (1b) using Davidsonian events. The 'stuff' partitioned is walking-activity; hours gives the partitioning function:

(2) a. \( p_{\text{measured}} [x : \text{is-rope}(x) & \text{buy} (\text{Mary}, x)] = 2 \)
   'Measured in feet, the amount of rope bought by M is 2.'
   b. \( p_{\text{measured}} [e : \text{walking}(e) & \text{see} (\text{Mary}, e)] = 2 \)
   'Measured in hours, the amount of walking seen by M is 2.'

This view also extends to measure adverbials like for two hours:

(3) a. Mary walked for two hours.
   b. \( p_{\text{measured}} [e : \text{walking}(e) & \text{Agent} (\text{Mary}, e)] = 2 \)
   'Measured in hours, the amount of walking by M is 2.'

This proposal offers an alternative to interval semantics, wherein sentences are evaluated with respect to time intervals, and temporal measure adverbs quantify over parts of intervals.

Ritva Laury (California State University-Fresno) (Session 22) Layering, obsolescence & renewal: Oblique cases & adpositions in Finnish

This paper concerns the interaction between two Finnish adpositions, pääillä 'on' and kanssa 'with', and two oblique cases, respectively, the adessive and the comitative, with which they share semantic ground. While both adpositions are participating in renewal (Meillet 1912), the replacement of inflectional forms with periphrastic expressions, their discourse profiles and morphological characteristics, are quite different, and complementary to the distinct paths of development being followed by the adessive and the comitative case. In each case, the direction of the grammaticization path taken by the novel coding strategy competing with the pre-existing one is determined in discourse as structure emerges as a result of patterns of use (Hopper 1987). In discourse, adessive NPs refer to central participants, while comitative NPs never do this. The adessive is frequently used, and developing increasingly grammatical functions, while the comitative is obsolescent and restricted in use. Conversely, pääillä, which is taking on the local meaning of the adessive, does not participate in reference to central discourse participants while kanssa, which is replacing the comitative, does. Kanssa is also more frequently used than pääillä. Morphologically, it is being criticized to its complement nouns and is moving toward inflectional status while pääillä shows no such tendency.
Lisa M. Lavoie (Cornell University)

Realization of consonant weakening in American English & Mexican Spanish

While we can identify general tendencies in lenition by surveying a wide range of languages (Lavoie 1996), the phonetic realization of weakening shows significant variation. To investigate this variation, I examined the full range of American English and Mexican Spanish consonants, manipulating position in word, stress, and speech rate. In analyzing the data, I tested the hypothesis that lenition is an increase in sonority (e.g. Vennemann 1988) and more recent proposals that lenition is an increase in duration and magnitude of articulatory gestures (e.g. Browman & Goldstein 1992). Special attention was given to duration, voicing, closure, amount of noise, and formant structure. In both languages, duration signals weakening: Consonants are shorter when they are onsets to unstressed syllables. While nasal stops weaken solely by shortening, fricatives increase their sonority in various ways including increased formant structure and voicing. Strikingly, in Spanish, stress polarizes the realizations of the voiced fricatives: In stressed syllables they are frictionless continuants, but in unstressed syllables they are clearly approximants. The different manifestations of weakening for fricatives and nasals suggest a hierarchy of features. I argue that the different realizations of weakening result from language specific implementation of phonological features and prosodic structure.

Edwin D. Lawson (State University College-Fredonia)
Alvydas Butkus (Vytayutas Magnus University, Lithuania)

Lithuanian naming patterns, 1882-1991

To find out what effects the political, religious, social, and economic climate had on naming children, 91 families (involving 654 individuals) were interviewed to identify the patterns of giving first names over three generations. The sample of families includes people from different occupational backgrounds and from different parts of Lithuania. Most were Roman Catholic although a significant percentage professed no religious affiliation. The data were analyzed in terms of time periods and their relationship to the origin, meaning, and significance of the name. Results show that during the Soviet occupation significantly more names defined as 'patriotic' were chosen. The statistical significance of this finding was far beyond that found in most investigations. Examples of patriotic names include Mindaugas (the first Lithuanian king, 1236-1265) and Birute, the wife of Kestutis, Grand Duke of Lithuania (1345-1382). Most of the patriotic names are from Lithuanian history and lore. Many are from pre-Christian times. The high level of patriotic names is interpreted as a demonstration of Lithuanian nationalism and search for identity during the troubling period of Soviet occupation.

Chungmin Lee (University of California-Los Angeles/Seoul National University)

The weaker type of NPIs: Evidence from Korean & other languages

Among those NPIs of the 'weaker' type, not licensed by monotone-decreasingness, some must be accounted for by an extended notion of 'nonveridicality' (Zwarts 1966) or uncertainty based on concession. This accommodates free choice (FC) naturally. Mathematical functions such as antimorphic (negation), antiadditive, and monotone-decreasing, though revealing, cannot uniformly determine different types of NPIs cross-linguistically. Though 'nonveridical' NPIs are witnessed in Korean, Greek, and Rumanian, there are still attitude predicates not monotone-decreasing but representing established facts. Consider: [amu phyo -l-ra -to] kuhae-ss -uni tahaeng -i -ta 'Lucky to have gotten any tickets'. Though existentially factive, it alludes by concession to its counterfactual alternative. Thus, even 'nonveridicality,' as defined, is not sufficient. Weaker NPIs and FC share the identical frozen form of concessive clause in Korean and French (([Qui que ce soit) peut faire cela). In modal and generic contexts, arbitrary choice by concession of an indefinite element is emphasized, and the universal force of FC arises. The clause led by the temporal connective before is rather antiadditive and licenses a strong NPI in Korean and Japanese but only when it occurs with oblique cases in Japanese. The same context is weaker in the latter. Stronger NPIs are hardly licensed only by antimorphic function. NPIs typically occur in frozen contexts and are unique to natural language.

EunHee Lee (Indiana University)

Alice G. B. ter Meulen (Indiana University)

Dynamic & stative information in temporal reasoning

Korean has pair of auxiliary verbs, a nohta and a tua, commonly assumed to express the perfect. In this paper, based on dynamic semantics, I argue that a nohta is a dynamic context-shifter whereas a tua is static, preserving the given context while triggering anaphoric presuppositions. In some isolated sentences, a nohta entails the event described by its main clause, whereas a tua presupposes that event. In discourse, a nohta describes a following event with respect to an event expressed by a preceding sentence and forces a later event interpretation of the event described by a following sentence. A tua, describing a continuous stage of a state, triggers an anaphoric presupposition requiring a unique past event described by the main clause. Their semantic differences are represented in DAT ter Meulen1995) and DRT (Kamp & Reyle 1990). DRT treats anaphoric presuppositions on a par with asserted information. The presupposition triggered by a tua is incorporated as stickers in DATs, restricting embedding functions. This paper illustrates the importance of discourse analysis. Two closely related linguistic expressions, the distinction between which has hitherto been relegated to pragmatics, are in fact semantically and logically different in dynamic semantics.
Felicia Lee (University of California-Los Angeles)

*VP remnant movement & the mirror principle: Evidence from Zapotec* (Session 2)

Verbs in San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec (SLQZ) may have affixes on both their left and right edges:

1. \( B \text{-} j:b \text{-} z \text{-} ya \text{-} a \text{-} h \) Gyeelihly Lieceb
   - perf-com-e-cause-dance Mike Felipe
   - ‘Mike came and made Felipe dance.’

2. \( Z \text{-} gya \text{-} a \text{-} nee \text{-} zhy \) Lia Ollieb Gyeelihly
   - fut-dance-with-might Ms. Olivia Mike
   - ‘Olivia might dance with Mike.’

If verbs are inflected through head-movement, morphological order reflects underlying structure. (Baker’s 1985 Mirror Principle) and only left adjunction is possible (Kayne 1994), the inflected verbs in (1) and (2) get the structure (3):

3. \[
   \text{(adv)} \text{(adv)} \text{(adv)} \text{(ComP)} \text{[Vptheme]} \text{[(CausP)] [(DirP)] [T/AspP][[][][]]].
\]

This structure posits the unattested possibilities of causative projections (cf. Hale & Keyser 1994) and tense/aspect being generated below verbal themes. I propose that inflected verbs in SLQZ are VPs, not heads. Preverbal affixes are generated in VP shells above the verbal theme (4). Arguments, base-generated in VP, raise to their agreement projections before VP itself raises to a clause-initial tense/aspect projection (5):

4. \[
   \text{[VP-T/asp [(VP-dir) [tsubj] (VP-caus) [tobj] [VP-theme] [(ComP)]]]}.
\]

5. \[
   \text{[[VP T/AspP [AgrSP DPsubj [AgrOP Dpobj [t]]]]].}
\]

This strategy reconciles SLQZ morpheme order with attested generalizations about the ordering of functional projections. This is supported by the fact that inflected SLQZ verbs behave like XPs. Contrastively focused negated verbs (6) appear in the same construction as negated focused names and PPs (7-8):

6. \[
   \text{A‘i’u gw-aa’az-dya’ Beco Lieceb}
   \text{neg-perf-beat-neg Pedro Felipe}
   \text{‘Pedro didn’t BEAT Felipe.’}
\]

7. \[
   \text{A‘i’u San Lucas’-dy-a’ gw-eheh Pammm}
   \text{neg San Lucas’-neg perf-go Pam}
   \text{‘Pam didn’t go to SAN LUCAS.’}
\]

That inflected verbs pattern with DPs and PPs suggests that inflected verbs are also XPs.

Hanjung Lee (Stanford University)

*Discourse competing with syntax: ‘Misplaced’ que in child French* (Session 11)

French-speaking children of 5 or 6 years old occasionally produce nonadult subordinate clauses containing the so-called ‘misplaced’ que in which the complementizer que follows a left-detached subject NP as in *J’attends mon pere qu’il arrive* ‘I’m waiting for my father to come.’ This paper presents an OT-LFG analysis of children’s use of ‘misplaced’ que and variation between child French and adult French. Based on an analysis of children’s spontaneous speech, I propose that children’s use of ‘misplaced’ que reflects a strategy for foregrounding a discourse referent and that it arises from the interaction between the two syntactic constraints and the two discourse-pragmatic constraints. Under this view, children’s ‘misplaced’ que construction is the necessary violation of the syntactic constraints that govern the structure of subordinate clauses to satisfy the discourse-pragmatic constraint that requires a discourse prominent element appear out of CP. The disappearance of ‘misplaced’ que is also explained by reranking among these constraints from different components of grammar. The present account based on the concept of optimization captures not only how children accomplish coordination between form and function as they acquire the que subordinate clause but also the diachronic shift that French has undergone.

Claire Lefebvre (Université du Québec à Montréal)

*Diacheter leveling in creole communities* (Session 51)

Dialect leveling, as discussed in the literature on dialects in contact, refers to the reduction of variation between dialects of the same language in situations where these dialects are brought together. In the literature on pidgins and creoles, it has been suggested that dialect leveling plays a role in the development of these languages. This paper discusses several cases of dialect leveling illustrating the various facets of this process as it applies in creole communities. The discussion of the data will be cast within the framework of the theory of creole genesis and development proposed in Lefebvre and Lumsden (1994) and in Lumsden and Lefebvre (1994) (and the references therein). Having summarized the major features of this theory, I will illustrate it on the basis of subsets of Haitian data with reference to other creoles. The theoretical contribution of the paper is twofold. First, the proposal that dialect leveling operates on the output of the various reflexified lexicons involved in creole formation provides a principled explanation of the observation that several different substratum languages may contribute features to a given creole (e.g. Bickerton 1981). Second, each subset of data on dialect leveling will point to a different facet of the process as it manifests itself in creole communities. This will lead to a discussion of questions for future research on this rather new topic in creole studies.
In this paper, we discuss the grammaticization processes the causative marker has gone through in various dialects of Oroqen. According to Nedyalkov (1993), the Manchu-Tungusic causative marker -bu/-(x)u) developed from the verb bu 'give'. Its cognate form -wu in Oroqen functions variably from dialect to dialect, indicating that it is at various stages along a grammaticization path, represented in the following chain of processes we posited.

-\textit{wu} (causative) $\rightarrow$ -\textit{wu} (stative causative/passive) $\rightarrow$ -\textit{wu} (passive) $\rightarrow$ -\textit{wu} (stative causative/passive) $\rightarrow$ -\textit{wu} (passive) $\rightarrow$ -\textit{wu} (causative) $\rightarrow$ -\textit{wu} (stative causative/passive) $\rightarrow$ -\textit{wu} (passive) $\rightarrow$ -\textit{wu} (causative)

The data we collected indicate that the causative morpheme, -wu, weakens such that it only indicates causatives on stative verbs. At the same time, it takes on a second function, that of the passive marker. Ultimately, it loses its causative function and undergoes further phonological reduction. To recover the lost causative functions, it coalesces with the intensive marker -\textit{kan}, creating a new causative marker -\textit{wukan}, which also begins to undergo phonological reduction (in some dialects it is now only -\textit{akan}), resulting in its further loss of semantic complexity, functional significance, and expressive value. Such patterns are consistent with some of the grammaticization processes already identified in the literature.

Lindsay J. Whaley

Birth-death-resurrection: The grammaticization cycle of causatives in Oroqen dialects

The status of the null object has long been an issue of controversy. Huang (1988) and Otani and Whitman (1991) claim that the Chinese null object in VP ellipsis contexts is actually a null VP obtained via VP deletion after the raising of V to INFL. However, Hoji (1995), Kim (1995), Tomioka (1997), and Li (1997) argue that the null object in question cannot be analyzed as VP ellipsis, based on the observation that a null object sentence not only exhibits strict/sloppy ambiguity, but gives rise to evidence that in Russian, whatever triggers question intonation is syntactically present, while not in English. Of the variety of roles of intonation in spoken languages, it is possible to pose a similar question for signed languages, in which nonmanual markers are similar to intonation in form ('suprasegmental') and function (conveying phrase-level meanings such as focus and speech act). Several previous works have treated nonmanuals as the realization of syntactically present features. I show that treating these nonmanual markers as equivalent to intonation helps to clarify their syntactic significance.

Jeffrey Lidz (University of Pennsylvania/IRCS)

Echo reduplication in Kannada: An argument against lexicalism

The lexicalist hypothesis maintains that morphologically complex words are constructed in the lexicon and are opaque to sentence-level operations and descriptions (Chomsky 1972, DiScullo & Williams 1987). In this paper I demonstrate that echo reduplication in Kannada applies equally to words, subparts of words, and syntactic phrases and therefore calls into question the division between word-internal- and word-external-syntax inherent in the lexicalist hypothesis. The data are easily accounted for in a theory in which morphologically complex words are syntactically decomposable (e.g. Lieber 1992, Halle & Marantz 1993, Marantz 1997).

Diane Lillo-Martin (University of Connecticut/Haskins Labs)

Syntactic aspects of intonation

Intonation conveys certain pragmatic functions which are sometimes, though not always, also indicated syntactically. It is an open question to what extent features that are realized intonationally must be represented in the syntax. In this paper, I show that in some cases intonation is read off of material which is independently needed by the syntax while in others, intonational information is not represented in syntax but only in the discourse representation. Strong evidence comes from the distribution of polarity items (Pis) in questions. In English, a yes/no question marked by intonation alone does not license PIs, while in Russian, it does. This is good evidence that in Russian, whatever triggers question intonation is syntactically present, while not in English. With this understanding of the variety of roles of intonation in spoken languages, it is possible to pose a similar question for signed languages, in which nonmanual markers are similar to intonation in form ('suprasegmental') and function (conveying phrase-level meanings such as focus and speech act). Several previous works have treated nonmanuals as the realization of syntactically present features. I show that treating these nonmanual markers as equivalent to intonation helps to clarify their syntactic significance.
Japan. These islands were uninhabited until a group of Europeans and Japanese (H) diglossia among the 'Western' islanders. In 1946, the endangered indigenous language on a Pacific island: English

A dwindling community of English-speaking Japanese citizens occupies the remote Bonin Islands which lie between the Marianas and Japan. These islands were uninhabited until a group of Europeans and Pacific Islanders settled in 1830. By the mid-19th century, the population included speakers of English, German, Danish, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, French, Chamorro, Hawaiian, Kiribati, Ponapean, Tahitian, North Marquesan, and Chinese, who used a contact variety of English as their means of communication. In 1876, Japan claimed the islands, sending droves of Japanese settlers and establishing a school. Thus began a period of English (L) and Japanese (H) diglossia among the 'Western' islanders. In 1946, the US Navy seized control of the islands, allowing only those islanders of 'Western' ancestry to live there. Island children attended a Navy school conducted in English, and most adults were
employed as Navy workers. Thus began a period of diglossia with Japanese used inside and English used outside the home. The Navy withdrawal in 1968 brought the return of hundreds of displaced Japanese islanders and 'Western' islanders reverted once again to a minority. Increasing Japanese monolingualism in the subsequent three decades of Japanese administration has driven this indigenous island language (English) to the verge of extinction.

Barbara Luka (University of Chicago) (Session 21)

Is syntactic priming evidence for implicit memory for syntactic structures?

Pre-exposure to a less-frequently used sentence structure, such as a passive or dative object sentence structure, can result in 'syntactic priming' (Bock 1986). Our current research integrates the psycholinguistic studies on syntactic priming with research in cognitive psychology on implicit memory and implicit learning. We present three experiments using conceptual fluency as an index of implicit memory. Participants read sentences for content early in the experiment and are later asked to rate syntactically similar sentences for grammatical acceptability. In Experiments 1 and 2 we find a priming effect for previously encountered syntactic structures, and in Experiment 3 we demonstrate that such priming cannot be attributed to lexical or thematic influences. We relate our methodology and results to the research in implicit memory and implicit learning. Our results support the hypothesis that syntactic priming can be explained using models of implicit knowledge.

Richard Lutz (Language Analysis Systems) (Session 33)

Stephan Greene (Language Analysis Systems) (Session 33)

Measuring phonological similarity: The case of personal names

This paper reports on research that defines phonological similarity of personal names by applying optimality theory to phonetic representations of names. The variability in the spelling of personal names (e.g. Leigh, Lee, Li) is problematic in searches for names in large databases of names. The written forms of personal names are problematic, particularly in Roman script. Ambiguity in the pronunciation of a name can arise from multiple sources, including transcription and transliteration from non-Roman scripts into Roman (e.g. Xie, Hsieh and Sue, Wachmi and Ouakhami) as well as language internal variation due to historical influences, including nativization (e.g. Beauchamp and Beecham, Lewis and Louis) and phonological processes (e.g. Simson and Simpson, Conley and Connolly). The diversity in orthographic representation can be resolved by measuring algorithmically the phonological distance between any two names as represented by strings of IPA characters. A similarity metric was constructed to analyze and measure the phonological edit distance between two IPA character strings. A computer algorithm generated regular expressions using IPA notation and returned names from a large database of names in rank order based on this metric. This algorithm has practical applications in the field of automatic name data retrieval from large databases of names.

Talke Macfarland (Northwestern University) (Session 6)

Gail McKeon (Northwestern University) (Session 6)

Verbs that denote externally vs internally caused eventualities

In lexical semantics and psycholinguistics, a basic question is how meaning is produced when individual words take their places in surface structures. We focus on one aspect of syntactically relevant meaning, causation. Following Levin and Rappaport Hovav (1995), internal cause verbs denote events that are understood to be brought about by an activity or property of a verb’s argument (e.g. joggers run of their own volition), while external cause verbs denote events that are understood to be precipitated by an external force (e.g. a window doesn’t break because of its own actions). We explore the significance of this distinction for change-of-state verbs. Corpus data offer initial evidence that the internal/external causation distinction is psychologically relevant: External cause verbs (e.g. crumble, shrivel) allow a wide variety of causes (transitive subjects) while internal cause verbs (e.g. deteriorate, wither) do not. Further evidence comes from sentence processing studies. Rappaport Hovav and Levin (1996) posit different event structure representations: External cause verbs are complex (change-of-state plus causing subevent) while internal cause verbs embody a single subevent. Consistent with this difference in complexity, we report that sentence acceptability judgments are significantly faster with internal than with external cause verbs, in both intransitive and transitive constructions.

Maryls A. Macken (University of Wisconsin-Madison) (Session 16)

Positional constraints on features

This paper examines the hypothesis that, in languages with complex syllable structure, the acquisition of features is linked to lexical and syllable positions. According to this hypothesis, positional constraints combine uniformly as prosodic constraints on surface representations, where the linearization of features within prosodic units is governed by the prosodic hierarchy, universal principles of phonotactically-controlled markedness, and feature geometry, together with structural characteristics of the language being acquired (specifically the core lexicon of the language). The paper begins with a discussion of positional neutralization in derivational underspecification theories and nonderivational constraint-based alternatives. Acquisition data come from cross-sectional and longitudinal studies of monolingual children, aged 1;6 to 4;0, acquiring English, Spanish, Polish, and German, at four stages of acquisition, including crucially the stage of trisyllabic and longer words and complex morphological structure. The data show head sensitive prosodic constituent effects; within-foot consonant harmony assimilation operating onset-to-onset, skipping place-specified coda consonants; and place of articulation hierarchy effects. Comparable cross-linguistic data from synchronic alternations and diachronic change are presented. Using nonacquisition, historical evidence on coda neutralization in several Eskimo dialects, uvulars are incorporated in the coda hierarchy and associated proposals for the internal structure of the place node.
Archi, a North-East Caucasian language of Dagestan, has a complex phoneme inventory. Prior literature on Archi phonetics raises several questions about the number and nature of segments concerned. This paper addresses three issues, based on acoustic data from four speakers and limited palatography and linguography from three. First, some consonant pairs reportedly contrast in 'strength', 'strong' consonants having more intense articulation and greater duration than 'weak' counterparts (Kodzassov 1977). Palatography shows strong [s] has a narrower constriction than weak [s]. Word-initial strong fricatives are only about 1.3 times longer than weak fricatives. Stronger articulation often co-occurs with length, but this durational difference is less than that typical in gemination. Second, Archi has several unusual lateral fricatives and affricates, described as 'prevolar' by Ladefoged and Maddieson (1996) following Kaxadze (1958) and Kodzassov (1977). Kodzassov (1990) used a term closer to 'palatal'. Palatography suggests this is a better description. Palatolateral obstruents are almost unknown elsewhere. Third, Archi has 'pharyngealization', treated by Kodzassov (1977, 1986) as 'prosodic'—belonging to whole words not segments. Acoustic measurements can suggest if this is a physically appropriate description. Pharyngealization effects are primarily limited to the span of a single syllable.

Danilo Marcondes (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro) (Session 36)
From the light of the soul to the conventional sign: Mind & language in early modern philosophy

The appeal to the notion of the light of the soul was a common place in theories of knowledge and meaning from the Renaissance to early 18th-century philosophy. I propose to examine one particular aspect of the discussion of the role of the light of the soul in this period, namely, its relation to language, especially to the problem of the conventionality of linguistic signs. According to the rationalist tradition, the conventionality of linguistic signs prevents language from contributing to knowledge of reality and thus from having philosophical relevance. In order to have knowledge, human beings must rely on the powers of the intellect, such as natural light, enabling the mind's access to reality. We can understand, therefore, the appeal to the light of the soul, at least in part, as motivated by the need to overcome the limitations of linguistic representation due to the conventionality of the linguistic sign. At the same period, sceptical philosophers attacked this conception of mind and of the powers of intellect, arguing that our knowledge of reality is in fact limited, as it inevitably depends on our concrete experience as well as on our use of language. My thesis is that the development of a more general interest in language, as well as a philosophy of language, properly speaking, must be seen to a great extent as a result of the confrontation between these rival theories.

Yuki Matsuda (University of Washington) (Session 4)
The structure of Japanese nominals & syntax-semantics interface

Japanese has no explicit means of indicating (in)definiteness but makes the relevant distinction semantically. The question is whether this distinction is made also in the syntax and whether the DP hypothesis proposed for English, etc. is valid for nominal expressions in Japanese. This paper argues that Japanese indeed has the functional category D(eterminer). Modifying the analysis proposed by Vergnaud and Zubizarreta (1992) and Longobardi (1994), I propose that just as in English and other related languages, Japanese has two types of DPs. Furthermore, I argue that due to a structural difference between the two types of DPs, they behave differently with respect to various syntactic operations. For example, referential and quantificational DPs constitute a blocking category for predication and extraction. By contrast, predicative DPs do not. This paper presents much empirical evidence from the distribution of pronouns, proper names, deictics, and in particular the morpheme no. I will also discuss the issue of syntactic connectedness observed in Japanese specificational copulative sentences in order to support my proposal. This study will have theoretical implications for predication, the universality of the DP hypothesis, and the syntax-semantics interface.

Kazuko Matsumoto (Aichi College of Education) (Session 22)
Discourse constraints on postposing in Japanese

Prior research has shown that there exist two types of postposed NPs in spoken Japanese: those which constitute the final part of intonation units (IUs) and those which constitute independent IUs. This study analyzed postpredicative NPs produced in informal conversations to investigate discourse constraints on the occurrence of the two types of postposing constructions. The study found that while the majority of the postposed NPs are given, and those given NPs were mostly appended to the IU-final position, new NPs were placed exclusively in independent IUs. We can thus conclude that postposed position in Japanese is reserved for given information and that if new information is to be introduced in the post-predicate position, it is subject to a constraint—that new NP must be placed in a separate, independent IU. That is, the production of the two types of postposing constructions can be taken to reflect speakers' interactionally determined choice to facilitate the flow of discourse information. In sum, the findings suggest that one of the strategies Japanese speakers use when introducing new information into the ongoing conversation is to place it in an independent IU such that it will be more salient to the hearer who is processing it.

Akemi Matsuya (University of Maryland-College Park/Tsuda College) (Session 4)
Structural case checking & scope

In the minimalist program, can it be said that only dative and oblique cases are checked by a language-specific rule? This paper demonstrates that under multiple theta role checking for Greed and overt verb movement in a rich agreement system, dative case checking system diverges into two: structural case checking and case checking by ni-insertion. This appears in the following case:
This paper deals with the notions and terminology that figure in the syntactic works of Bloomfield, Fries, Harris, Hockett, Gleason, and early Chomsky. Notwithstanding Bloomfield’s commitment to constituent structure and his profound influence on syntactic research in the United States, constituency had a surprisingly peripheral role in such works as Fries (1952) (“Immediate constituents” is the last of its syntactic chapters), and notions of dependency structure, a much more central role. Many false generalizations by descriptivists (e.g., Fries’s treatment of there-insertion as inversion) result from a failure to consider complex expressions as constituents of the various constructions. Notwithstanding descriptivists’ denunciations and generativists’ endorsements of traditional grammar, it is the descriptivists whose syntactic category notions came closer to those of traditional grammar. The unusual category scheme of Fries did not deviate all that much from traditional schemes, and its innovations were not applied consistently. 1960s generative syntax shared with Fries’s approach a conception of grammatical relations as defined by syntactic configurations, the assignment of gender features in English to Ns rather than to NPs, and a failure to treat descriptivists’ denunciations and generativists’ endorsements of traditional grammar, it is the descriptivists whose syntactic category notions came closer to those of traditional grammar. The unusual category scheme of Fries did not deviate all that much from traditional schemes, and its innovations were not applied consistently. 1960s generative syntax shared with Fries’s approach a conception of grammatical relations as defined by syntactic configurations, the assignment of gender features in English to Ns rather than to NPs, and a failure to treat inter- and intra-sentential anaphora uniformly. Hockett (1965) is the most honorable exception to the dismal quality of this era’s literature on parts of speech.

**James D. McCawley (University of Chicago)**

*Syntactic concepts & terminology in mid-20th-century American linguistics*

I provide new evidence for a central innovation of the minimalist program, that two arguments can be ‘equidistant’ from the subject position. In some multiple-specifier configurations, the merged specifier raises to the subject position; in others, the moved specifier raises. Thus shortest move cannot decide between them. Instead, a pied-piping constraint decides: Once an argument checks case, it cannot check EPP. In an Icelandic transitive, the merged specifier checks EPP. The object can shift overtly to spec-vP to check case, but only the logical subject merged in spec-vP becomes the syntactic subject. Since the object has checked case, it cannot check EPP. If the moved specifier has not checked case, it can move again to check EPP. In Albanian, a passive ditransitive suppresses case on APPL (the head theta-marking the IO), rather than on v. Instead of case, APPL has an ‘EPP’ feature that attracts the DO. The IO checks case on v; the DO raises again to spec-TP. A restriction on anaphora provides evidence for the intermediate position of the DO. Specifiers of the same head cannot be linked by an anaphoric dependency. When one (DP) argument skips over another (non-DP), an anaphoric dependency is fine.

**Martha McGinnis (University of Pennsylvania)**

*Equidistance & abstract case*

While linguists typically assume that words are lexically decomposed into constituent parts even when the individual morphemes cannot be ascribed any meaning (e.g. sub-mit, de-cide, pre-cise) (Hockett 1958, Aronoff 1976), this issue is strongly debated among psycholinguists. Many experimental studies of word recognition have searched for evidence of a relationship between words that share a bound stem only to find none (Marsten-Wilson et. al 1994). This paper presents data from a segment shifting task (Feldman 1992) which suggests that speakers do, in fact, decompose these words. The segment shifting task was designed to interrogate speakers’ lexical representations; thus it is an excellent tool for comparing the way speakers represent certain words. Three sets of words were compared: prefixed words with bound stems (e.g. receive), prefixed words with free stems (e.g. rebuild), and morphologically simple words with identical initial strings (e.g. religion). Response times following prefixed words with both bound stems and free stems were significantly longer than those following morphologically simple words. However, response times did not differ following the two classes of prefixed words, suggesting that they are both represented as complex. Thus, this study provides experimental evidence that derived forms are lexically decomposed regardless of the free status of the stem.

**Alissa Melinger (State University of New York-Buffalo)**

*Psychological evidence for the morphological decomposition of prefixed words*

Treating sluicing as PF-deletion runs into a problem with the fact, known since Ross 1969, that sluiced wh-phrases can seemingly originate inside islands, as in (1):

(1) The police said that finding someone’s car took all morning, but I can’t remember whose (*they said finding _ car took all morning*).

This paper presents data from a segment shifting task (Feldman 1992) which suggests that speakers do, in fact, decompose these words. The segment shifting task was designed to interrogate speakers’ lexical representations; thus it is an excellent tool for comparing the way speakers represent certain words. Three sets of words were compared: prefixed words with bound stems (e.g. receive), prefixed words with free stems (e.g. rebuild), and morphologically simple words with identical initial strings (e.g. religion). Response times following prefixed words with both bound stems and free stems were significantly longer than those following morphologically simple words. However, response times did not differ following the two classes of prefixed words, suggesting that they are both represented as complex. Thus, this study provides experimental evidence that derived forms are lexically decomposed regardless of the free status of the stem.
One solution (Sauerland 1996) is to assume that the sluiced wh-phrase is not moved but rather base-generated in SpecCP and linked to a resumptive element inside the island. I show that this approach fails, based on a novel generalization derived from a comparison of 15 languages: An operator that binds a resumptive element (a resumptive operator) cannot be marked for case:

(2) [Who /*Whose] did the police say that finding his car took all morning?

I argue that this generalization follows from the configurational notion of case-checking: If a resumptive operator has case features, the case features will remain unchecked at LF, causing ungrammaticality. For 'island-insensitive' sluicing, then, I propose that, in fact, there are two classes of cases—cases where the island is not actually present, its effects being derived via modal subordination, and cases of PF-islands, where deletion itself rescues an otherwise PF-uninterpretable structure.

Laura A. Michaelis (University of Colorado)

Aspects of meaning as constructional meaning

Construction grammar (CG) (Kay & Fillmore in press, Goldberg 1995) provides an alternative to models of sentence meaning based on lexical licensing. In CG, syntactic patterns are directly associated with meanings. In cases of conflict, the syntactic meaning overrides the meaning of the lexical filler. I will use the CG model, along with Talmy's (1988) distinction between implicit and explicit semantic conversion, to give a unified account of coercion effects triggered by two distinct types of aspectual markers: progressive aspect and time adjuncts (frame and frequency adverbials). These effects involve episodic, inchoative, and activity readings of stative cases of PF-islands, where deletion itself rescues an otherwise PF-uninterpretable structure.

Philip Miller (Université de Lille 3)

The discourse conditions on extraposition & noneextraposition from subject

What are the discourse conditions governing the choice between the extraposed and noneextraposed variants of sentences with sentential subjects? Bolinger (1977: 67ff) claims that the extraposited construction may be used when "the topic has been introduced" and that the "it" relates to some kind of prior basis. Lambrecht (1984: 203) assimilates extraposition with right dislocation. It is shown here that Bolinger was completely mistaken in his analysis and that the link between extraposition and right dislocation is not supported. A detailed examination of a large number of naturally occurring sentences both with extraposed and noneextraposed sentential subjects shows that noneextraposition is possible only if the content of the sentential subject is discourse old or immediately inferable from previous context. On the other hand, extraposition is shown to be compatible with both discourse old and discourse new status of the sentential subject. Furthermore, the data clearly show that syntactic weight, though clearly a relevant factor, does not categorically force extraposition.

Paola Monachesi (Utrecht University)

On certain properties of Romanian auxiliary verbs

Romanian auxiliary verbs show certain properties that set them aside from other Romance counterparts. I suggest that the differences between Romanian and French/Italian auxiliaries can be accounted for in terms of different syntactic structures. There is evidence that Romanian auxiliaries form a unit with the lexical verb, arguing thus in favor of a monoclause configuration and against the biclausal one proposed by Dobrovie-Sorin (1993). Arguments in favor of this hypothesis are: (1) Adverbs and subjects cannot separate the auxiliary from the verbal complement (unlike in French and in Italian). (2) Quantifiers cannot occur between the two verbs (unlike in French). (3) The auxiliary and the lexical verb cannot be separated by complements. Two possible representations can be suggested to account for these properties—one in which the nonfinite verb and its complements are sisters of the auxiliary verb in a flat structure and one in which the auxiliary and the nonfinite verb merge in a compound structure. It will be argued that the latter structure is the most appropriate for Romanian while the former is adequate for French (Abeille & Godard 1994) and Italian (Monachesi 1996). Evidence from the distribution of clitics will also be considered.

Michael Montgomery (University of South Carolina)

Out of Ireland: Second-person pronouns in American English

Since the time that English lost the number distinction in second-person pronouns in the 16th century as you was extended into the singular, speakers of the language have devised a number of alternatives to compensate for this and to restore the functional differentiation maintained by first- and third-person pronouns. The innovative second-plural forms have routinely taken you as the base of a phrase and have become grammaticalized to one degree or another: you'uns/yuns (from you + ones), y'all (from you + all), yous, and you(s) guys. It is intriguing, though, that not all varieties of English have developed new, unambiguously plural pronouns. In Survey of English dialects: The dictionary and grammar (Upton et al. 1994), no forms are recorded from England. By contrast, varieties of Irish English use yous and your/you'uns today, and there is persuasive evidence that two other pronouns current in the American South (y'all and you'uns) were brought by Irish emigrants to the U.S. in the 18th century (the roots of both are ultimately in Scotland). This paper surveys the variety of second-person plural pronouns used in the British Isles and North America today.
reconstructs the history of 'y'all, you're, and you, explores the grammatical and semantic properties of these pronouns using manuscript evidence from the past three centuries, and considers questions about variation between them. How could settlers from Ireland, a relatively small part of the English-speaking world, have brought all three? Were the three semantically or socially differentiated from one another in Irish English? What developments have taken place since these pronouns were brought to the United States? This paper will offer hypotheses to explain their historical evolution.

Leslie C. Moore (University of California-Los Angeles/Leiden University)  
Mark Moritz (University of California-Los Angeles)  
Second language acquisition & use in the Mandara Mountains (Cameroon)

This poster presents findings from exploratory, ethnographic research into patterns of second language acquisition and use in a densely multilingual village located in the northern Mandara Mountains (Cameroon). The two distinct cultural groups in this region have very different linguistic profiles. The montagnard groups have a high level of multilingualism in terms of both proficiency and number of languages. The Mandara do not share the montagnards' multilingual norm. While some Mandara do learn a second language, it is usually in more formal contexts and at a later age than do montagniards. The montagnards demonstrated not only more skill in more languages than the Mandara informants but also greater metalinguistic awareness, language learning confidence, and conscious use of language learning strategies. Comparison of the case studies suggests that the two groups may differ not only in their patterns of language acquisition and use but also in their view of and approach to the task of second language learning.

Michelle Moosally (University of Houston-Downtown)  
Coordinate subject agreement in Ndebele

This paper will provide a detailed description and analysis of subject noun phrase coordination and agreement patterns in Ndebele, a Bantu language. Results indicate three primary agreement strategies, some of which are previously unobserved and will be compared to studies of other languages: (1) NPs of the same class use the plural of that class, regardless of number. Furthermore, there is a global generalization that agreement with a coordinate NP subject must be plural. (2) In cases of mixed gender coordination the predominant strategy is partial agreement with the closest conjunct. This constraint interacts with the plurality requirement to yield grammatical structures only when the conjunct closest to the predicate is plural. (3) Ndebele uses principled resolution to a limited extent with the 1/2 plural. (Notice that this strategy allows violation of the other two strategies.) The data will show that these strategies are not primarily dependent on semantic features (e.g. humanness, animacy), unlike in many other Bantu languages. I will also sketch an analysis of these facts in HPSG. I introduce a new, limited set of phrase structure sort declarations specific to coordination (e.g. and-coord-ph, or-coord-ph) as well as a set of agreement type sort declarations (part(ial)-agr, reg(ular)-agr, res(olution)-agr).

Nuttanart Muansuwan (State University of New York-Buffalo)  
Modal modification in aspect marking

The use of modal information in aspectual semantics is typically confined to the progressive (Dowty 1979), and it is generally assumed that perfective markers contribute only temporal span information. This paper demonstrates on the basis of Thai data that a modal component of aspect is needed regardless of the temporal interval a marker selects and can attach to imperfective/progressive and perfective markers alike. Whatever interval properties an aspect marker indicates, it might carry additional modal information. Perfective markers in Thai entail not only termination of telic events but also their completion. However, this completion only holds in a subset of possible worlds, namely 'normal worlds', suggesting that Thai perfective also includes a sublexical modality semantic component (Davis & Koenig 1998) which restricts this completion. The fact that when a perfect marker is added to sentences that already have a perfective marker, this restriction disappears confirms this analysis. The perfect marks the interval selected by the preceding perfective marker as de facto terminated. Hence, the perfect counteracts the modal restriction attached to the perfective by entailing that the 'real world' was a 'normal world: The endpoint was reached.

Steven Murray (El Instituto Obregón)  
How the logical structure of linguistic theory didn't get published during the 1950s or 1960s

The only rejection of an article that Chomsky submitted to a linguistics journal came from the senior editor of Word, André Martinet, who was an adamant foe of neo-Bloomfieldianism, while leading neo-Bloomfieldians, particularly the key gatekeeper, Bernard Bloch, welcomed his early work, including the attack on B. F. Skinner's Verbal behavior. The present paper reveals documentary evidence that the alleged 'main work' that 'couldn't get published' was actively sought by at least two book publishers and that if it was blocked, it was blocked by Chomsky's failure to deliver the contracted manuscript.

Julien Musolino (University of Pennsylvania)  
No two children are alike

This paper reports the findings from an experiment designed to assess children's knowledge of the semantic properties of numerally quantified NPs (e.g. two N) with respect to negation.
(1) a. Cookie Monster didn't eat two slices of pizza.
b. Two slices of pizza are such that Cookie Monster didn't eat them.
c. The number of slices of pizza that Cookie Monster ate is not two.

In object position of a negated clause, as in ‘two NPs like ‘two N’ give rise to two interpretive options. On one interpretation, (1a) can be paraphrased as (1b). On another interpretation, (1a) can be paraphrased as (1c). In a recent experiment, we tested children’s comprehension of sentences like (1a) using a Truth Value Judgment Task (Crain & Thornton 1998). The subjects were 20 English-speaking children between the ages of 3;11 and 6;1. We found that 9 of these children rejected the interpretation of sentences like (1a) where ‘two N’ is interpreted outside the scope of negation, i.e. (1b), 94% of the time whereas all the adults of a control group accepted (1b) 100% of the time.

Manuela Noske (University of California-Davis) (Session 1)

Deriving cyclicity: Syllabification & final devoicing in German

It is well known that syllabification in German is sensitive to the morphological structure of a word. Take, for example, two words lieb-lich [li:bp.lik] ‘lovely’ and nebl-ig [ne.blig] ‘foggy’. The stem-final obstruent in lieb-lich is placed into the coda where it is devoiced while the following liquid forms the onset of the next syllable. In nebl-ig, by contrast, the last obstruent of the stem is syllabified into the onset together with the following sonorant consonant. Both consonants are voiced. Previous analyses account for these different syllabification patterns by assuming that syllable structure is assigned cyclically in German (Rubach 1990, Hall 1992), I argue that the difference follows from the constraint ALIGN-R (stem, σ) (Féry 1995, Merchant 1996). Align-r (stem, σ) ranks above NOCODA, and so the stem-final obstruent in lieb-lich syllabifies as a coda consonant. By contrast, stems that end in an obstruent and a sonorant consonant underlyingly syllabify both consonants into the onset because ONSET outranks align-r (stem, σ), and alignment constraints of the MCat-PCat type are evaluated categorically (McCarthy 1994, Merchant 1995).
This paper offers a solution to a puzzle concerning numeral quantifiers (NQs) in Japanese, which exhibit both argument and adjunct properties. I suggest that Huang's (1982) insight on temporal/locative wh-phrases, which also show argument and adjunct properties, helps to elucidate the nature of NQs. The adjunct properties of NQs include: (1) They resist long-distance scrambling (cf. Miyagawa 1989). (2) They do not license parasitic gaps. On the other hand, NQs behave like an argument in that they, when functioning as wh-phrases (wh-NQs), are licensed within islands. Given the fact that wh-NQs consist of nan(i) 'what' and a classifier, and the head final nature of Japanese, I propose that the wh-NQ is an adjunct phrase headed by the classifier, and nan(i) 'what' is a complement of the classifier head. Thus, NQs behave like adjuncts when the entire NQ moves because it is an adjunct. On the other hand, NQs behave like arguments when the operation affects just nan(i) 'what,' an argument inside the adjunct phrase. This analysis is based on Huang's (1982) analysis of temporal/locative wh-phrases, according to which they are adjunct PPs headed by a null P which selects 'when/where' as its argument.

Richard T. Oehrle (University of Arizona)

Conjunction without syntactic polymorphism

The standard categorial approach to conjunction combines two forms of polymorphism: syntactic polymorphism (assigning various syntactic categories to conjunctions) and semantic polymorphism (assigning a general approach to Boolean structures). We focus on two difficulties and offer a solution. (1) The definition of generalized meets and joins is given recursively on the set of Boolean types using pointwise definition. In the standard categorial approach, this method is overly committed to distributivity: The truth of Alex promised Kim a pear or Sandy a peach involves a commitment to bring about a state of affairs described by a disjunction, as when Alex states, 'I'll bring you a pear, Kim, or you, Sandy, a peach—and that's a promise!', rather than the disjunction of a commitment required by Alex promised Kim a pear or promised Sandy a peach. Thus, 'nonconstituent' conjunction is not always distributive in the way the standard approach requires. (2) In explicit systems that depend on variables, it is not clear how the semantic operator is correctly chosen when the variable is instantiated. (Solution.) Our account treats conjunctions syncategorematically from the perspective of multimodal categorial grammar, using special modes of composition, rather than taking them to be typed expressions.

William O'Grady (University of Hawaii)

Word order preferences for direct & indirect objects in children learning Japanese & Korean

Preschool Japanese and Korean children typically manifest higher comprehension rates on the 'unmarked' SOV sentences of their language than on the 'scrambled' OSV patterns. To date, however, scant attention has been paid to children's preferences with respect to the relative ordering of direct and indirect objects in patterns such as:

(1) Agent-Nom Goal-Dat Theme-Ac Verb denoting transfer
(2) Agent-Nom Theme-Ac Goal-Dat Verb denoting transfer

The results of an act-out comprehension experiment involving 40 subjects (aged 4-6) showed a strong, statistically significant preference for the accusative-dative order. A subsequent analysis of samples of mother-to-child speech revealed no preference for this order in maternal speech. A follow-up study involving causative patterns such as the following provided grounds for concluding that the preference uncovered in the first experiment is due to the fact that the accusative-dative word order is isomorphic with the structure of the corresponding event.

(3) Causer-Nom Theme-Ac Cause-Dat Causativized V
(4) Causer-Nom Cause-Dat Theme-Ac Causativized V

Mari Broman Olsen (University of Maryland-College Park) (1/9, 11:40 AM, Lexical Semantics)

Transitivity in lexical syntax: At the C-I interface

If the language faculty is 'perfect' with respect to interface demands (Chomsky 1995: 1), conceptual constraints must be transparently represented, with a one-to-one correspondence between conceptual-semantic notions (CAUSE) and syntactic primitives like (C-MAND). I argue that transitive lexical syntax (Hale & Keyser 1991, 1993), argument selection principles (Dowty 1991), and semantics (Croft 1990, 1991, to appear; Hopper & Thompson 1980) converge as a canonical event (CE), which exists independently at the C-I interface as a filter on possible verbs: Verbs must have a semantic structure nondistinct from the following interpreted structure.

\[\text{(1) } V_P^1 \wedge N_P^1 \wedge V^1 \wedge V_1 \wedge V_P^2 \wedge N_P^2 \wedge V^2 \wedge X_P \]

\[\text{(2) } N_P \land V_P \land V \land N_P \land V \land X_P \]

\[\text{Volitional sentient preexisting cause ...} \]

\[\text{Causal relation} \]

\[\text{Causally affected incremental theme ...} \]

\[\text{Become/change (by manner)} \]

\[\text{State(AP), interrelation(PP), created object(NP3).} \]

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Natalie Operstein (University of California-Los Angeles)  
Golden Age Black Spanish

This study is an attempt at a sociolinguistic approach to Golden Age Black Spanish. The numerous available samples of this speech mode do not in themselves provide sufficient evidence regarding the linguistic nature of the speech they are representing, and habla de negros has been variously referred to as foreigners' Spanish, a pidgin, a creole, and a decreolizing variety. A comparison of the social and linguistic situation of black Africans in the 16th- and 17th-century Peninsular world to that of guest workers in contemporary Europe, presented in this paper, sheds some light on the problem.

Mitsuhiko Ota (Georgetown University)  
Syllable preservation in first words: The case of a pitch-accent system

Research on truncated word productions in early language shows that stressed syllables in target adult words are more likely to be preserved in children's first words. While this tendency is consistently observed across languages with a stress-accent system, it is not clear whether the retention of stressed syllables results from their perceptual salience or from their structural position in the prosodic organization of the target words. In order to resolve this issue, this study turns to data from the pitch-accent system of Japanese, in which accent and pitch assignment have a nonisomorphic relation. Based on spontaneous speech of three Japanese-speaking children at the one-word stage (ages 1;0-2;4), I will present an analysis which isolates the roles of perceptual salience and prosodic structure in the production of early words.

Hyeson Park (University of Arizona)  
Specificity & the mapping hypothesis in Korean DP

In a Korean DP, a numeral quantifier (NL) can precede or follow a noun phrase (NP) it modifies. It has been observed that when an NL precedes an NP, the DP tends to have a specific reading. The specificity effect occurs, particularly, with discrete numerals but not with fuzzy numerals or nonnumeric quantifiers. There have been attempts to explain the specificity effect based on the semantic properties of discrete numerals. In this paper, however, I propose an approach to the specificity effect based on Diesing's (1992) mapping hypothesis: Material from NP is mapped into the nuclear scope, and material from D into the restrictive clause when syntax is mapped to semantics. Further, I suggest that, in Korean, NLS are ambiguous between existential and presuppositional reading; the existential reading is obtained when an NL remains within the NP and is bound by existential closure, while the presuppositional and specific readings result when the NL moves into the D position to form a restrictive clause and be bound by the specificity operator.

The Korean data show that the mapping hypothesis applies at the DP level as well as the sentence level.

Allyn Partin (Hollywood Accent & Dialect Services)  
Some Southern California sounds

Is the speech of young Southern Californians following the patterns observed elsewhere in the country? Which vowels are moving, where are they headed, and who is moving them? Which consonant pronunciations strike the ear as being typically Southern Californian these days? Who seems to be on the leading edge of some of these sound changes? This paper will be a snapshot of the speech of this region's youth in the 1990s.

Jason D. Patent (University of California-Berkeley)  
What linguistics can tell us about affirmative action discourse

California Governor Pete Wilson, in a 1996 open letter, said the following about affirmative action:

"Last July, the University of California Board of Regents decided--by a vote of 14 to 10--that every high school graduate in California should have an equal opportunity to compete for admissions to the UC system based on individual merit, regardless of race. ...Racial preferences are by definition racial discrimination."

What does Wilson mean by 'equal opportunity', 'compete', 'individual merit', 'preferences', and 'discrimination'? A growing body of work (e.g. Lakoff & Johnson 1980, Lakoff & Turner 1989, Lakoff 1992, Schwarz 1992, Lakoff 1996) offers useful tools for answering these questions. This paper employs metaphor analysis to unravel the often dizzying discourse of affirmative action partisans, as well as of the 'mainstream' media. We will find that a vast amount of affirmative action discourse is pervaded by a single metaphor, which I call public life is athletic competition. I argue that this metaphor masks a number of important issues--such as economic inequality, historical disenfranchisement, etc.--since the source domain of athletic competition is so narrowly circumscribed and oversimplified compared to the much more complex world of society at large.

Peter L. Patrick (University of Essex)  
Applied creolistics in court: Linguistic, methodological, & ethical dimensions of expert testimony

Expert witnessing by creolists in court cases has special responsibilities and features. In a recent US federal criminal prosecution, evidence of recorded speech in a Caribbean English-related creole played a crucial role. FBI wiretap and video data--recordings of discussions of criminal events (incl. homicides) by members of a West Indian criminal organization--were introduced at trial. (1) Taped data were translated for prosecution by a nonlinguist native speaker. (2) Defense disputed the texts and commissioned
alternative transcriptions from a nonnative-speaker creolist. (3) Prosecution hired a near-native creolist to retranscribe sections and testify to relative accuracy of the earlier texts. Differing representations of key conversations were submitted to a noncreole speaking judge/jury, both linguists testified, and defendants were convicted of multiple charges, including homicides discussed on tape. This case raises important linguistic, methodological, and ethical issues re: the relative value of native vs expert knowledge; effects of a creole's unwritten, nonstandardized status; the linguist's practices of representing noisy recordings with overlapped speech vs the court's and jury’s practices of reading written dialogue; the requirements of linguistic and cultural knowledge for analysis and consequences (and witness’s responsibilities) when some knowledge is lacking; the nature of linguistic transcription and how gaps in expert knowledge are realized in a transcript.

Ileana Paul (McGill University)

Exceptional partitives

Drawing on insights from Benveniste (1966), Kayne (1993) analyzes have as be plus an incorporated D/P. I will argue for an incorporation analysis of possession that extends to existentials and partitives, focussing on Malagasy. In Malagasy, the existential verb misy has several different uses. The NP in (1) receives a partitive reading, unavailable in other intransitive clauses. (1) Misy mihira [ny vorona telo],
  have sing det bird three
  ‘Some of the three birds sing.’

Importantly, the partitivity in (1) arises without any overt preposition. I suggest an analysis where misy 'have' involves the incorporation of a P into an abstract verb BE. This approach also accounts for a special use of voice morphology in Malagasy, illustrated in (2). Note the parallel interpretation of the NPs in (1) and (2).

(2) Akako [ny vorona telo].
  CT.take.1sg det bird three
  'I take some of the three birds.'

The proposed analysis extends naturally to (2): Partitivity uniformly arises due to an underlying P. This paper has the following consequences: (1) It provides evidence in favor of the incorporation of an abstract P (and not D). (2) Moreover, the decompositional account of have encompasses possessive, existential, and partitive readings.

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

John Moore (University of California-San Diego)

Syntactic universals & language-particular morphology: Russian impersonals

This paper, building on a universal distinction between personal and impersonal clause types (Perlmutter 1983), provides evidence for an organization of grammar whereby this distinction interacts with language-particular morphological constraints to provide an elegant account of a complex array of Russian data. In particular, we explain the following contrast between subjunctive and infinitival purpose clauses:

(1) a. Chtoby kuvšinok ne plavali v prudu, ...
   In-order water-lilies/NOM NEG floated/PL in pond
   SUBJUNCTIVE (PERSONAL)

b. Chtoby kuvšinok ne plavat’ v prudu, ...
   In-order water-lilies/DAT NEG float/INF in pond
   INFINITIVAL

(2) a. Chtoby v prudu ne plavalo kuvšinok, ...
   In-order in pond NEG floated/3SG.NEUT water-lilies/GEN
   SUBJUNCTIVE (IMPERSONAL)

b. *Chtoby v prudu ne plavat’ kuvšinok, ...
   In-order in pond NEG float/INF water-lilies/GEN
   INFINITIVAL

In order for there not to be any water lilies floating in the pond, ...

These contrasts, which are found with most finite/infinitival alternations, represent a complex pattern where the grammaticality of infinitival clauses seems to depend on predicate type, word order, case assignment, agreement factors, and negation. We show that all these factors can be reduced to an apparent restriction against impersonal infinitival clauses, arguing that it results from morphological restrictions which predict the distribution of Russian infinitivals.

David A. Peterson (University of California-Berkeley)

The discourse status of applicative objects in Haka Lai

Applicatives allow thematically peripheral participants to be treated morphosyntactically as direct objects. This paper studies the discourse function of applicatives in Haka Lai (Tibeto-Burman) texts, using both Givon's (1983) measures of referential distance and topic persistence and Thompson's topic-worthiness measures from her 1990 study of object discourse status in English dative shift.

Lai provides a good testing ground for the discourse function of applicatives since it has several applicatives with a relatively high text frequency, thereby allowing for statistically significant results. I show that Lai applicative objects have a lower average referential distance and a higher average topic persistence than patient objects and obliques. A larger percentage of applicative objects also display most of Thompson's topic-worthiness properties when compared with patient objects and obliques. Applicative objects in Lai, by both of these metrics, approximate the topicality of recipients. If Lai is typical, the primary function of applicatives is to indicate the presence of thematically peripheral arguments which are highly topical.
Maria Polinsky (University of California-San Diego)

Eric Potsdam (Yale University)

Agreement climbing

Using data from the Tsez language (Caucasus), this paper investigates a unique pattern of agreement which poses a challenge to theories of agreement locality. Tsez is a morphologically ergative language in which the verb agrees with its absolutive argument. In an unusual pattern of agreement (agreement climbing), propositional attitude verbs which can take an absolutive sentential complement may agree with the absolutive element inside the complement clause. In the minimalist program, agreement between a head and an argument reflects a specifier-head configuration, per the spec-head agreement hypothesis (SHAH). In order to maintain the SHAH in agreement climbing, the embedded absolutive agreement trigger must be in the matrix clause with the matrix predicate at some level of representation in order to create a spec-head configuration. Using data from scrambling, word order, scope interactions, reflexivization, and movement locality, the paper demonstrates that this requirement does not obtain. The SHAH cannot be maintained for Tsez and, consequently, is insufficient. We propose instead that an agreement configuration between the verb and the embedded absolutive is created at LF. The absolutive undergoes covert movement to a peripheral A-bar position within its clause. From there it is in a local configuration with the verb most closely resembling government.

William Poser

Carrier dialectology

Carrier, the Athabaskan language of a large part of the central interior of British Columbia, exhibits considerable dialect variation. Virtually all documentation has been for the Fort Saint James dialect. On the basis of extensive new data, I present an overview of the features of the dialects, a preliminary subgrouping, and comments on aspects of the dialect differences. As with the larger-scale classification of the Athabaskan languages, there are few useful differences in the sound laws. Correspondences between /e/ and /I/ reflect the first-order split between Stuart/Trembleur Lake and the other dialects, but traditional phonological isoglosses are not very informative beyond this gross level. In addition to extensive lexical differences, the Carrier dialects differ in at least 12 phonological features (mostly not sound laws), 10 morphophonemic rules, and 14 morphological features. Perhaps most surprisingly, the dialects differ in at least six syntactic features, including the structure of subject relatives. The preliminary classification indicates three main dialect groups: (1) Stuart/Trembleur Lake; (2) Nechako-Fraser Lake, consisting of the Saik'uz, Nadieh, Stelakoh, and Cheslatta bands; and (3) Blackwater, consisting of the Ulkatcho, Kluskus, Nazko, and Red Bluff bands.

Eric Potsdam (Yale University)

Scope in imperatives

WITHDRAWN

Adam Przepiorkowski (University of Tuebingen)

Eventuality negation & negative concord in Polish

Slavic negative concord is often analyzed as a phenomenon consisting in the negation marker (Polish: nie) syntactically licensing clause-mate n-words--niki 'nobody', nigdy 'never'. I show that this assumption cannot be maintained for three reasons: First, apart from nie, also bez 'without' licenses Polish n-words. Second, there are 'pleonastic' contexts involving nie which, nevertheless, do not license n-words, e.g. some negative yes/no questions, omal nie 'almost', and dopoki nie 'until'. Since nie triggers genitive of negation in such contexts, it cannot be claimed that it is not a negative marker but rather some homophonous element. Third, n-word dependents of a negated verb are licensed only when they are (within) arguments or eventuality-modifying adjuncts but not when they are (within) sentence- or speech act-modifying adjuncts. I claim that sentential negation expressed by the negative marker nie is ambiguous between propositional negation and eventuality negation and propose that it is the latter that licenses Slavic n-words. I provide a situation semantics/HPSG analysis of Polish negative concord accounting for the data alluded to above. In particular, I claim that bez involves eventuality negation, while the pleonastic contexts involve propositional negation.

Robin Queen (Kent State University)

'We're still taking care of men!': Lesbians, gay men, & conversational interaction

The findings in this paper demonstrate that while gay men and lesbians engage in common linguistic behaviors that help construct social networks based on a sense of solidarity and shared queerness, they also show patterns that conform to findings of usage differences between heterosexual men and women. Using data drawn from six gay men and eight lesbians, I demonstrate that lesbians are more likely than are gay men to engage in linguistic strategies that facilitate conversation while gay men are more likely to have such strategies directed to them. Further, gay men are more likely than are lesbians to engage in dominance-related interruptions although such interruptions are generally directed to other gay men. These data show the importance of both gender and sexual orientation for understanding language as functions in its social context.
Eric Raimy (University of Delaware)

A representational approach to reduplication

This paper presents a new representational approach to reduplication. The key to this approach is a sharpening of our representation of temporal precedence relationships within phonology. The main idea is the introduction of explicit precedence relations into phonological representations. Explicit precedence relationships (> ) can be added to forms as a morpheme. The addition of a precedence relationship (>) that creates a nonunique ordering in a form (A>B, B>C, C>A) will cause the recycling of segments that we recognize as reduplication due to a linearization process that creates and ensures unique linear orders in representations. Morphologically added precedence relationships create new structural environments that can trigger or block rules. These additional environments allow a purely derivational model of reduplication (based on SPE and earlier derivational approaches to reduplication) to account for over- and underapplication of phonological rules. McCarthy and Prince (1995) argue that no derivational model of phonology can account for over- and underapplication effects. This paper argues against this view by showing purely derivational accounts of all of the crucial cases presented in McCarthy and Prince (19950). The implications of this new approach for reduplication and phonological theory will also be discussed.

Shoba Bandi Rao (New York University)

Rule learning in second language

Adult learners of second language (L2) often feel frustrated when they make grammatical errors in everyday speech, especially when they have already learned the grammar rules of the L2. The purpose of this study is to identify one of the causes for 'slips' that occur between the knowledge the learner has about the grammar rules and the knowledge that realizes itself in everyday speech. It is hypothesized that one potential factor is lexical in nature, i.e. a particular feature (morphological, semantic, etc.) from the lexical information may not be accessed automatically each time the word is processed. This study focuses on the acquisition of a particular morphological rule in L2 (namely, gender) by speakers whose first language (L1) is and isn't devoid of the rule. Response times (RT) for three groups of subjects (Turkish/Chinese, German/French adult ESL learners and native speakers of English) on an experimental task involving the matching of 250 nouns with their appropriate pronouns (he, she, it), indicate that the average RTs for Turkish/Chinese subjects were much higher (3.13 seconds) than for the two other groups (2.15 and 1.89 seconds respectively). The results suggest that gender errors occur during lexical processing and not during syntactic or phonological processing.

Martha Ratliff (Wayne State University)

Layered systems of phonation contrast in Hmong-Mien

It is now well understood that Asian area tone splitting began with the neutralization of an initial obstruent voicing contrast, then led to a phonation contrast (voiceless initial > modal voice, voiced initial > breathy voice), and finally resulted in a tonal contrast (modal voice > high tone, breathy voice > low tone). Certain facts about Hmong-Mien can only be explained by positing an even earlier phonation contrast. I present evidence that the three traditional tonal categories (A, B, C) were phonation categories--modal, creaky, and breathy voice. These ancient 'tones' were still primarily differentiated by phonation when the voiceless and voiced initial obstruents merged, yielding a 'tone split' (A1/A2, etc.) which was originally the introduction of a second layer of phonation contrasts. Evidence for this hypothesis comes from: (1) a striking asymmetry in the pitch heights of category A2 (*breathy-modal) words vs B2 and C2 (*breathy-nonmodal) words across the family; (2) regular vowel quality raising only in B2 and C2 words in Zongdi, a lax-glottis effect; (3) residual tense voice quality in B2 words in a few dialects; and (4) double contour tones only in category B, an old phonation gear switch to creaky midsyllable.

William D. Raymond (University of Colorado)

Julia A. Fisher (University of Colorado)

Language variation & rule interaction: English articles in production & perception

Language use can be modeled using categorical, violable, or even probabilistic rules. A test case for evaluating how well models explain variation is definite and indefinite article variation in English, which is largely determined by whether a consonant or vowel follows the article. Previous research indicates article preference deviates from the forms predicted by this rule. A number of speaker factors are clearly implicated; less is known about lexically caused variation. In this study, two experiments probe the influence of six factors on article variant preference: initial consonant or vowel, word frequency, stress, phoneme-to-grapheme pairings of initial segments, initial vowel quality, and grammatical category. Preferences are elicited in auditory tasks involving production and perception. We find significant effects of article type, consonant-vowel context, and phoneme-to-grapheme pairing. Syllable stress interacts with frequency and initial segment type, suggesting an influence of vowel reduction. A post-hoc analysis reveals a significant effect of reduction. Vowel reduction effects arise from a dispreference for reduced vowels in adjacent syllables. The effects of phoneme-to-grapheme pairing corroborate research showing effects of orthography on language use independent of reading. Models of grammar must thus accommodate the interaction of multiple rules operating at different levels in accounting for language variation.
Cross-language data indicate that voiceless fricatives occur more frequently in phoneme inventories than voiced fricatives (Maddieson 1984). One explanation for this typological fact emphasizes the role of production in shaping cross-language sound preferences (Ohala 1983). In the present study an alternative, but complementary, explanation is offered that emphasizes the role of perceptual distinctiveness in shaping these preferences. The specific hypothesis under test was that voiceless fricatives are not inherently more distinctive than voiced fricatives but that an alternating pattern of voiced and voicelessness cause these sounds to 'stand out' in an intervocalic context. A perceptual confusion experiment was conducted to test this hypothesis. Subjects were asked to identify voiceless and voiced English fricatives in isolation, in syllable/utterance initial and final position, as well as intervocally. The predictions were that voiceless fricatives would be equally or less identifiable than voiced fricatives in all positions except intervocally. A significant interaction between position (e.g. isolation, initial, final, intervocalic) and fricative voicing complemented by mean comparisons confirmed the above prediction. Other results, such as the relative overall identifiability of different fricatives, were in agreement with previous perceptual confusion studies.

Stanley Rich (University of South Carolina)
Towards a theory of naming churches in West Alabama

This paper will explore several issues regarding the naming of churches in West Alabama. Who are the name givers, and what are their motivations for their selection of names? Are there any discernible linguistic patterns in the names? Are there any apparent shifts in historical time in types of names given? Do church denominations as institutions have any set policies for naming churches? The paper investigates the names of more than 600 churches in four representative counties in West Alabama—Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Greene, and Sumter—and discusses historical, social, and cultural factors influencing the naming of the churches. The data reveal one major shift in naming patterns: The traditional biblical names given in the 19th century have been shifting since the mid-20th century to more socially 'upscale' names given for affluent housing subdivisions. The paper concludes with a 'doctrine of appropriateness': the pragmatics of the church-naming phenomenon sets certain social and cultural restrictions on name-giving.

Norvin Richards (Kanda University of International Studies)
An island effect in Japanese

Japanese can disobey certain islands:
(1) Taroo-wa [yakusa-ga dare-o korosita] tatemono-o kaimasita ka?
Taroo TOP gangster NOM who ACC killed building ACC bought Q
‘Who did Taroo buy [a building where gangsters killed]?’

Two types of accounts:
(2) a. Island constraints do not apply to Japanese because they constrain only overt movement (Huang 1982) or because wh-in-situ involves unselective binding not movement (Reinhart 1995).

b. Island constraints apply to Japanese, but covert movement in (1) is not of dare 'who' but of yakusa-ga dare-o korosita tatemono 'a building where gangsters killed who'; no island is crossed (Nishigauchi 1990).

These accounts make different predictions regarding (3):
(3) a. Keesatsu-wa [dare-ga dare-o korosita-saka] sirabeteiru no?
police TOP who NOM who ACC killed Q investigate Q

police TOP Taroo NOM who NOM who ACC killed building ACC bought Q investigate Q

In (2a), (3a-b) are identical. In (2b), the two wh-phrases in (3b) must take the same scope: distinct scopes would involve extracting one wh-phrase from the island, which (2b) bans. Thus, (2b) predicts that distinct scopes will be less available in (3b) than in (3a).

Sarah Roberts (Stanford University)
Grammatical development in Hawaiian Creole & the role of substrate languages

The bioprogram hypothesis was proposed to account for structural similarities in creoles having disparate substrates, but it leaves no room for substratal influence in creole formation (Bickerton 1981, 1984). Data from modern Hawai`i Creole English (HCE) provided empirical support. This paper examines historical evidence relating to the development of HCE and finds that a substratal model is not only possible but has greater explanatory adequacy than a universals-exclusive paradigm. Recent sociohistorical research shows that substrate languages were maintained by the first locally-born generation (G2, G1 being the generation of immigrants) and were not lost until the second (G3) while the creole was not fully nativized until G3. Bilingualism on the part of G2 raises the possibility of substratal transfer and reinforcement by speakers of Hawaiian, Cantonese, and Portuguese. Japanese is not a significant substrate language because G2 speakers were born too late. A list of HCE features in Smith (1939) can be largely linked to patterns in Hawaiian, Cantonese, and Portuguese. One of these features, directional go/come serial verbs, have close analogues in Cantonese and occur in pidgin Hawaiian and Hawai‘i pidgin English; the Smith list also shows they occurred more frequently with Chinese children. The bioprogram cannot account for these facts. Other features on the Smith list pattern similarly.
Magdalena Romera (University of Southern California) 

Acquisition of interactional functions of discourse markers: A cross-sectional study of Spanish-speaking children.

In this study we focus on the development of social/interactional use of discourse markers (DMs) by Spanish-speaking children. Results from the analyses of language samples from 32 middle-class children (aged 4;3 to 10;10) in different communicative situations showed that in each age group, the largest number of DMs was used in high status roles (teacher, doctor) with bueno 'well' and pues 'so' used to introduce a new transaction and/or a topic shift. In the low status roles, pero 'but' was commonly used to introduce justifications. Children as early as age 4 showed knowledge of the interactional functions of DMs, but their use was restricted to high status roles. By 6, in contrast, children were able to use both high and low status DMs. By age 8, children used both high and low status DMs within a single role to negotiate power. In conclusion, the findings indicated that children are aware of the social/interactional functions of DMs from an early age but gain competence in the subtleties of their use throughout the school years, approaching the adult model by age 12. Furthermore, DMs are shown to be conditioned primarily by the negotiation of power in interactions.

Mary Rose (Stanford University) 
Cell Lucas (Gallaudet University) 
Robert Bayley (University of Texas-San Antonio) 

Sociolinguistic variation in American Sign Language: The 'I'-handshape variable

In American Sign Language (ASL), signs produced with a 1-handshape (index finger extended, other fingers and thumb closed) offer clear examples of phonological variation. Variation can include thumb extension, and extension or relaxation of any combination of the four fingers. This paper presents a quantitative analysis of 1-handshape variation by 208 signers residing in seven states. The approximately 5,400 tokens examined include data from African American and White women and men of varied socioeconomic strata who range in age from 15 to 80. Results of multivariate analysis using VARBRUL show that 1-handshape variation is a classic sociolinguistic variable, conditioned by linguistic and social factors, including the sign's grammatical category; its preceding and following phonological environments; and the signer's ethnicity, social class, region, and language background. In assessing the influence of assimilation on patterns of variation, we pay particular attention to the effects of the preceding and following phonological environments. We consider two analyses of these constraints: (1) a multifactorial analysis, in which the phonological environments were coded as whole handshapes, creating multiple factors in a single factor group; (2) an analysis by separate binary features, in which features of the thumb, index finger, and remaining fingers were treated as discrete, binary factor groups. Finally, we discuss the strong contributions of the grammatical category of the sign to the observed variation, in which lexical signs favor the citation form but pronouns favor handshapes other than 1.

Kevin J. Rottet (University of Wisconsin-Whitewater) 

The lexicon of Louisiana French & the creole continuum

Scholars widely agree that Louisiana French Creole and Cajun French have undergone massive dialect leveling, especially on the lexical level. Yet no study has ever attempted to prove or disprove the claim of general lexical unity in Louisiana French. In this paper results will be given for a lexical comparison carried out on a number of texts representing early and late 20th century documentation in several genres, written and oral. The comparison demonstrates that Cajun and creole share at least three quarters of their lexicon and suggests that further lexical documentation may raise the percentage of overlap even higher.

Josef Ruppenhofer (University of California-Berkeley) 

Semantic change across a lexical class

The number of German verbs with the inseparable prefix be- has decreased dramatically in the last 150 to 200 years as shown by a comparison of three dictionaries spanning that period—from 1402 in 1854 to 544 in 1944 to 644 today. Counter to expectation, this decrease does not reflect a single sweeping change in be-'s productivity. Instead, it turns out that a variety of factors have contributed to the loss of be-verbs while leaving be-'s productivity intact in its synchronically central transfer sense and extensions thereof. The losses can be attributed to the following factors, among others: competition from other prefix verbs, the resolution of near-synonymy of be-verbs with other be-verbs or with unprefix base-verbs, and lexical obsolescence due to changing cultural practices. Although a number of the lost be-verbs had a transfer semantics, around 100 such verbs were newly lexicalized in the period. For instance, beschichtenn 'layer', 'coat' (e.g. with paint) appears as a denominal verb with the prototypical semantics expressing surface coverage. Moreover, nonce-formations with transfer meanings are possible and readily processed by native speakers. Thus, the pattern of both innovations and losses points to transfer meanings as being synchronically central for the class of be-verbs.

Kent Sakoda (University of Hawaii-Manoa) 
Ernlie Hargrove 

The hegemony of English or "Hau kam yu wen kaul w at ai spik Ingglis wen yu no no waz?" 

Hawaiian creole has almost always been affected by the hegemony of English. Developing within the context of English language domination, it is easy to understand why this creole, Hawai'i Creole English, is mistaken for an English dialect or is presented as bastardized 'bad' English. This paper examines the creole via intralanguage hegemonic issues and interlanguage hegemonic issues
from three areas of particular concern to educators. The first, partial understanding of language, discusses creole constructs and remediation within the dialectal context and language separation within the language context. The second, prescriptivism, looks at stigmatized labels attached to the creole and the effects of this. It also treats the (in)appropriateness of language use as another form of prescriptivism. The third area, imbalance of power, talks about standard vs nonstandard dialectal issues and, from the context of language, addresses the perception of inadequacy or even the incapability of less powerful languages in contrast to English. Applied creolistics addresses these issues and brings to light at least an awareness of some of the difficulties encountered by creole speakers in the context of English hegemony.

Barbara Sandeman (University of New England, Australia)
Jeff Siegel (University of New England, Australia)
Chris Corne (University of New England, Australia)
Predicting substrate influence: Tense-modality-aspect marking in Tayo

One of the gravest weaknesses of the substrate position in creole genesis has been the failure to articulate a set of principles or constraints to explain why some substrate features end up in a creole while others do not. Recently, however, some 'availability constraints' have been proposed to account for the lack of transfer of particular substrate features in earlier stages of development. Some 'reinforcement principles' have also been suggested to account for the ultimate retention in a creole of a subset of the transferred features. In this paper we test these proposed constraints and principles by examining substrate influence in the tense-modality-aspect (TMA) system of Tayo, a French lexifier creole spoken in New Caledonia. On the basis of linguistic descriptions of the substrate languages (Cematu Drubea, and Xaracuu) and sociohistorical information about the formation of Tayo, we see what kind of substrate influence would be predicted according to these constraining factors, i.e. which features of the substrate TMA systems would be found in the creole and which would not. Then, looking at the actual TMA system of Tayo, we show that on the whole these predictions are borne out. We conclude by discussing the wider implications of these proposed constraints and principles.

Bhavani Saravanan (State University of New York-Stony Brook)
Autonomous morphology: Arguments from stem-formation

Morphology agnostics believe most morphology can be accounted for by phonology and syntax. However, without an independent layer of morphology, certain cross-linguistic stem-formation strategies remain unexplained. I will argue that a self-governing layer of morphology exists; while inflectional morphology and morphosyntactic affixation overlap, the two are not identical. Inflection exists outside this overlap as part of the autonomous layer of morphology, surfacing as obligatory buffer affixes between the lexical item and its morphosyntactic affixes, functioning as stem-formants not warranted by phonology or syntax. Aronoff (1994) argues that theme vowels like [a] in Latin do not perform any discernible phonological or morphosyntactic functions. Theme vowels are purely a part of inflectional morphology and prepare a stem to host morphosyntactic affixes.

(1) Latin [arm-a-mur] 'we are armed'
Some affixes function as both morphosyntactic and stem-formation affixes, depending on their structural position in a stem. The inflectional affixes occupy different positions structurally as stem-formants and as morphosyntactic affixes.

(2) Tamil [tung-e] 'sleep-INF' [tung-e-r] 'sleep-suffix-PRES'
All these empty affixes are obligatory and symbolize an autonomous layer of morphology. Inflectional morphology without morphosyntax presents strong arguments for a level of autonomous morphology outside the reaches of phonology and syntax.

Teresa L. Satterfield (University of Michigan)
Matthew M. Murphy (University of Michigan)
A computational model of creole genesis

Universal similarities found across diverse creole grammars are often attributed, most notably in terms of syntax, to either social conditions arising from language contact or innate/genetic language mechanisms. In this paper, we offer a plausible account for the emergence of syntactic similarities in principle as based on a computational learning model which couples general aspects of language contact dynamics with the notion of linguistic innateness; the latter as largely outlined in the language bioprogram hypothesis (Bickerton 1984) and Chomsky (1981,1986).

Jeannette Schaeffer (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)
Articles in English child language

This paper reports the results of an experimental study of the acquisition of the correct use of articles in English. I argue that while this phenomenon is close to adult-like by age 4, at age 2, and to a lesser extent at age 3, children make mistakes. I propose that these errors parallel the object scrambling by Dutch 2-year olds and the failure of the realization of overt object clitics in Italian 2-year olds (cf. Schaeffer 1997). All errors result from the fact that specificity is not always grammatically marked in early grammar, due to the lack of the pragmatic 'discourse rule', which states that the discourse and the knowledge of the interlocutor MUST be taken into account. I claim that if the child fails to do this, the syntactic feature [+specific] is absent. Assuming that [+specific] is on the D-head and that the definite determiner the and the specific indefinite determiner a are morphological realizations of specificity in D, I predict errors in definite and in specific indefinite contexts. However, assuming that nonspecific indefinites are mere NumPs, and therefore do not have a D-head, hence no [+specific] feature, I predict no or very few errors in nonspecific indefinite contexts. The experimental results show that these predictions are largely borne out.
Thomas Roeper (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

The acquisition of a discourse anaphor

There occurs as both a referential and expletive element. A natural hypothesis is that referential there appears before nonreferential there. However, evidence from the CHILDES database (MacWhinney & Snow 1990) indicates the opposite: expletive there (1a) appears prior to one kind of referential there, namely the discourse anaphor (1b).

(1) a. There was an alligator (April 2;9)
   b. He's on the top of the house. And he's gonna stay there until the little girl comes down (Naomi 4;9,3)

We present a theory of there acquisition from which this surprising fact follows. We propose that there introduces a spatiotemporal variable which at the earliest stages of grammar is necessarily bound by a contextual operator so that its meaning is essentially 'the place I am looking' or 'the place I am pointing at'. Therefore, the variable cannot be interpreted as bound by a discourse antecedent. In the acquisition of the expletive containing existential construction, however, the contextual operator in the lexical item there which necessarily binds the variable must be abandoned. The unbound variable is interpreted as an expletive. Once this option is available, the spatiotemporal variable introduced by there may be bound by a discourse antecedent.

Nathalie Schapansky (Simon Fraser University)

Scalar comparison, coordination, & negative polarity

Since Hoeksema (1983), it is assumed that NP-comparatives are not negative polarity licensing as opposed to S-comparatives. This paper claims that negative polarity licensing in comparatives is associated with coordination and is licensed by negative implicature (Linebarger 1987). As seen below:

(1) John is more intelligent than almost anyone.
(2) Yann zu speredekoh eit (*kazi) hafi.

Yann is intelligent-more than almost anyone.

English anyone, modified by almost, is a free choice item while Breton hai is a negative polarity item and cannot be modified by kazi . Similar data obtain for S-comparatives. Earlier analyses fail to account for these facts. The difference observed between English and Breton relates to the fact that English than does not encode coordination, while Breton eit does. Only comparatives involving coordination provide negative implicature environments for negative polarity licensing. A semantic account is provided following Hoeksema (1983) for English and following Seuren (1973) for Breton. This paper contributes the following: It shows that negative polarity is associated with coordination and licensed by negative implicatures, provides a principled account of negative polarity licensing in comparatives, and demonstrates the importance of languages like Breton in the study of comparatives. This analysis accounts for cross-linguistic data.

Natalie Schilling-Estes (Old Dominion University)

In search of 'natural' speech: Performing the sociolinguistic interview

Sociolinguists have long been driven by a concern for obtaining 'natural' or 'vernacular' speech vs speech which is affected by the presence of the interviewer or other situational factors (e.g. Labov 1972). In this presentation, I demonstrate that this focus is perhaps misplaced, because all speech varieties, whether overtly performative, affectedly formal, or seemingly natural, can be seen as affectations or performances. These performances are not 'unnatural' but are the natural means whereby speakers shape and reshape their personal and interpersonal identities in conversational interaction. In the current investigation, I focus on the on-going construction of identity in a single sociolinguistic interview, conducted as part of a large-scale sociolinguistic study of the rural, tri-ethnic community of Robeson County, North Carolina. The interview is analyzed in terms of: (1) usage levels of ethnic and regional variables in different portions of the interview, (2) shifting patterns of co-occurrence of variables, and (3) strategic use of variables during key moments. The analysis reveals that, even within a single interview, each interlocutor demonstrates several different types of natural, vernacular speech. Further, a number of speech events, both 'careful' and 'casual' are clearly performative and hence resist classification according to the traditional Labovian scheme.

Philippe Schlenker (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Propositional attitudes as indirect quotation: Evidence from embedded indexicals

The value of a clause embedded under a propositional attitude verb is standardly taken to be a 'proposition' (a set of possible worlds) or, in recent accounts, a 'property' (a set of possible individuals). We argue that this is incorrect and that such clauses are best analyzed as quotations, albeit of a special sort: 'Indirect quotations' differ from direct ones in that (1) indexicals can be morphologically 'shifted' in indirect, though not in direct quotations—thus John thought: I am happy becomes John thought he was happy; (2) indirect quotations may be quantified into. Our main argument is that an indexical may sometimes refer to the speaker or hearer (or time of utterance) of the 'embedded' clause, which we thus take to be a full-fledged utterance—so that it is endowed with a context. We first show that in a number of cases cross-linguistically such indexicals appear overtly, both in the nominal and in the temporal domain. Second, even when they masquerade as bound pronouns because they have been shifted, they still retain an indexical 'interpretation' (so-called 'De Se' readings, Lewis 1979). Finally, we argue that shifting is essentially predictable from the morphological resources of a language.
Doreen Schmitt (City University of New York Graduate Center)  
Sociohistorical & linguistic evidence in support of a process of semicreolization in the emergence & development of contemporary African American Vernacular English

Over the past 30 years the theoretical debate concerning the historical origins and classification of contemporary African American Vernacular English (AAVE) has at times taken on bitterly polemic overtones. The theory of 'semicreolism' offers an intermediate position between the traditional creolist and the more moderate dialectologist views concerning such language varieties as AAVE, Brazilian Vernacular Portuguese, Afrikaans, and others. Semicreolism addresses the extremely complex and unique sociohistorical circumstances and linguistic processes which gave rise to a variety of language such as AAVE, which typologically appears to be but a nonstandard variety, but upon closer examination bears a significant amount of 'creole-like' features which cannot be explained purely in terms of its historical superstrate. The intent of this paper is to provide both historical and linguistic evidence in support of the inclusion of AAVE within the framework of semicreolism. This shall be accomplished through a review of the sociohistorical background surrounding the emergence and development of AAVE with an emphasis on underlying social factors and the linguistic processes involved, as well as by means of an analysis of a number of features of the individual componental systems of its grammar. Examples of both historical and contemporary language data will be cited from relevant research as well as from data elicited from linguistic consultants.

Patricia Schneider-Zioga (California State University-San Marcos/University of Southern California)  
A successive cyclic account of anti-agreement effects in Kinande

The anti-agreement effect, where local extraction of a subject prohibits canonical subject/verb agreement, raises interesting questions about the syntactic function of agreement and how it is related to a well-formed chain. We demonstrate that the anti-agreement effect follows simply from the fact that wh-movement is successive cyclic, i.e. it must always expand the tree. We argue that canonical agreement is connected to the presence of an NP in topic position. The topic position in Kinande is structurally higher than CP; therefore, when canonical agreement occurs, local wh-extraction is disallowed because this would require downward movement of the wh-expression to the structurally lower spec of CP:

(1) [topic phrase IyOnDh • Ip [ Ip pro a kalangla Marya]]
   * who canonical.agr-saw Mary

Long distance extraction with canonical agreement is grammatical since a wh-expression could move from its base-generated topic position to the spec of CP in a superordinate clause, thus expanding the tree. Anti-agreement is a last resort to allow movement from an argument position. Evidence that subjects are not typically in spec of IP is based on the impossibility of nonreferential subjects in Kinande and certain subject/object asymmetries in wh-island contexts.

Scott A. Schwenter (Ball State University)  
Scalar particles & scalar endpoints

Scalar additive particles like even have long been important items for the semantics/pragmatics interface, as researchers have discovered that the meaning they convey can only be described by taking pragmatic information into account (Kay 1990, König 1991). I argue that the principal difference between two such particles in Spanish, incluso and hasta, resides in the distinct requirements that each places on the accompanying discourse context. Incluso, like even (Kay 1990), asserts a text proposition (TP) that pragmatically entails an accessible context proposition (CP) in the same scalar model but does not necessarily mark a scalar endpoint. By contrast, hasta does not require that there be an accessible CP but rather marks a proposition that the speaker situates at the most extreme point in a scalar model. Cross-linguistic surveys of focus particles (e.g. König 1991) do not mention pairs of particles that differ in these ways. Thus, the key finding of this study is that it is possible to identify two distinct classes of scalar additive particles: one class (hasta) invariably signals scalar endpoints; the other class (incluso) ranks one proposition at a more extreme point relative to another proposition in the same scalar model.

Irina Sekerina (University of Pennsylvania)  
Investigating the time course of establishing reference in Russian

The present study examines the on-line processing of Russian to explore whether reference is established incrementally by manipulating the point within the spoken NPs when disambiguating information occurs. Eye movements of 16 native Russian speakers were monitored using a head-mounted eye-tracking system while they manipulated objects on a vertical board following spoken instructions. Instructions in (1) containing scrambled NPs were presented in three types of visual contexts (2):

(1) Please red-FEM car-FEM put in Position 6.

(a) Unambiguous context: red car, yellow flower, silver car, green swan
(b) Early Point-of-Disambiguation: red car, red-MASC flower-MASC, silver car, green swan
(c) Late Point-of-Disambiguation: red car, red-FEM squirrel-FEM, silver car, green swan

The results showed that identification of the referent was not delayed until after the noun (car). The subjects looked at either of the red objects in (2b) and (2c); 75% at the distractor in (2c). Eye movement latencies to target were the fastest in the unambiguous condition (2a)--784 ms, in the Early Point-of-Disambiguation (2b)--839 ms, and in the Late condition (2c)--871 ms. These results suggest that reference in Russian is established with respect to a set of visually presented alternatives as soon as uniquely identifying information is processed.
Junko Shimoyama (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) (Session 4)
The *wh*-island effect for *wh*-in-situ in Japanese

*Wh*-questions in Japanese, a *wh*-in-situ language, exhibit *wh*-island effects but do not show any other island effects (except when *naze* 'why' is involved). The presence of the *wh*-island effect has been taken to be evidence that a *wh*-phrase and its scope are related by movement (e.g., Nishigauchi 1986, 1990; Watanabe 1992; von Stechow 1996; Hagstrom 1998) The burden for the movement analysis is to explain the lack of all other island effects. This paper offers an analysis of the syntax-semantics mapping of *wh*-questions in Japanese which provides a new perspective on this old puzzle. *Wh*-phrases introduce free variables and are interpreted in-situ, being unselectively bound by the Q-operator *ka* in a way similar to the way indefinites are interpreted in Heim’s (1982) analysis (Baker 1970; Nishigauchi 1986, 1990; Pesetsky 1987; Berman 1991). The Q-operator *ka* takes an open proposition and returns a question denotation along the lines of Hamblin (1973) and Karttunen (1977). The fact that only *wh*-island effects show up follows from the presence of an intervening Q-operator *ka*, which binds all the *wh*-free variables in its scope.

Jeff Siegel (University of New England, Australia) (Session 46)
Stigmatized & standardized varieties in the classroom: Interference or separation?

This paper discusses research on programs using a stigmatized variety of language (such as ‘a pidgin, creole, or minority’ dialect) in the classroom. This research shows that, contrary to popular opinion, such programs have a positive rather than a negative effect on the acquisition of the standardized variety of the language used in the formal education system, promoting separation rather than interference between the two varieties. The paper then examines some psycholinguistic research which may support this notion of separation.

Sabine Siekmann (Idaho State University) (Session 7)
Experience Internet-based CALL

The Internet is the newest and probably most promising medium in the relatively new field of CALL. Words and even screen shots cannot communicate interactively and therefore cannot represent the way it feels to be a language student online; consequently, this presentation is conducted on Internet-connected computer terminals. It will be of interest to anybody interested in CALL, second language learning, and new developments in computer applications. Participants explore an integrated Internet environment created with a product called WebCT (Web Course Tools, developed by Murray Goldberg at U BC). These ‘tools’ were customized to design a Web course which supplements a second year German class for native speakers of English. The main structure of the class is organized around grammar instructions/cultural information, exercises and tests and communication among members of the group and between class participants and the instructor and/or native speakers of the target language. Participants experience the interactive activities. Information about student usage and students’ comments about using the supplemental online course are made available to participants, who are also encouraged to provide online feedback.

Michele Sigler (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) (Session 9)
Logophoric pronouns in Armenian

Armenian has three third-person pronouns--*n, ink,* and the null pronoun *pro.* We show that one of these, *ink,* has characteristics of a logophoric pronoun—a pronoun whose antecedent is the subject of a ‘real or imagined secondary discourse’ (Hagege 1974, in Sells 1987) or whose antecedent is the person whose point of view is salient (along the lines of Tenny 1997). We show further that *ink* is interpreted similarly in direct speech contexts, thus suggesting that the notion of logophoricity must be generalized to include anaphora in primary discourse. (1a,b) illustrate one characteristic of *ink* that suggests that it is a logophor. In (1a) *ink* coresides with the matrix subject; in (1b), with an ablative argument. The antecedents are structurally dissimilar. They are similar however in that both refer to the person whose point of view is salient in that she is the origin of the information in the secondary discourse.

(1) a. maro-1, as-av siran-i-1, vor ink,/an,7/pro,1h haravir-v-advz, 3-e-r
   M -dt say-3s.pst S -dat-dt that 3'sg/3sg/e invite-pass-pfpt neg-be-3s.pst
   ‘Maro told Siran that she was not invited.’

   b. maro-1, imac-av siran-e-1, vor ink,/an,7/pro,1h haravir-v-advz, 3-e-r
   M -dt find.out-3s.pst S -abl-dt that 3'sg/3sg/e invite-pass-pfpt neg-be-3s.pst
   ‘Maro found out from Siran that she was not invited.’

Richard VanNess Simmons, (Rutgers University) (Session 38)
The biggest picture in the shortest time: Y. R. Chao’s approach to fieldwork

Yuen Ren Chao’s 1928 *Studies in the modern Wu dialects* is even in the present day recognized as an authoritative account of 33 Wu dialects in the provinces of Jiangsu and Jehjiang in China. It is a comprehensive summation of fieldwork that solidly establishes its author as the founder of 20th-century Chinese dialectology. Chao undertook the fieldwork that produced the study armed with a set of fieldwork lists and charts specifically designed for a quick and comprehensive comparative treatment of the dialect group he was investigating. These materials utilized what Chao termed *Wu'in,* an abstract phonological system that contains the essential outlines of Common Wu organized in a format similar to the traditional Chinese rime tables. Through a review of Chao’s field notes on the
dialect of the city of Hami (located southwest of Shanghai), this paper examines the various components of Chao's early methodology and investigates exactly how Chao approached his fieldwork. Chao's method allowed him to discern many important generalizations regarding Wu that are less evident with the techniques more commonly used today. But, in some cases---as Hami---we find that his technique could also be misleading. Nonetheless, there is much well worth emulating in Chao's method that has heretofore been overlooked.

Andrew Simpson (SOAS, London)  
Xiu-Zhi Zoe Wu (University of Southern California) (Syntax 1/9/99 11:05 a.m.)  
On PF-clausal raising: Evidence from tone sandhi phenomena

This paper attempts to show how prosodic information may be used as a tool to investigate syntactic structures. Presenting a variety of data from Taiwanese, it is argued that the application and failure of tone sandhi changes provides an important insight into the underlying representation and derivation of relative clauses and various other syntactic forms. The patterning observed is shown to strongly bear out a Kaynean-type approach to relativization in which the IP-clause in relative clause structures undergoes movement to its surface pronominal position and further indicates that this movement occurs at PF after application of the tone sandhi rules to input forms presented at the syntactic point of spell-out. Similar tone sandhi facts show that there is also parallel PF IP-movement in certain clauses embedded under propositional attitude verbs. A general conclusion of the paper is that the patterning found may only be explained if a derivational model of language is assumed rather than a purely representational approach.

Walter Sistrunk (Michigan State University)  
A unified analysis of negative inversion in African American English

This paper provides a unified analysis of negative inversion (NI) constructions in African American English. Earlier analyses done by Labov (1972); Sells, Rickford, and Wasom (1996); and Weldon (1997) argue that two analyses are needed because expletive subjects are not allowed in sentences containing a modal auxiliary. It is shown that all NI sentences must adhere to the definiteness restriction, and therefore, the subjects must be VP-internal in all NI sentences. Lasnik's (1995) argument is utilized to show that negative inversion sentences are like the existential sentences of Standard English in that both the expletive subject and its associate need to be assigned case independently. I argue that expletives cannot appear in certain negative inversion sentences in African American English because of case requirements. Modal auxiliaries, unlike the copula verb be cannot assign partitive case. In these cases, the associate must raise at LF to be assigned case, and the expletive cannot appear. This allows all NI constructions to be given a unified analysis which does not involve inversion at all.

Hoo Ling Soh (University of Michigan/Wayne State University)  
Towards a cross-linguistic perspective on minimal quantified structure constraint: Some notes from Chinese

Beck (1996) shows that in German and Korean an intervening quantifier blocks LF wh- movement, with negation and only included among the relevant quantifiers. This constraint on LF wh- movement is called minimal quantified structure constraint (MQSC). There exist cross-linguistic differences in whether a language observes MQSC and what blocks LF wh- movement. For example, while German and Korean observe MQSC, English LF wh- movement does not appear to be restricted by MQSC. The elements which block LF wh- movement in Korean is a subset of the ones which block LF wh- movement in German. Further cross-linguistic data are needed to determine a general principle which can predict which language observes MQSC and what elements block LF wh- movement in a particular language. In this paper, I show that in Chinese certain quantifiers (e.g. duration and frequency phrases) block LF wh- movement (and QR) while other quantifiers block only QR but not LF wh- movement (e.g. negation and zhi 'only').

David B. Solnit (University of California-Berkeley)  
New data on the tone system & initial consonant types of proto-Gelao

The Gelao languages, (southern China plus outliers in Vietnam) are distantly related to Thai and others as members of the Kadai (Tai-Kadai) family. Apart from fragmentary data in older publications, Gelao has hitherto been recorded only in a 1983 Chinese source (He Jiashan, Gelaoyu Jianzhi) describing a single language. My 1996 fieldwork has yielded data filling out the lexical inventories and phonologies of two more of these endangered/dying languages, allowing us to rough out the reconstruction of a proto-Gelao tone system and set of consonant types. The data fall into 10 tonal correspondence sets. I show that these 10 sets are the outcome of the conditioning effects of segmental features acting on an earlier 3- or 4-tone system: Laryngeal features of initial consonants (voicing, aspiration, glottalization) have caused splits and mergers in a manner typical of this linguistic area (mainland Southeast Asia and China). I conclude with speculative line-ups of the tonal correspondences between proto-Gelao and its relatives proto-Tai, proto-Kam-Sui, and proto-Hlai.

Arthur Spears (City University of New York)  
African American English: Segmental conformity & camouflage

Standard African American English (SAAE) and more formal varieties of African American Vernacular English show segmental conformity: On the segmental level (i.e. excluding suprasegmentals having to do with stress, intonation, etc.) they conform more to the general American standard while retaining distinctively African American grammatical features. One result of this is defective
paradigms which can be explained only in terms of language ideology and its effects on morphosyntax. Note the following example with one feature of AAE, stressed bin: The more standard varieties do not allow 'He BIN left' while the less standard ones do. Segmental conformity is one mechanism in camouflaging (Spear 1980, 1982, 1990) distinctively African American grammatical features.

Shari R. Speer (University of Kansas)
Amy Schafer (University of California-Los Angeles)
Paul Warren (University of Wellington)

International disambiguation in sentence production

Speakers' prosodic marking of syntactic constituency is often measured in sentence reading tasks that lack realistic situational constraints on speaking. Results from such studies can be criticized because the pragmatic goals of a reader differ dramatically from those of speakers in typical conversation. We report results from a cooperative game task where two speakers, each with a game board the other cannot see, must communicate to determine joint moves. Speakers used a predetermined set of utterances containing temporary syntactic ambiguities, such as the direct object vs sentence complement attachment in I am able to confirm the move of the cylinder vs I am able to confirm the move was the final one, or global syntactic ambiguities such as the ambiguous prepositional phrase attachment in I want to move the square with the triangle. Phonetic and phonological analyses of duration and fundamental frequency demonstrate that speakers use intonational phrasing to reflect situational ambiguity constraints predictable from the structure of the game boards. Examples of relatively high and low variability in production patterns will be discussed. These results indicate that syntactic structure constrains, but does not determine, prosodic structure. In addition, analyses of listeners' game moves show prosodic effects on sentence comprehension.

Lynne M. Stallings (University of Southern California)

The role of nonadjacency in heavy-NP shift: A corpus analysis

In the heavy-NP shift sentence, John will bear in mind the consequences of his actions, the NP appears in clause-final position. Recent findings by Wasow (1997) and Hawkins (submitted) challenge the traditional view that heavy-NP shift structures are motivated solely by the presence of a heavy NP, suggesting that the adjacency of the verb and the PP is also an important factor in the explanation of ordering phenomena. Additional research by Stallings, MacDonald, and O'Seaghdha (1998), however, suggests that dependencies between nonadjacent elements also contribute to the spoken production of heavy-NP shift. This paper considers both adjacency and nonadjacency predictions by comparing the occurrence of optionally intransitive and obligatorily transitive verbs across 1592 basic and heavy-NP shift orders from the Brown corpus. Optionally intransitive verbs, by virtue of their frequent intransitive usage, often appear adjacent to prepositions (e.g. walk to the store). An adjacency account thus predicts that the presence of optionally intransitive verbs would promote heavy-NP shift. Optionally intransitive verbs appeared in significantly fewer shifted structures than the obligatorily transitive verbs, however, arguing against a mere adjacency interpretation of shifting and supporting a multiple factor account in which shifting is influenced both by meaningful collocations and by nonadjacent relations.

Elizabeth A. Strand (Ohio State University)

Processing deficit in the interaction of gender stereotypes & speech perception

This paper addresses the way in which stereotypes about gender affect the basic auditory processing of speech. Gender distinctions are pervasive in all cultures, and social psychologists have demonstrated that resulting stereotypes not only shape interpretations of daily events but may also cause selective perception of those events. The current study illuminates the role of gender stereotypes in auditory word processing by examining whether expectation mismatches in gender prototypicality of talkers' voices and faces make speech processing more difficult. Results from a reaction time study are discussed, involving the use of a naming task which was designed to discover whether a stereotype processing deficit exists, as well as audiovisual stimuli. Participants were presented with audiovisual tokens in which the degree of prototypicality of the synchronized faces and voices were either matched or mismatched. Participants were asked to repeat the word uttered in the audiovisual token as quickly as they could, with the assumption that mismatched face and voice gender prototypicality expectations present during processing will increase speech processing difficulty and will be reflected in increased reaction times. The results of this study provide a new form of support for the proposition that gender stereotypes about talkers affect speech perception.

Laurel Smith Stvan (DePaul University)

Bare singular NPs as generic expressions

Though earlier descriptions show bare singular forms of English count nouns (e.g. at school, at camp, in church) to be NPs used to refer only to types of institutions, not specific entities, their use in familiarity implicature argues against bare forms having only nonreferential uses (Stvan 1993, 1998). Nonetheless, a generic sense can be conveyed by the use of bare singulars. Examination of naturally occurring tokens shows that a generic reading of a location depends on the type of locatum. Identical in form, familiarity and generic uses differ concerning the deictic link between the location referent and the speaker, hearer, or locatum. Used generically, no link is conveyed, and the NP refers to a set of locations; this bare singular form can be replaced with another generic NP form (e.g. the bare plural) and keep the meaning. In contrast, the familiarity sense is conveyed only when the speaker expects the hearer to identify one location, made salient by connection with a discourse participant. Thus, I suggest that the discourse context of bare singular NPs licenses genericity. In short, while the NPs used in familiarity implicature act as individual-referring expressions, generic uses of bare singulars act as kind-referring NPs.
Yi-ching Su (University of Maryland-College Park)

Asyntactic thematic role assignment: Implications from Chinese aphasics

Previous studies on aphasic's sentence comprehension found that English agrammatics in general had difficulties on passive and object-relative sentences. The trace deletion hypothesis (Grodzinsky 1990) and the double dependency hypothesis (Maunier, Fromkin, & Cornell 1993) were proposed to account for the deficit. Since Chinese relatives are head-final, but relatives are head-initial in English, the two hypotheses will have different predictions on Chinese. The trace-deletion hypothesis predicts that Chinese agrammatics will have difficulties on passive and subject-relative, while the double dependency hypothesis predicts that in Chinese either there will be no deficit on both relative constructions or there will be deficit on passive and object-relative sentences (as in English). Using a sentence-picture matching task, five Chinese patients were tested: one Broca's agrammatic, three Wernicke's, and one nonaphasic patient. The Wernicke's did not show any significant difference with respect to different constructions. The Broca's showed significantly higher error rates on subject-relative and subject-pseudo-cleft than on other constructions. The nonaphasic brain-damaged patient had a pattern similar to Broca's but with lower error rates. Neither hypothesis can account for the results. Instead, the results are better accounted for by the processing limitation with spared syntactic knowledge, as proposed by Lukatela, Shankweiler, and Crain (1995).

References


Joseph Subbiondo, (St. Mary's College, CA)

Philosophical language & the reform of higher education in 17th-century England

In no other documents than in John Webster's Academiarum Examen (1654) and the ensuing response by John Wilkins and Seth Ward in their Vindiciae Academiarum (1654) does the relationship between the reform of higher education and philosophical language become more prominent. Most studies of philosophical language ignore its relevance to higher education despite the facts that Wilkins, the most successful practitioner, was Warden at Wadham College; that his proponents were nearly all associated with Oxford University; and that the meetings of Wilkins and his colleagues were held regularly at Wadham. This paper will present an argument that the primary goal of the proponents of philosophical language was the reform of university education by offering a new approach to teaching, learning, and advancing scientific knowledge.

Kenneth Sumbuk (University of Papua New Guinea)

Part-whole relationships in Tok Pisin

Part-whole relationships can be defined as the relationship that exists between referents of two nouns, with one noun referring to part of a whole and the other referring to the whole. There are two ways of expressing part-whole relationships in Tok Pisin (TP). With one set of nouns, two free form nouns are linked by the possessive marker bilong, with the noun referring to the part coming before bilong and the noun referring to the whole, after it. With a second set of nouns, an obligatory bound noun referring to a part of something is directly attached to another noun expressing the whole. This following Crowley (1982: 91, 1991: 22) will be referred to as 'linked nouns'. In this paper, I propose to examine the extent to which formal and semantic criteria coincide in determining part-whole relationships in TP.

Keiichiro Suzuki (Nagoya University of Commerce & Business Administration)

Identity ≠ similarity: Sundanese, Akan, & tongue twisters

The obligatory contour principle (OCP) prohibits representations with adjacent identical elements (Leben 1973, McCarthy 1986). While the OCP is silent about adjacent nonidentical elements, it has recently been argued that the similarity of two elements plays a significant role in OCP-related situations (Yip 1989; Pierrehumbert 1993; Frisch, Broe, & Pierrehumbert 1995; Padgett 1995; MacEachern 1997). In this paper, I present analyses of Sundanese r-dissimilation (Cohn 1992, Holton 1995) and Akan palatalization (Christaller 1875, Schachter & Fromkin 1968, Wilbur 1973, McCarthy & Prince 1995), arguing that in these cases what is avoided here is similarity while either total identity or sufficient difference is preferred. Tongue twisters, being intended to induce speech errors, also provide a parallel case in which identities are preferred (by the speaker!) over similar-but-not-identical elements. Building on ideas by Orgun (1996) and MacEachern (1997), I propose an O-O correspondence constraint enforcing total identity between onset segments in adjacent syllables, dominating the relevant OCP constraints. The result of having an independent constraint favoring total identity is that cases involving total identity such as those above can be accounted for without altering the OCP.

Yasuko Suzuki (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Verbal accentuation in Germanic: Evidence from early alliterative verse

In early Germanic, finite verbs tend to occur early in main clauses but late in dependent clauses (Wackernagel 1892, Behaghel 1932, Hopper 1975). Further, a number of main clause finite verbs are unaccented in verse while verbs tend to be accentuated in dependent
clauses (Kuhn 1933). Based on these observations, Kuhn (1933) claimed that the pattern of verbal accentuation in main and dependent clauses in Germanic is comparable to that of Sanskrit and thus originated from proto-Indo-European. This paper presents an alternative to Kuhn's hypothesis and claims that the contrast in verbal accentuation in main and dependent clauses reflects different distributional patterns of finite verbs. Finite verbs in main clauses occur often in clause-early position because verb-early constructions (such as imperatives, direct questions, and the initial verb for pragmatic effects) are characteristic of main clauses. Verbs in clause-early position are often unaccented in verse, and this lack of accent may reflect the low intonation of clause-initial position. On the other hand, finite verbs in dependent clauses tend to remain in clause-late position due to the lack of V1-phenomenon and clause-late verbs are typically accented in verse.

Soteria Svorou (San Jose State University)

Is there a universal semantic category of containment?

The spatial relation of containment is examined as a conceptual and linguistic category with the purpose of providing its dimensions of invariance and variation. Exploring data from unrelated languages, it is argued that an investigation of the transformations under which containment constructions remain invariant produces a set of parameters of the experiential scene which define the concept of containment onto which linguistic constructions map. Topological (1-4) and functional (5-7) parameters of containment constructions found to be invariant are: (1) aspects of containers such as closure, shape, orientation, and state of dividedness; (2) degree of containment; (3) degree of contact; (4) magnitude of trajector and landmark; (5) support; (6) accessibility; (7) static vs dynamic mode of predication. For each transformation imposed on the experiential scene, however, there is at least one language which requires a separate construction. Such variation challenges the universality of a monolithic concept of containment and of a linguistic primitive IN/INSIDE. This variation could be explained by the degree of grammaticalization: Grammatical constructions which present the scene in detail are less grammaticalized than ones which present the scene schematically. Two panchronic chains of containment constructions are proposed which have their historical sources in nominal and verbal constructions respectively.

Sylvia Swift (University of California, Berkeley)

'Ah was framed': Literary dialect embedded in standard narrative

This paper explores the ideological implications (here 'ideology' means 'lived relations' [see Althusser 1971, Eagleton 1991]) of employing a stylistically neutral narrator to transmit socially or regionally marked speech instead of allowing dialectal utterances to stand by themselves. I assert that where a neutral frame narrator is present, the reader is constantly being given a message about the embedded dialect speaker something like that formulated by Krapp (1925) in his discussion of eye dialect: 'We (dear reader, you and I) are not the same as this poor/black/partially literate figure. By contrast, when the 'other' is simply allowed to speak for himself, the reader is hailed only by (and can only identify with) the nonstandard speaker. I use examples from the work of Mark Twain, Carolyn Chute, et al. My argument grows out of a set of assertions articulated by M. M. Bakhtin (Moscow 1979/Austin 1986) and not taken into account by other scholars in the field of literary dialect (e.g. North 1994, Shepherd 1990, Nettels 1988, Sabin 1987, Dillard 1973, Williamson 1971): that extremely intimate styles and objectively neutral styles presuppose a relationship between addressee and speaker in which their viewpoints are united and their identities nearly merged.

Sali Tagliamonte (University of York, Heslington)

Come/come variation in English: Where did it come from & which way is it going?

Variation in the past tense paradigm of the verb come, as in (1), has been identified as having 'the greatest degree of nonstandardness' amongst verbs in some English dialects (Christian, Wolfram, & Dube, 1988: 106).

(1) a. When I came home that day, it was a different world.

b. Well when war come out they pulled me in.

Analyses of over 1100 tokens in a corpus of 92 male and female speakers between 15-91 years of age reveals that the factors which contribute to the variation are multidimensional. Unsurprisingly, age and sex are heavily implicated. The more striking finding is the discovery of grammatical conditioning—come is favored with singular subject and disfavored with plural subjects. There seems to be a clear historical explanation for this patterning—come was the older preterit singular form. The fact that it is still correlated with this grammatical person suggests historical continuity. However, the results also reveal that the variation has undergone a number of specific changes over the generations in the community as well. Indeed, the older and younger speakers as well as male and female speakers can be shown to follow quite different systems.

Susan Tamasi (University of Georgia)

A question of perception & production or what does it mean to sound like a New Yorker?

This study looks at perception and production and their roles in identification through language. Students at the University of Georgia volunteered to listen to a tape of 12 voices. After hearing the tape, they were asked, 'Where do you think this person is from?' After labeling each voice, the participants were asked to identify any words or phrases which led to their decisions. The focus of this study is on the speakers who are described as 'being from New York'. In reality, the speakers are from a variety of areas including California, Georgia, and New York. The participants' notes are analyzed to determine any patterns in the decisionmaking process. This paper examines what is being produced, how it is being perceived, and how one must study both production and perception in order to accurately study the relationship between language and identity.
The Port-Royal community and Jansenist views became a sore spot for the church and the state which were intertwined. The Jansenists were a product of the Counter-Reformation who preferred to repair the language was a reflection of its importance in the development of students' judgment Judgment or reason lead to salvation. Thus the topic/nominative alternation gives evidence that English prosody is governed by the information structure and not by the types of English prosody categories has varied quite markedly. In order to assist the disadvantaged who have unfortunately not received a university level education, Tok Pisin grammatical categories should be developed. In this paper I will talk about the Tok Pisin grammar.

Margaret Thomas, (Boston College)  
The significance of Babel in western conceptualization of second language learning

Centuries of commentary surrounding the Babel story provides insight into western culture's experience of L2 learning. Since the 'confusion of tongues' was intended to constrain human Promethian ambition, there is a feasible reading of Babel which makes L2 acquisition a willful subversion of divine purpose. But neither Hebrew nor Christian exegetical traditions yield such a reading, plausibly because of the exigencies of life in the multilingual ancient Near East, the existence of a counter-Babelian account of linguistic diversity, and the instrumental value of knowledge of L2s within text-based religions like Judaism and Christianity.

Elzbieta Thurgood (California State University-Fresno)  
The origins & development of Baba Malay: Some 19th century literary evidence

Modern Baba Malay has been classified as a creole by Lee (1981), Lim (1988), and Holm (1989). This study analyzes 19th century Baba Malay and shows that in the 19th century, Baba Malay does not look like a creole and that there is no evidence and little reason to assume that Baba Malay has ever been a creole. Instead, the study claims that Baba Malay is the product of language shift, resulting from Hokkien speakers learning Malay.

Hisao Tokizaki (Sapporo University/University of Massachusetts-Amherst)  
English prosody & the topic/nominative alternation in Japanese

In this paper, I will discuss an interesting parallelism between English prosody and the topic/nominative marker (-wa/-ga) alternation in Japanese. I will argue that these seemingly separated phenomena are governed by the same information structure of the sentence. Selkirk (1995) argues that stage level predicates don't need a pitch accent while individual level predicates need one: (1) a. Your EYES are RED/red. b. Your EYES are BLUE/blue.

The Japanese counterparts show that stage level predicates allow both the topic marker (-wo) and the nominative marker (-go) while individual level predicates allow the topic marker only: (2) a. (Anata-no) me-wa/ga akai(-yo). b. (Anata-no) me-wa/*ga aoi(-yo).

you-GEN eyes-TOP/NOM red(-PARTICLE) you-Gen eyes-TOP/NOM blue-Particle

I will present some counterexamples to the explanation in terms of the types of predicates and will show that Japanese topic/nominative markers behave similarly in those examples as well. The correspondence between English prosody and Japanese topic/nominative alternation gives evidence that English prosody is governed by the information structure and not by the types of predicates. Korean data give us another support for this analysis. I will also discuss the function of pitch, accent, stress, and intonational phrase in English. This discussion presents a new view of the focus projection principles (Selkirk 1984).

Maria Tsiafera, (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)  
The Augustinus & Port-Royal

The Port-Royal community and Jansenist views became a sore spot for the church and the state which were intertwined. The Jansenists were a product of the Counter-Reformation who preferred to repair the Catholic Church rather than replace it. Of interest to us is the fact that out of this philosophy came a number of grammars and treatises on education. The Port-Royal concern with language was a reflection of its importance in the development of students' judgment. Judgment or reason lead to salvation. Thus the method of teaching is to develop the ability of the student to think. This led to a series of treatises such as *La nouvelle méthode latine*,
published in 1644 when Lancelot was only 28 years old. The preface to this work is of interest because it sets forth a number of philosophical points that became central to the Grammaire générale et raisonnée. The idea of education at Port-Royal meant a great deal more than preparing students for economic success. Rather, the development of character and the acquisition of Christian virtues were most important. A mastery of language and literary skills was essential in understanding and defending Christianity. A thorough knowledge of Latin was essential, but French had begun to assert itself. In their system, only after the students could read and write French did they start studying Latin. Translations from Latin to French were common. There is no doubt that the Port-Royal grammars were teaching manuals with their philosophical basis extracted from the teachings of St. Augustine. St. Augustine is the bridge between ancient ideas and Christian beliefs on reason, and thus Cartesianism.

Siri G. Tuttle (University of California-Los Angeles)  
_Tanana Athabaskan & the tonal parameter_

Optimality theory assumes that 'interlinguistic differences arise from the permutations of constraint-ranking: typology is the study of the range of systems that re-ranking permits' (Prince & Smolensky 1993: 5). This paper discusses a typological difference which must be modeled with reference to underlying forms--the tone parameter. The data are from the Salcha and Minto dialects of Tanana Athabaskan (Central Alaska). Minto has sparse low tone from proto-Athabaskan vowel constriction, while Salcha does not. Three facts support the analysis of this difference as based in the lexicon. Firstly, Minto tone perturbs intonational contours, although prosodic constraints are ranked identically in both dialects. Secondly, certain suffixes which are unstressable in Salcha are stressed in Minto, and this is because they are linked to lexical low tones. Thirdly, in Salcha, raised F0 is a significant correlate of stress for monomoraic and bimoraic vowels; in Minto, only monomoraic vowels are higher in pitch when stressed. Thus, it is possible for two languages to differ only in their underlying representations and yet present a minimal pair for tone.

Siri G. Tuttle (University of California-Los Angeles)  
Esther Martinez (San Juan Pueblo)  
_Complex verbs of position in San Juan Pueblo Tewa_

This paper presents data from San Juan Pueblo Tewa illustrating a variety of morphological combinations available to the three stems meaning 'sit,' 'stand,' and 'lie'. This verb type has been little discussed or exemplified. Allen, Gardner, and Frantz (1984) discuss complex Tewa verbs of motion but not verbs of position; nor do Baker (1988, 1996), Sadock (1985, 1991), S. Rosen (1989), or C. Rosen (1990). We identify verbs of position including one or more noun phrases, verb stems or phrases, or adverbial modifiers. While some of the complex position verbs are lexicalized, the structures are productive so that a speaker may produce a new complex position verb. In this data set, the included stem or phrase would be syntactically adjoined to the main verb if the structure were a sentence. Thus there is a relationship to syntax in these structures. However, lexical restrictions, phonological patterns, and idiomatic semantics persuade us to consider the formation of complex Tewa position words a morphological process.

Andrea Tyler (Georgetown University)  
Vvyyan Evans (Georgetown University)  
_Reconsidering prepositional polysemy networks_

Cognitive linguists treat lexical items which have multiple but related senses (polysemy) as comprising a single natural category. Such lexical categories are represented as containing a prototypical sense, and other more peripheral senses which derive from the prototype, thus forming a network of related senses (Brugman 1981, Lakoff 1987, Kreitzer 1997). The present paper reconsiders this approach in the much studied area of prepositions. A major weakness of previous accounts is that they are relatively unconstrained (cf. Sandra & Rice 1995). Moreover, such accounts fail to make a distinction between formal expression in language, sentence-level integration, and patterns of conceptualization. We argue that multiple interpretations do not arise as a result of a network of related senses but rather from one prototypical sense, in interaction with a limited set of cognitive principles. These include: (1) spatial scenes take the ego as default deixic center; (2) default topographic features which take the ego as default trajector and the earth as default landmark, and (3) sentential context constrains interpretation. We provide evidence based on an analysis of 12 English prepositions.

Charles H. Ulrich (University of British Columbia)  
_Labial--tone interactions in Lama verbs_

Lama, a Gur language spoken in Togo (Ourso 1989, Brinneman & Brinneman 1995), exhibits unexpected interactions between tones and segmental phonology. Inflected verbs whose roots end in labial segments behave differently according to their underlying tone. Processes of labial dissimilation, vowel-lowering, and w-strengthening apply in low-toned verbs ending with retracted mid back rounded vowels or labial nasals, but not in high-toned verbs ending with the same segments or in low-toned verbs ending in nonlabial segments. Similar tonally-conditioned segmental processes can be observed in verbs ending with labial stops. The Lama facts run counter to three cross-linguistic generalizations about tone/segment interaction. First, interactions between tones and segments typically involve consonants rather than vowels (Schuh 1978). But in Lama, tones interact with both consonants and vowels. Second, segments typically affect tone rather than tones affecting segments (Hyman & Schuh 1974, Hyman 1976, Schuh 1978). But in Lama, tones condition segmental phonological processes as well as segments affecting tones. Third, among segmental features, it is typically laryngeal features (and possibly manner features) that interact with the tonal phonology. But in Lama, the relevant segmental feature is a place of articulation feature, namely [Labial].
Suzanne Urbanczyk (University of British Columbia/University of Victoria)  
Why stressed schwa is marked: Evidence from Ay?aju9em  
(Session 23)

This paper documents the surface distribution of stressed schwa in ?ay?aju9 m (Mainland Comox-Northern Coast Salish). Like many Salish languages, schwa can have the quality of full vowels (in the proper context).

(1)  
\[ \text{hit} \]  
\[ \text{get hit on the top of the head} \]  
\[ \text{get hit on the back of the head} \]  

Unlike other Salish languages, stress is always initial, even when V1 is schwa. When stressed schwa is followed by a glottalized consonant in onset position (1a vs 1b), there is glottal insertion and lowering. The data are relevant in understanding why stressed schwa is marked. The stress patterns below show that schwa must be moraic - /CSC/ and /CSC/ are bimoraic feet.

(2)  
\[ \text{brains} \]  
\[ \text{steep shore} \]  

Schwa's resistance to being stressed is proposed to follow from its placelessness. A strong mora can only be supported by a [sonorous] vowel feature (cf Zec 1995). Because schwa is placeless, it can only support a weak mora. Glottal insertion makes a more harmonic foot head (µµµ).  

Martin van den Berg (IBM Research)  
Livia Polanyi (FX Palo Alto Laboratories)  
A semantic approach to centering  
(Session 10)

CENTERING, the assignment of a preference order among discourse entities in a sentence for the purpose of anaphora resolution, was described in detail in Grosz, Joshi, and Weinstein (1983, 1986) based on Joshi and Kuhn (1979) and Joshi and Weinstein (1981,1998). In subsequent literature (Kameyama 1986; Walker, Joshi, & Prince1998; Strube 1998) the choice of referent for an anaphor in one sentence is explained by structural position, lexical structure, or syntactic function of the encoding of discourse entities in the immediately preceding segment. Recently, a more global model of discourse focus is sometimes invoked (Walker 1998). We will argue that centering is a semantic phenomena which can be accounted for within the linguistic discourse model framework (Polanyi & Schä 1984; Polanyi 1996; Prust, Schä, & van den Berg 1992; van den Berg 1996). Wide scope antecedents are preferred over any narrow scope antecedents in their scope because the narrow scope antecedents are functionally dependent on antecedents with wider scope and are therefore structurally more difficult to access. Under our analysis, centering results from the order of quantifiers within discourse constituent units rather than from the syntactic properties or linear placement of a segment.  

Gerard Van Herk (University of Ottawa)  
'We was very much Oppress': Eighteenth-century AAVE texts & the origins debate  
(Session 49)

The republication of 18th-century letters by African American settlers from Nova Scotia and Sierra Leone (Fyfe 1991) offers data that is indisputably of both 'earlier' and African American provenance. Other such data will surely surface. Resolution of register and orthography issues will enable us to admit these data sets to the earlier-AAVE canon. These letters reveal many nonstandard phonetic and grammatical features carried over from spoken language. A preliminary survey reveals variable genitives; irregular 3rd-person -s; null, irregular, or hypercorrect past tense and participial marking; for to infinitives; archaic use of but: postposed negation; present continuous a- prefix; double negation; perfect forms with he: zero relatives with subjects; null or irregular plurals; irregular modals; and irregular adverb placement. Analysis of the less familiar of these forms broadens the proposed core grammar of earlier AAVE.  

Willy Van Langendonck (Catholic University, Leuven/International Centre of Onomastics)  
Neurolinguistic & syntactic evidence for basic level meaning in proper names  
(Session 33)

Numerous aphasics are able to read or retrieve common nouns but not proper names. This has led neuropsychologists to assume a different organization in the brain for generating proper names and common nouns. The basis of this distinction obviously lies in the fact that common nouns refer via their lexical meaning whereas proper names refer in an ad hoc way to a specific individual without the help of such a lexical meaning. In one study (Bayer 1991), a German aphasic suffers from deep dyslexia and consequently interprets written material exclusively via a semantic route and not by means of grapheme-phoneme mapping. In order to 'read' common nouns, this aphasic individual uses semantic paralexias (paraphrases)--e.g. hammer 'hammer' for Bell 'axe'. By contrast, this individual can produce no semantic paralexias for proper names but can say, e.g. whether a name is about a male or female person, a city, or a river. This makes the inherent presuppositional categorical meaning posited for proper names plausible (e.g. Fido is a dog). More specifically, proper names appear to be formed at Rosch's 'basic level' of categorization, e.g. we give names to dogs and cats etc., not to animals in general.  

Silke Van Ness (University at Albany-State University of New York)  
Rule loss & contact-induced rule substitution in present-day Amish High German  
(Session 31)

Of the languages in use among the Amish--Pennsylvania German (PG), American English (AE), and Amish High German (AHO)--the latter has received by far the least attention. Among the reasons for the neglect is conceivably the fact that linguists tend to accept only those phenomena as linguistically interesting which have the inherent design feature of 'productivity' or 'creativity'. While, at

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present, AHG is typically used reproductively, exceptional persons can and do produce novel utterances in AHG. When used productively, two processes make themselves felt: (1) the loss of old rules, often to the extent that the texts become hardly understandable, and (2) the emergence of new rules, mostly borrowed from either of the two productive varieties (AE, PG). This paper focuses on the latter processes as they are reflected in (1) a corpus of recently produced AHG poems and (2) in recently printed AHG materials, some of which serve the teaching of AHG in Amish parochial schools. Here, the emergent new rules assume the status of a new standard norm offered as a model for the Amish pupil.

Bert Vaux (Harvard University)

Does consonant harmony exist?

A growing body of recent work asserts that consonant harmony is either limited to coronal consonants (Ni Chiossain & Padgett 1993; Macken 1995; Gafos 1995, 1998), or impossible (Archangeli & Pulleyblank 1994). Gafos attributes this restriction on consonant harmony to the phonetic concept of articulatory contiguity, according to which 'the vowel gestures are contiguous in a VCV sequence but consonant gestures are not contiguous in a CVC sequence (1995: 41). If one assumes that all phonological processes are strictly local, and that the correct notion of locality in phonology is articulatory contiguity, as Gafos suggests, then the logical consequence is that 'phonological spreading could not be involved between the two consonants of a CVC configuration because the vowel interrupts the articulatory contiguity between the two consonants' (Gafos 1995: 41). In this paper I analyze the systems of consonantal harmony involving the feature [back] in several Turkic languages, and demonstrate that these systems cannot be accounted for in the phonetic theory espoused by Gafos nor in the phonological V-Place theories designed to exclude consonant harmony. I then show that a more traditional model of feature geometry and feature spreading along the lines of Halle (1995) and Calabrese (1995) accounts for the data most successfully.

Tonjes Veenstra (Session 53)

Basic argument structure: Transitivity alternations in Saramaccan

Two issues play a role in the discussion of transitivity alternations: (1) the directionality of the derivation, i.e., are transitive verbs derived from intransitive or vice versa?; (2) the morphological overtness of the derivation. If both morphologically nonovert derivations can be shown to exist, we are faced with a potential learnability problem: How does the learner determine the basic lexical argument structure of an alternating verb? The learner needs independent positive evidence to arrive at this derivation. In this respect, transitivity alternations are also of potential interest for hypotheses of creole genesis. For instance, if the process of creolization reduces to first language acquisition in the absence of relevant input (cf. Bickerton 1998, DeGraff 1988), then it is to be expected that one of the patterns will not surface in a particular creole, just because the (creole) learners have relevant input to arrive at this pattern.

I will discuss transitivity alternations in Saramaccan. I show there are two classes of alternating verbs. In the one class (Class A, consisting of verbs like bodkó 'break') the intransitive is derived, while in the other class (Class B, including verbs like siki 'be sick') the transitive is derived. The main outcome of this paper, therefore, will be that the apparent learnability problem, identified by Hale and Keyser (1997), is real. Furthermore, it also constitutes a problem for theories of creole genesis that rely heavily on processes of first language acquisition as the motor of the creolization process.

Sonny Vu (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

A description & analysis of compound separability in Vietnamese & Pacoh

In two Mon-Khmer languages, Vietnamese and Pacoh, constituent morphemes of coordinate compounds may be separated from each other by various kinds of syntactic material without losing their idiomatic meaning—see Vietnamese examples in (1) and (2) from Thompson (1963) and Watson (1966). Note that the compound quan ao ('pants + shirt' = 'clothes') in (1) is separated in (2) by copies of negation (optional) and the matrix verb.

(1) No chang thich quan ao.
   3rdPer NEG like pants shirt
   'He doesn't like clothes.'

(2) No chang thich quan (chang) thich ao.
   3rdPer NEG like pants (NEG) like shirt
   'He doesn't [like clothes].' [focused]

I first present some of the empirical observations concerning these compound splitting phenomena. Taking some assumptions from the distributed morphology framework, I account for the data by showing that the internal structure of these compounds is similar to the three-dimensional coordinate structures proposed by Molmann (1993) and that the splitting of the compounds is the result of a morphophonological rule at PF taking these structures as input. I contrast this approach with other potential analyses, such as phrasal reduplication (Fitzpatrick-Cole 1996) and syntactic splitting with LF head-movement (Baltin 1991), which do not account for the data.

Rachel Walker (University of Southern California)

Reinterpreting hierarchical variation in nasal harmony

This paper presents a unified account of nasal harmony (NH). Three segment behaviors are examined: TARGETS become nasalized (bang 'rise', Malay), BLOCKERS remain oral and block (makan 'eat'), TRANSPARENT SEGMENTS remain oral but propagate nasality (dak 'door', Guaraní). Blocking patterns obey a bifurcational hierarchy, separating possible targets (leftward) vs blockers (rightward) (Piggott 1992, Cohn 1993):
Different rankings of spread[Nasal] give cross-linguistic variation. Permeable segments are realized as nasal or oral, orality occurring when nasality is highly incompatible. I propose this arises in a mapping between a fully-nasalized but unpronounceable representation and a similar but phonetically-possible output ([fəkə] -> [fəkə]).

Natasha Warner (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen) (Session 20)
Syllable structure & speech perception are interrelated

This paper offers experimental evidence that syllable structure affects speech perception and vice versa. Results from a gating study of Japanese and English show that syllable structure constraints of a language can influence weighting of perceptual cues. Japanese listeners make use of information in a VC transition later in the vowel than English listeners do. This may be because Japanese makes no place distinctions in coda position, making VC cues less important. I also propose perceptual motivations for two common phonological patterns involving syllable structure, glide-high vowel alternations and licensing of more distinctions in onset than in coda position. Both explanations are based in the rapidity of perceptual cues. Listeners perceive the quality of a glide quickly but show long-lasting confusion between glides and corresponding high vowels. The slowness of the cues to syllable nucleus status may underlie this common alternation. Furthermore, listeners’ perception of consonants takes place over a shorter time window when consonants are perceived from CV cues rather than VC cues. I argue that the tendency to license more distinctions in onset position is due to the availability of the faster CV cues in onset position and the availability of only slower VC cues in coda position.

Maki Watanabe (University of Southern California) (Session 5)
Mo: Disjunction in Japanese

Since mo attaches to an interrogative for a universal quantification,

1. Vowels
2. Glides
3. Liquids
4. Fricatives
5. Obstruent Stops (vi.)

I extend this hierarchy to all NH. A complementarity provides motivation: Examples for (vi) (nasalizing all segments including obstruents) appear to be unattested, and Guarani-type systems are set apart (some transparent obstruents and remaining segments are targets). Also, target and transparent segments pattern together. If nasalization permeates a segment (it is targeted/transparent), all higher-ranked segments are permeated. To explain this, I analyze descriptively-transparent segments as targets and reinterpret the nasalization hierarchy as representing bifurcations between permeable segments and blockers. A constraint hierarchy formalizes (1):

(1) *NasObstruentStop >> *NasFricative >> *NasLiquid >> *NasGlide >> *NasVowel

(2) A one (1988) proposes

(3) Aone (1989) claims

(4) Vander Sandt’s (1992) anaphora binding theory of presupposition and Guerts’s (1998) analysis for semantic interaction of Horn, a DRT analysis is provided for DF. The result indicates that we can do without any special theory of focus, e.g. Rooth's alternative semantics or structured meaning theory (Kripka 1991), but other independently developed semantic theories, i.e. theory of presupposition, theory of (in)definites in DRT (Heim 1982, Kamp & Reyle 1993), suffice to account for DF.

Makoto Ishizaki (University of Southern California)
Not narrow focus, but definite focus

Non-phonetic prominence which exactly corresponds to the new information of a sentence is called narrow focus (NF), whereas that which corresponds to only a part of the new information is called wide focus (WF). This paper shows that the contrastive/noncontrastive distinction of interpretation of focus is neither due to any phonosyntactic characteristics, contra to Selkirk (1984) who suggests that NF conveys contrastive interpretation and WF expresses neutral meaning, nor due to the pragmatic notion of contrast, as opposed to the widespread idea that the function of NF is to convey contrastive interpretation by evoking a set of alternatives (Rooth 1985, 1992). It is the semantic property of definiteness, i.e. the presence of existential presupposition for one kind of focus, definite focus (DF), that determines the interpretive distinction of focus. The function of DF is to identify an existentially presupposed referent with the focused constituent. On the basis of Van der Sandt's (1992) anaphora binding theory of presupposition and Guerts's (1998) analysis for semantic interaction of Horn, a DRT analysis is provided for DF. The result indicates that we can do without any special theory of focus, e.g. Rooth's alternative semantics or structured meaning theory (Kripka 1991), but other independently developed semantic theories, i.e. theory of presupposition, theory of (in)definites in DRT (Heim 1982, Kamp & Reyle 1993), suffice to account for DF.
William F. Weigel (University of California-Berkeley)  
The breakdown of topicalization in language obsolescence

This paper examines the breakdown of mechanisms of topic continuity in Yowlumne (a.k.a Yawelmani) a nearly moribund Yokuts language of central California, over the period of roughly 1930 to 1998. The source materials include stories (involving two third-person animate participants) taken from published sources and texts elicited by the author and colleagues. Yowlumne in 1930 indicated topic status, topic shift, and interclausal reference through a scheme involving word order, pronominalization or deletion of subject NPs, and pragmatic principles. By 1998 this system has largely broken down, replaced only in part by discernible topicalization devices. These breakdown effects are distinguished from the results of convergence on the dominant language (English) and are related to a constellation of other effects reflecting a contraction in the types and complexity of language functions. The analysis also suggests that such discourse mechanisms are more susceptible to loss in obsolescence situations than are intraclausal grammatical resources.

Pauline Welby (Ohio State University)  
Accents project focus (if they're nuclear)

In English, linguistic expressions referring to entities that are new in the discourse are often assigned pitch accents while expressions referring to given entities often lack pitch accents. In some cases, a pitch accent on a word seems to 'project' focus to a larger constituent. For example, a single pitch accent on the NP complement of a verb has been claimed to optionally project focus to the entire VP as in (1).

(1) NP focus question: What newspaper do you read?  
   VP focus question: How do you keep up with the news?  
   Answer: I read the Dispatch.

This study examines predictions made by Selkirk (1984, 1995) and Gussenhoven (1983, 1984, 1992, 1998). Both theories predict that all pitch accents, regardless of type or status as prénuclear or nuclear, should behave identically in their ability to project focus. By manipulating focus structure and intonation patterns and soliciting appropriateness judgments, we tested the hypothesis that only the nuclear pitch accent (the last pitch accent in the intermediate phrase) projects focus. Our results support this hypothesis and suggest that theories of the relationship between accent and focus need to take into account the apparently privileged status of the nuclear accent.

Suzanne Wertheim (University of California-Berkeley)  
Yowlumne reduplication, analogy, & language death

This paper examines the changes in Yowlumne's formerly complex verbal reduplication system and describes the analogical levelling that has taken place on two axes--vertically, such that monosyllabic verbs have influenced disyllabic verbs, and horizontally, such that different suffixes, formerly requiring different stems, now have a limited number of reduplicated stem types available to them. Yokuts languages have a 'template-supplying morphology', and Yowlumne verb bases undergo what Newman described as 'dynamic vowel processes' to fit into these templates. In 1933 Yowlumne, all verbs, including reduplicated stems, changed to fit the required templates. This is no longer the case. Yowlumne of 1907 and 1933 had productive full reduplication, final reduplication, double-final reduplication, initial reduplication, and a variety of ablauted templates. By 1997, we find that levelling has caused almost all Yowlumne verbs to fully reduplicate, without ablauted allomorphs. This levelling raises several interesting questions. For example, why has the fully reduplicative template been extended to disyllabic mimetic verbs but not disyllabic nonmimetic verbs? Can we explain why certain relic forms have resisted analogical replacement? And finally, can we use these data to draw conclusions about types of paradigmatic opacity and directionality of analogy?

Donald Winford (Ohio State University)  
Tense/aspect & substrate influence in the formation of Sranan

There has lately been an increasing awareness of research which attempts to explain creole genesis in terms of general processes and principles which apply to varying degrees in all cases of language contact. The present paper is a contribution to this line of research. In particular, it argues that the tense/aspect system of Sranan (SN) owes its origin to significant influence from Gbe and, to some extent, other West African languages like Kikongo and Akan. The inventory and overall organization of the SN tense/aspect system reflects a common core shared by the West African substrates, and especially Gbe varieties. This common core consists of future (ga), relative past ben, imperfective (de), and completive perfect kaba, as well as the unmarked verb. Brockington (1988) listed all but the last of these, including their surface expressions, as instances of selections dictated by a language bioprogram during the creation of creoles by children. This paper argues that there is a more feasible explanation for the selection of both the categories and their surface expressions in terms of the influence of highly congruent substratal inputs and the operation of general constraints which regulate substrate influence. A comparison of the TMA systems of SN and its relevant substrates reveals that the particular categories retained in SN were largely determined by the degree of typological similarity in this area across the substrates. The preference for periphrastic expression of tense/aspect as well as the ordering of auxiliaries in SN have clear parallels in Gbe, though the two are not identical in all respects. The selection of superset forms to express these categories can be explained in terms of constraints which operate in other cases of contact-induced change involving substratum influence (or 'transfer').
Evidence indicates that the lexicon and morphosyntax of Costa Rican Limonese Creole (LC) are being affected due to intense contact with Spanish (Winkler 1998, SPCL). While the sociolinguistic factors which contributed to the community shift to Spanish have been addressed, the nature of borrowing in LC needs to be examined. In the present study I will detail the nature of those changes through the use of the token analysis of Roberts (1998, SPCL) to determine which features have actually been borrowed into LC. LC borrowing exhibits contact-induced change (Thomason & Kaufman 1988) on two fronts: borrowing from Spanish and strengthening from standard English varieties. Although Spanish is the numerical and socially dominant language of the community, English has recently begun to affect LC due to a rise in the domains where English is available to the community. Nationally, the state has mandated the teaching of standard English in the school systems, even in the elementary schools. In addition, cable TV from the United States has penetrated even into many of the small communities of the country. Finally, a sizable portion of the Afro-Costa Rica population either works with English-speaking tourists or works outside of the country many months of the year. This increase in the availability and prestige of English seems to be having a stabilizing affect on the LC community, possibly stemming what looked like a wholesale community shift to Spanish.

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)
Erik Thomas (North Carolina State University)
Elaine Green (North Carolina State University)
The regional context of earlier African-American speech

This presentation examines a unique sociolinguistic situation involving a longstanding, isolated biracial community situated in a distinctive dialect region of coastal North Carolina to address questions of ethnolinguistic distinctiveness and localized dialect accommodation in earlier African-American English. The historical continuity of the African-American community and the longstanding bi-ethnic contact situation in which black and white families have co-existed in this remote, coastal marshland since the early 1700s provides insight into the early development of AAVE, as well as a perspective on how AAVE is currently developing with respect to local European-American varieties. A comparison of diagnostic phonological and morphosyntactic variables for a sample of four different generations of African Americans and a baseline European-American group shows that there was considerable accommodation of the localized Pamlico Sound dialects in earlier African-American speech. Nonetheless, the retention of certain dialect features (e.g. copula absence, 3rd person -s) in the face of localized dialect accommodation suggests selective, long-term ethnolinguistic distinctiveness. Cross-generational change among African Americans indicates that younger speakers are moving away from the localized Pamlico Sound dialect toward a more generalized AAVE norm. Structural-based, contact-based, and identity-based explanations are offered for the current trend of localized dialect displacement.

Saundra K. Wright (Northwestern University)
A unified theory of reflexive & reciprocal anaphors

Although reflexives and reciprocals are grouped together in binding theories, their distribution isn't identical. Reciprocals, unlike reflexives, occur as possessives and subjects of embedded finite clauses. These differences are problematic for theories which either try to account for them with the same conditions or focus on reflexives while assuming that the same conditions will carry over to reciprocals. Reinhart and Reuland's theory (R&R 1993), for example, accounts well for reflexive distribution using properties associated with reflexivity and argument chains; however, it fails to account for the full range of reciprocal distribution. I show that R&R's analysis can be extended to reciprocals once their inherent semantic properties are taken into account. I claim that the main similarity between reflexives and reciprocals is that in argument positions they mark their predicates as relations of a particular type through an extension of R&R's 'R-marking'. However, the crucial difference is that reciprocals have a referentially independent component (other) which allows them--but not reflexives--to appear as heads of argument chains. By claiming that reciprocals are both R-markers and referentially independent, this analysis fills in the gap in R&R's paradigm of anaphoric expressions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELF</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>Pronouns</th>
<th>Reciprocals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R-marking Function</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referential Independence</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kazuyuki Yamaguchi (University of New Mexico)
How to explain polysemy of case markers? A typological study

This study discusses polysemy of case markers. The term case is used here as a grammatical form expressing semantic roles such as allative, locative, or benefactive. Sweetser (1988) and Croft (1991), among others, suggest that certain semantic roles of case markers are grouped together because they share the same kind of structures: Allative and purpose, for example, are expressed by the same morpheme because they share the same kind of structures. To evaluate their claims, I examine 26 genetically unrelated worldwide languages. My sample shows that their approaches are incorrect: Cause and purpose, among other counterexamples found in my sample, are expressed by the same morpheme in many languages. Another significance my sample revealed is that mechanisms of grammaticization are different for an early stage and a later stage of a grammaticization path: Heine (1989), Bowden (1992), and Svorcov (1994) show that in the early stage of grammaticization path, certain structure must be preserved (e.g. the source for spatial relation UP is 'head' in many languages); on the other hand, my findings reveal that in a later stage of grammaticization, structures of the original sense are not preserved in many cases.
This paper shows that lexical operations (de-adjectival suffixification) must have access to fine-grained semantic properties of the stem form. The argument derives from the Japanese derivational morpheme -mi, which attaches to scalar adjectives, forming a noun that refers (roughly speaking) to an extreme point on the scale associated with the adjective:

1. huka-i/huka-mi 'deep/a deep point'
2. aoki-i/aoki-mi 'big/big point'
3. naga-i/naga-mi 'long/long point'
4. asa-i/asa-mi 'shallow/shallow point'

I show that the ability to take -mi depends on three properties of the scale by which A is graded. First, -mi can only attach to scalar adjectives whose scale has a definite 'axis' or direction. This explains (1) vs (2):

First, -mi can only attach to scalar adjectives expressing the unmarked pole on a scale. This explains (1) vs (3):

Third, -mi can only attach to scalar adjectives whose scale has a unique, unmarked 'pole'. This explains (1) vs (4):

I show that this analysis not only clarifies the distribution of -mi but also provides insight into how speakers conceptualize adjectival scales in specific cases.

Etsuyo Yuasa (Ohio State University)

Categorial mismatch: Subordination markers in Japanese

This paper addresses the puzzle of the categorial status of some subordination markers in Japanese and proposes synchronic and diachronic analyses in a multimodular approach of grammar. It will be shown that these subordination markers in Japanese are instances of categorial mismatches in syntax and semantics and have unique categorial information in these different components of grammar. Such phenomena can be explained only if we recognize different dimensions in the notions of grammatical categories; autolexical grammar, which assumes the autonomy of different kinds of information, gives the puzzle of Japanese subordination markers a simple and elegant account. Observing the history of a different group of Japanese subordination markers, I will point out that the categorial mismatch observed in modern Japanese above is an instance of a widely observed grammaticalization process: bleaching, decategorization. Rubba (1994) points out that such processes involve a shift in meaning while some grammatical properties of the original form are often retained. I claim that bleaching or decategorization is due to different sensitivity of syntax and semantics to diachronic change, and I conclude that autolexical grammar provides the basis for coherent explanations not only for synchronic syntactic analyses but for diachronic syntactic analyses as well.

Bushra Adnan Zawaydeh (Indiana University)
Stuart Davis (Indiana University)

Arabic hypocoristics & their implications

In this paper we examine Arabic hypocoristics that are formed on the following pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning of Root</th>
<th>Full name</th>
<th>Hypocoristic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>wallid</td>
<td>walluud(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>$ wd</td>
<td>Sayda</td>
<td>$ayyuud(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>bsm</td>
<td>bibisam</td>
<td>bas.suum(e)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After presenting an optimality-theoretic analysis employing high-ranking max-root and align root, we focus on the implications of these hypocoristics. The pattern in (1) supports the view of Benua that hypocoristics reflect an output-output correspondence relation. This can be seen in (1b) where [y] appears in the hypocoristic even though it is not part of the underlying root. Further, as (1c) shows, affixal consonants do not appear in the hypocoristic. Thus, Arabic hypocoristics provide evidence for the role of an output (consonantal) root that can be unlike the input root. This is different from Modern Hebrew where Bat-El shows that affixal consonants can be extracted in nominalizations, e.g. staklan 'observer' from histakel 'observed' with affixal /l/. We provide other evidence for the notion of an output root in Arabic from language games and speech.

Qing Zhang (Stanford University)

Gender, phonological variation, & economic change in China

As part of recent economic change in China, an international financial sector has emerged, and with it a new occupational group--Chinese professionals working for international businesses. This paper explores the interaction between phonological variation and the construction of gender and professional identity in the new occupational group, comparing the speech of the new professionals with the speech of professionals in the domestic economic sector. Quantitative analysis of four phonological variables shows that the international professionals use fewer local Beijing features than domestic professionals. They are constructing a cosmopolitan variety of Mandarin. Furthermore, while gender difference is slight in the domestic group, it is overwhelming in the international group. Female international professionals also lead in the use of a new non-Mainland tone feature. Explanations for the combined gender and professional difference lie in the differences in men's and women's career trajectories and their roles in the history of the new occupational group. While speaking a cosmopolitan variety of Mandarin is important for both men and women in the construction of a cosmopolitan (as opposed to domestic) professional identity, their different positions in the linguistic market lead to the differential use of local and new features.
Tagalog nasal substitution is a sporadic morphophonological phenomenon affecting stem-initial obstruents when certain prefixes are attached. A dictionary survey revealed that voiceless obstruents undergo nasal substitution more often than voiced obstruents, and velars undergo it less often than labials and dentals. When prompted to produce novel words, experimental subjects produced only nonsubstituted forms, indicating that nasal substitution is not productive and there is no need to model it in the production grammar. But, in rating the acceptability of substituted forms, subjects gave ratings corresponding to dictionary frequencies, indicating sensitivity to regularities within nasal substitution. Therefore, we must model some knowledge of nasal substitution. I conjecture that different mechanisms are used in the production task and the acceptability-rating task. A production grammar, mapping inputs to outputs, models only productive phonology. How learners determine which patterns make it into the production grammar depends on number of exceptions, application across word boundaries, and semantic transparency. An acceptability grammar, derived from the lexicon, maps outputs to gradient acceptability ratings, as in Frisch, Broe, and Pierrehumbert's (1996) Stochastic constraint model. Existing nasal substituted forms are listed in the lexicon, and frequency patterns within nasal substitution are encoded in the acceptability grammar.
Abstracts of Organized Sessions
Thursday, 7 January

Symposium: Linguists in Education: Positive Approaches to Collaborative Work
San Francisco Room
7:00 - 9:00 PM

Organizer: Maya Honda (Wheelock College)
Presenters:
Carolyn Temple Adger (Center for Applied Linguistics)
Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)
Wayne O’Neil (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Dennis R. Preston (Michigan State University)
Akira Yamamoto (University of Kansas)

As the furor over the Oakland School Board Ebonics Resolution and the Unz/Tuchman California Ballot Initiative (Proposition 227) reveals, there is nationwide interest in and intensive debate about language in the K-12 school curriculum. However, public debate is all too often based on misconceptions about the nature of language (in all its varieties) and its development in children, and confusion of knowledge of language with language-related skills (such as reading and writing). The need for informed discussion--and the involvement of linguists in the discussion--is obvious.

The Committee on Language in the School Curriculum is aware that many linguists are concerned about issues related to language in the school curriculum and seek to work on such issues. But in order to do so, linguists too need to be informed--about the nature of schools and schooling in this country, and about ways to work collaboratively with professionals in education to create change in schools. Yet models of linguists working in education seem too few and too little known.

Thus the goal of this symposium is to provide models for ways linguists can effectively learn from and work with professionals in education. The symposium participants have collaborated with school practitioners on a variety of issues, including the English language arts curriculum, schooling and assessment of vernacular dialect speakers, bilingual education policies and practices, and Native American languages preservation. The participants will discuss the challenges of working in education and the lessons they have learned about effective strategies for collaboration.

Carolyn Temple Adger (Center for Applied Linguistics)

Towards the equitable assessment of language development in the schools: A reactive & proactive model, Part 1

Helping schools adopt equitable assessment strategies for vernacular dialect speakers requires identifying and correcting inequities in their assessment procedures and increasing practitioners’ awareness of language variation phenomena. This presentation and the one that follows describe a collaboration among linguists and speech/language pathologists in Baltimore City Public Schools that modified the practitioners’ assessment procedures to accommodate vernacular dialects. The process involved practitioners in describing dialect features in their school communities, identifying biased test items, and producing a training video.

Walt Wolfram (North Carolina State University)

Towards the equitable assessment of language development in the schools: A reactive & proactive model, Part 2

In general, Baltimore speech/language pathologists like other practitioners in other schools, have a limited understanding of language variation that distorts their ability to assess and treat language pathology among vernacular dialect speakers. A program of dialect awareness is therefore needed to provide background of language variation as well as concrete data that can be used in the implementation of equitable assessment procedures. These two presentations describe the rationale, organization, and procedures adopted to establish a school-based community of experts, and we display products that resulted from the partnership.

Wayne O’Neil (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Project English in Oregon

The educational reform of the 1960s allowed some funding (from the Office of Education) to find its way into rethinking the language arts curriculum and led to the establishment of several Project English centers. At the Oregon [English] Curriculum Study Center at the University of Oregon/Eugene, we developed a three-part language arts secondary school curriculum that incorporated linguistics as one of its parts. ‘We’ included the classroom teachers as well as the university specialists. This presentation describes the carefully articulated program of teacher education and collaborative curriculum planning, writing, trial, and rewriting that went into the creation of the linguistics part of the Oregon curriculum.
Dennis R. Preston (Michigan State University)
*Linguists, real people, & in-betweens*

This presentation reports on the growth of 'post-modern' folk beliefs about language held by education professionals who 'need' and 'consume' scientific information about language but who do not have (and can not generally be expected to have) formal training in linguistics. These scientifically-influenced beliefs are contrasted with those of the "real" science of linguistics and with the folk beliefs of lay people who have little or no contact with the field. Techniques which seem most effective in raising people's consciousness if not changing their various folk beliefs are suggested.

Akira Yamamoto (University of Kansas)
*Linguists-in-residence & linguists-on-call*

As schools and community organizations set about to revive and/or preserve Native American languages that have not been taught formally, varieties of needs exist, ranging from preparation of language materials, curriculum and lesson plans, to teacher training, to evaluation. Linguists are requested to become involved in these tasks. This presentation describes the collaborative work of linguists in several language programs where linguists play the role of teacher-trainer, curriculum developer, materials designer, and/or linguist. Some tasks require an extended stay at the site (linguists-in-residence), and other tasks may be accomplished by periodic and short visits to the site (linguists-on-call).
Thursday, 7 January

Workshop: Accessing Undergraduates: Linguistics and Writing
San Diego Room
7:00 - 10:00 PM

Organizers: Lisa M. Lavoie (Cornell University)
David J. Silva (University of Texas-Arlington)

Presenters:
Joana Chitoran (Dartmouth College)
Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell University)
Lisa Lavoie (Cornell University)
Jeanmarie Rouhier-Willoughby (University of Kentucky)
Edward Finegan (University of Southern California)
Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University-Michigan)
David J. Silva (University of Texas-Arlington)

Adding more writing to linguistics courses and teaching composition courses with linguistic subject matter can both be excellent ways of reaching undergraduates. This workshop provides practical suggestions, discussion of specific techniques, and examples of course materials to help linguists add more writing to their linguistics courses and develop writing courses at their universities. There will be opportunities for questions and discussion throughout the workshop. At the end of the workshop, participants will have concrete ideas for incorporating more writing into their linguistics courses and directions for developing writing courses of their own. This workshop represents a step toward creating a network of linguists interested in sharing their experience with writing and writing courses.

Relevant published materials will be displayed.

Joana Chitoran (Dartmouth College)
Language discrimination

Chitoran will discuss the seminar she teaches on dialects, accents, and attitudes toward language variation. She will address the role of writing in helping students sort out their own attitudes to different accents and to their own. She will also discuss the two main challenges of this course: (1) discussing language variation in an ethnically diverse classroom and (2) separating the issues of spoken and written language.

Sally McConnell-Ginet (Cornell University)
Language & gender

McConnell-Ginet will discuss the use of language and gender research in writing courses, including the kind of background that successfully prepares students to do their own fieldwork and the difficulty of getting students to draw fruitfully on the readings. She will address the challenge of getting students to put aside preconceived notions both about language and about gender and to draw on and respond to the theoretical frameworks and empirical findings of the articles they have read. McConnell-Ginet will also address the question of limits on the amount of purely 'linguistic' content that can be covered in a writing course.

Lisa Lavoie (Cornell University)
Using class time in the writing course

Lavoie will discuss such in-class activities as in-class writing, analysis of data, group work, student presentations, and discussions that lend themselves to the writing classroom. Discussions present a particular challenge for the writing instructor in that students usually have either too little or too much to say. Lavoie will give special emphasis to techniques for structuring class discussions so that all students have something to say and an opportunity to say it. Lavoie will also discuss ways of involving the entire class in both introspective and empirical investigation. She will provide both time-honored and innovative suggestions on using various activities. She will also address ways to vary the classroom experience and strike a balance between the various aspects of the course.
Jeanmarie Rouhier-Willoughby (University of Kentucky)

*Using journals in the linguistics course*

Rouhier-Willoughby will discuss the use of journals to enhance student involvement in and comprehension of introductory linguistics. She will discuss how the data collection required in the journal assignments improves students' skills as analysts. In addition, she will examine how this technique enhances their understanding of the role language and linguistics play in everyday life and in their future professions.

Edward Finegan (University of Southern California)

*Linking language use to general education curricula*

Finegan will discuss his Language, Society, and Culture (LSC) course, which enrolls over 100 students and has a central writing component. The LSC course is also linked to an independent writing course required of freshmen. The LSC course examines relationships between patterns of discourse across social groups and in institutional settings. Required papers include transcribing and analyzing a student-recorded conversation and comparing its linguistic features with those in a text of another register. Students keep a diary and submit a synthesis of it as a final project. All papers are directly tied to course content. Finegan will discuss guidelines for general writing and individual assignments that help ensure students have an adequate understanding of instructor expectations. He will discuss ways of making linguistics courses writing intensive while managing grading tasks by using 'soft' grades for drafts, posting model papers on the Internet, and using university resources for assistance.

Kathryn Remlinger (Grand Valley State University-MI)

*Integrating writing in upper division courses*

The integration of writing and content is part of Grand Valley's cross-campus Supplemental Writing Skills program (SWS). The program aims to help upper division students develop writing practice and skills in their specific disciplines. Remlinger will discuss ways in which she has integrated writing instruction and practice in linguistics courses. After briefly discussing the SWS program, Remlinger will focus on the teaching and practice of writing in a junior level course, History of the English Language. She will provide materials and discuss methods including a course syllabus, instructional handouts on essay and research writing, the use of drafting and revising workshops, in-class freewriting, and portfolio grading. Using data from interviews and taped class sessions, Remlinger will also discuss student attitudes, expectations, and perspectives of their writing experiences and progress in the course and of the SWS program in general.

David J. Silva (University of Texas-Arlington)

*Writing about language: Different angles for novices & experienced students*

Silva will address the issue of helping experienced students continue to develop their writing skills in linguistics. Drawing on his experiences in developing and teaching a course for masters-level thesis writing, Silva will discuss strategies for helping students mature into professional scholar-writers. Working from the perspective of one who is attempting to mentor students through their first long-term research project (such as an undergraduate or masters thesis), Silva will cover a range of issues, including drafting a proposal, developing a timetable, writing a literature review, and preparing for a professional presentation/oral defense.
Friday, 8 January

Symposium: Building More and Larger Undergraduate Programs in Linguistics: How To do It and Why
Beaudry A Room
12:00 - 2:00 PM

Organizer: Wayne Cowart (University of Southern Maine)
Presenters: Wayne Cowart (University of Southern Maine)
Jorge Hankamer (University of California-Santa Cruz)
Craige Roberts (Ohio State University)
Dana McDaniel (University of Southern Maine)
Susan Steele (University of Connecticut)

The symposium will focus attention on the relative paucity of undergraduate majors in linguistics in American colleges and universities and consider whether and how more numerous and more robust programs can be built in institutions of various types. It will also provide a forum for discussion of the contribution undergraduate major programs make to the health and prosperity of the discipline as a whole, especially as this is reflected in the well-being of the existing PhD-granting programs in linguistics.

There is anecdotal evidence that linguistics programs in North America annually graduate more PhDs than can find appropriate employment in (or near) the discipline. One contributor to this situation seems to be the fact that, relative to other social science and humanities disciplines, linguistics programs in the U.S. generate a very large number of PhDs for the number of undergraduate and masters degrees they produce. Across all disciplines, U.S. universities in the early 1990s produced less than 3 PhDs for every 100 undergraduate and masters degree granted, while in linguistics, there were about 15 PhDs per 100 undergraduate/master degrees. This was about three times the proportion in psychology, a field with at least as strong a claim as linguistics to be able to fit PhD students for positions outside of academia.

In view of these statistics, the symposium will consider whether a sound case can be made—from an academic administrator's point of view, or from the point of view of an undergraduate student—for the undergraduate major in linguistics. The symposium will consider whether and how linguistics can offer a viable undergraduate major in a variety of types of institution. It will examine various possible cross-disciplinary alliances that may help to support an undergraduate major program. It will consider how undergraduate and graduate programs may need to be differentiated in order for undergraduate programs to flourish. It will examine various impediments to recruiting students to the undergraduate major in linguistics and consider the kinds of criteria administrators are likely to apply in considering the possibility of developing a new program in linguistics. It will also examine those stratagems that seem to promote the greatest growth in individual programs and what kinds of linkages to career opportunities and to other sorts of academic programs have proven most productive. Finally, it will attempt to identify and address those factors that have made existing linguistics faculties reluctant to invest their efforts in the development of large undergraduate programs.

Wayne Cowart (University of Southern Maine)
Why the discipline needs robust undergraduate major programs

Detailed examination of the question whether increasing undergraduate majors can help to improve job prospects for new PhDs in linguistics. Realistic enrollment targets for a linguistics program. Barriers to recruiting undergraduates, especially the relative invisibility of linguistics in the K-12 curriculum.

Jorge Hankamer (University of California-Santa Cruz)
Building a robust undergraduate major in a selective state university

The role of cross-disciplinary majors in attracting students to the linguistics program.

Craige Roberts (Ohio State University)
Increasing enrollments in the linguistics major at a large land grant institution

The role of curricular flexibility, the institutional advising system, personalized departmental advising, faculty/student contact, and research involvement.
Dana McDaniel (University of Southern Maine)

A rigorous undergraduate major at an urban comprehensive

Responding to the needs of nontraditional and underachieving students. Making opportunistic cross-discipline connections to strengthen recruiting.

Susan Steele (University of Connecticut)

What administrators look for in new programs

How administrators assess the health of programs and determine which programs on a campus are most vital to the needs of that campus. What makes an existing program a candidate for new investment (especially faculty lines).
Workshop: Linguistic Enterprises 1999: Unexpected Opportunities

Beaudry B Room
12:15 - 1:45 PM

Organizers: Janet Dean Fodor (City University of New York Graduate Center)
Dovie R. Wylie (On-Site English)

Presenters: Lori J. Davis & Timothy Habick (Educational Testing Service)
William R. Leben (Stanford University/Lexicon Branding, Inc.)
Adam Jones (SimulTrans)
Christine Kamprath (Caterpillar, Inc.)

The Linguistic Enterprises project is one wing of a broad initiative being undertaken by the LSA to strengthen employment prospects for linguists. The academic market is deeply depressed, but linguists can be employed in corporate settings, can set up small businesses, and can freelance as consultants. Our aim is to assist linguists who choose to enter the private sector, by helping them to prepare for and find work that makes use of their training in linguistics and is both intellectually and financially rewarding. Linguists who enter the business world make an important contribution to another goal of the LSA, which is to inform the nonlinguistic public about what linguistics is and how it can contribute to industry, education, and people's daily lives.

The theme of this year's workshop emphasizes the considerable range of linguistically interesting work in the private sector, in industries whose primary product or service is not language-related. Lori Davis and Timothy Habick will explain the internal workings of ETS and the variety of roles in which linguists are currently employed. These range from validation of test questions to research on automatic parsing and scoring of written answers. William R. Leben will describe the rapidly growing industry of naming (devising and checking names for products and companies), and will report on the kinds of linguistic and psycholinguistic research (e.g., on phonetic symbolism) that support name development. Adam Jones will describe the expanding field of software localization and will show how linguists are essential as many industries adapt their documentation, websites, and sales materials for marketing their software around the world. Christine Kamprath will end the session by directly addressing the question of how to find—or to create—a position in a commercial setting where there is little awareness of what linguistics is but a wealth of linguistic projects worth undertaking.

Lori J. Davis (Educational Testing Service)
Timothy Habick (Educational Testing Service)
Linguists at Educational Testing Service

Educational Testing Service currently employs more than 20 full-time linguists in various departments. Most are in the Reasoning Group, where roughly half the professionals are linguists, the other half philosophers. Linguists in this group are especially valued for their ability to detect ambiguous constructions and to find clearer ways to express intended meanings. Linguists do test development in the ESL, Verbal, and Writing groups. They also provide valuable content-knowledge input for tests in fields such as audiology and speech-language pathology. Other linguists are employed in the Research Division or in administrative roles. Linguists wanting to enhance their desirability to ETS would bolster their skills in logic, semantics, statistics, psychometrics, and clear expression in English. Linguists with strong backgrounds in several such areas would be highly attractive candidates.

William R. Leben (Stanford University/Lexicon Branding, Inc.)
The naming industry

The business of developing corporate brand names and branding strategies is growing, and naming companies typically make strong claims about their linguistic sophistication. As a consultant for Lexicon Branding, I've played a role in creating names like Pentium and Powerbook, evaluating them, modifying them, talking about them to clients, and testing them with consumers. The work involves finding and manipulating morphemes, looking for new and powerful metaphors, working with sound symbolism, evaluating the impact of rhythm, searching for red flags in foreign languages, and importing basic notions from discourse analysis. The sum total of this linguistic work, which is called 'brand language' at Lexicon, is potentially an exciting addition to the field of applied linguistics.
Adam Jones (SimulTrans)

Linguists & the localization industry

Linguists are finding a niche in 'localization', the process of adapting and translating software for a specific locale, and in 'internationalization', the process of designing software so that it can be used in any locale. An internationalized product should be able to process multilingual data and be usable by speakers of many languages. I will describe what a linguist might expect to do in this industry and what sort of background would be helpful.

Christine Kamprath (Caterpillar, Inc.)

Language-related work in non-language-related companies

In 1987 I turned down a tenure-track academic job for a job in industry, having been advised that industry was more stable. The advice proved to be wrong. In the next five years I went through eight jobs in five cities, the result of layoffs, project cancellations, and funding loss. My presentation aims to help job-seeking linguists find, or create, industry jobs that are appealing, challenging, and also secure. I will discuss how to avoid getting involved in jobs with little chance of financial or intellectual reward. Based on my own experience, I can offer information on the range of work activities that comprise industry jobs, the range of companies and work environments there are, job security issues, required education, and possibilities for intellectual exploration and intellectual ownership.
Friday, 8 January

Symposium: Linguistics 2K
San Francisco Room
8:00 - 11:00 PM

Organizer: Suzanne Flynn (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Presenters: Mark Aronoff (State University of New York-Stony Brook)
            Emmon Bach (University of Northern British Columbia/University of Massachusetts-Amherst)
            Donna Christian (Center for Applied Linguistics)
            Jane H. Hill (University of Arizona)
            Lise McNen (University of Colorado)
            Salikoko Mufwene (University of Chicago)
            Geoffrey Pullum (University of California-Santa Cruz)
            Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)
            Wendy Wilkins (Michigan State University)

This symposium concerns the future status of the field of linguistics. More specifically, will there be a 150th anniversary for LSA? Certain recent discussion within the Academy has suggested that the field of linguistics will, for example, be totally reduced to an explanation of brain mechanisms alone, i.e. outside the study of, for example synaptic connections, the field will not exist. Such a scenario would thus predict that there would be no 150th LSA anniversary celebration. However, on the assumption that establishing the correspondences between linguistic structure and neuro-firings alone will not prove explanatory, we seek to explore in this session the ways in which we envision the field will continue to maintain its status as a major intellectual discipline—the study of which has had significant implications for multiple domains of inquiry. Such a colloquium would be very timely and important at the 75th anniversary meeting especially given the changes that have occurred in general in scientific thought as well as specifically in linguistic thought.

Thus, in this symposium we ask the general questions: What form will the field of linguistics take in the next century? How do we begin to integrate multiple legacies from distinct but related perspectives? What will the future role and implications of the field be for education, science, and social sciences?

It is hoped that the presentations at this symposium will both initiate and encourage answers to and debates about such questions as those posed above as well as many more.
Friday, 8 January

Workshop: Becoming a Professional Linguist:
Strategies for Survival and Success

San Diego Room
6:00 - 11:00 PM

Organizers:
Audra Dainora (University of Chicago)
Yukako Sunaoshi (University of Texas-Austin)

Presenters:
David J. Silva (University of Texas-Arlington)
Monica Macaulay (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
Abigail Cohn (Cornell University)
Justine Cassell (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Penelope Eckert (Stanford University)
Jane H. Hill (University of Arizona)

Many newcomers in the field of linguistics feel that they do not get sufficient mentoring regarding crucial aspects of their professional lives. Of particular concern are issues such as writing publishable papers; getting grants; balancing research, teaching, and other jobs; managing time effectively; and in general understanding how the academic and professional worlds operate. Yet many departments and advisors do not explicitly address such practical issues.

Linguistics shares with other scientific disciplines a very high rate of attrition of women in academic positions; consequently, explicit mentoring is especially crucial for them. The survey of graduate students and institutions conducted by COSWL in 1995 and 1997 indicates that, although more women than men start graduate school in linguistics, more women drop out at each stage of the career process. As a result, the gender ratio shifts to favor men at the advanced levels. This pattern is also evident in studies analyzed by Virginia Valian (Why so slow?: The advancement of women, Cambridge: MIT, 1998), who argues that one negative consequence of attrition is that women are judged less on talent and more on gender when they are in the minority. The relatively low number of female professors also means that current graduate students do not have many professional role models who are women. Whatever the direct causes for women leaving the profession, extra intervention could help prevent such attrition; we believe that providing mentoring and opportunities to learn about the professionalization process will help women better navigate the career path.

The workshop will make students, new researchers, and junior faculty aware of general strategies and skills necessary for succeeding in the field of linguistics. It will provide a combination of practical advice and concrete examples, as well as discussion of particular strategies used by the successful linguists on our panel. Important functions of the workshop are thus to make explicit what is normally only implicit, as well as to get across to students and junior faculty the kinds of questions that need to be asked. Thus the primary audience for the workshop will be graduate students and junior faculty members. The issues are relevant to both groups who are at a stage where they must develop a professional persona.
As part of the 75th anniversary celebration of the LSA, this special session recognizes the role played by scholars of American Indian languages in the development of linguistics in this country. At the time the LSA was founded, Bloomfield, Sapir, and other prominent scholars combined theoretical linguistics with descriptive, fieldwork-based studies of American Indian languages. Moreover, Bloomfield in particular left an astonishing institutional legacy, being central in the founding not only of the LSA but also of Language and the linguistic institutes, where he regularly taught. In addition, a session emphasizing the value of fieldwork on American Indian languages fits in well with the LSA's campaign to promote awareness of the world's endangered languages. Many of the most precarious language situations are in the Americas and the presentations in this session reinforce recent pleas for studying such languages while it is still possible. Finally, it is quite natural that American languages, which are or were indigenous to the communities in which nearly all of us in the LSA are based, should be one of the special provinces and strengths of a distinctively American approach to linguistics.

It is well known, however, that the intimate association between linguistic theory and American Indian linguistics which characterized the early days of the LSA has not continued unbroken over the last 75 years. The rejection of Bloomfieldian models in the 1960s had as a consequence the estrangement of many Indianists from mainstream linguistics. By the same token, in the 1960s the construction of theoretical models (in syntax; less so in phonology) proceeded with little consideration of data from American Indian languages. Nowadays, however, there is more productive interaction between theorists and Americanists. It would be overstating the case to say that the field has come full circle, back to the days of 1924. But it is certainly true that recent theoretical results lead fieldworkers to investigate previously neglected topics, such as long distance dependencies in syntax, while phenomena such as noun incorporation inform some aspects of contemporary theoretical models.
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By R. Harris, Oxford, UK and G. Wolf, University of New Orleans, USA

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