MEETING HANDBOOK

LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY
NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE SCIENCES
SOCIETY FOR PIDGIN AND CREOLE LINGUISTICS
SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF THE AMERICAS

HYATT REGENCY SAN FRANCISCO
SAN FRANCISCO, CA
3-6 JANUARY 2002
Introductory Note

The LSA Secretariat has prepared this Meeting Handbook to serve as the official program for the 76th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA). In addition, this handbook is the official program for the Annual Meetings of the American Dialect Society (ADS), the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL), and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA).

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the LSA Program Committee: (Sharon Inkelas, Chair; Chris Barker; Stanley Dubinsky; William Idsardi; Kathleen Ferrara; Georgia Green; Rosalind Thornton; and John Whitman) and the help of the following members who served as consultants to the Program Committee: Carolyn Adger, Janet Bing, Paul Bloom, Eve Clark, Karen Emmorey, Susan Garnsey, Chris Kennedy, John Kingston, Philip LeSourd, Ceil Lucas, Alec Marantz, Lesley Milroy, Geoffrey Nathan, Fritz Newmeyer, Robin Queen, Ronnie Wilbur, and Shirai Yasuhiro. We are also grateful to Tometro Hopkins (SPCL), Michael Mackert (NAAHoLS), Allan Metcalf (ADS), and Victor Golla (SSILA) for their cooperation.

We appreciate the help given by the San Francisco Local Arrangements Committee chaired by Larry Hyman.

We hope this Meeting Handbook is a useful guide for those attending, as well as a permanent record of, the 2002 Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA.

January 2002
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Exhibitors
Booths

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Booth</th>
<th>Exhibitor</th>
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<tr>
<td>110-112-114</td>
<td>Blackwell Publishers, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>214-216-218</td>
<td>Cambridge University Press</td>
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<td>209</td>
<td>Continuum International</td>
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<td>Elsevier Science</td>
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<td>Georgetown University Press</td>
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<td>211-213</td>
<td>Kluwer Academic Publishers</td>
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<td>116</td>
<td>LSA Joint Book Exhibit</td>
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<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>MIT Press</td>
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<td>204-206</td>
<td>Mouton de Gruyter</td>
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<td>108</td>
<td>Oxford University Press</td>
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<tr>
<td>210-212</td>
<td>Summer Institute of Linguistics</td>
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<td>106</td>
<td>University of Chicago Press</td>
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Joint Book Exhibit

| Lawrence Erlbaum Associates |
| Palgrave/St. Martin's Press |
| Yale University Press |
General Meeting Information

Exhibit

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Friday, 4 January</th>
<th>Saturday, 5 January</th>
<th>Sunday, 6 January</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
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The display copies in the LSA Joint Book Exhibit will be sold beginning at 8:30 AM on 6 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 6 January if accompanied by payment. All books must be picked up on 6 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 Pacific A Room during the Annual Meeting. On 4 and 5 January, the Center will be open 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM. It will also be open 9:00 - 11:30 AM on 6 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 c.v.s—enough to submit one copy to each interviewer. The Center will have no duplication facilities available.

Open Committee Meetings

- **LSA Executive Committee.** Thursday, 3 January, Regency A, 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
- **Department Chairs and Program Heads.** Friday, 4 January, Regency A, 8:00 - 9:00 AM
- **Undergraduate Program Advisory.** Friday, 4 January, Regency B, 8:00 - 9:30 AM
- **Endangered Languages and Their Preservation.** Friday, 4 January, Regency B, 11:30 AM - 12:30 PM
- **Ethnic Diversity in Linguistics.** Saturday, 5 January, Plaza Room, 8:00 - 9:00 AM
- **Language in the School Curriculum.** Saturday, 5 January, Regency B, 8:00 - 9:00 AM
- **University Administrators.** Saturday, 5 January, Regency A, 8:30 - 10:00 AM
- **Status of Women in Linguistics.** Saturday, 5 January, Grand Ballroom C, 12:00 - 1:45 PM

Special Events

**Thursday, 3 January**

- **NSF Linguistics Panel.** Plaza Room, 1:00 - 3:00 PM.
- **Invited Plenary Addresses.** Grand Ballroom B.
  - 7:30 PM Johanna Nichols (UC-Berkeley): 'Monogenesis or polygenesis? Typological perspective on language origins'
  - 8:30 PM James McCloskey (UC-Santa Cruz): 'Syntactic myopia and the morphosyntax of the complementizer'
Friday, 4 January

- **Symposium: Basic Tools for Linguistic Documentation.** Grand Ballroom B, 9:00 - 11:00 AM.
- **Poster Session.** Grand Ballroom A. Members will be present to talk about their posters, 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM. The posters will remain on display during the day on Friday and Saturday.
- **Symposium: Finding the Zone: Employment Opportunities outside Academia.** Grand Ballroom B, 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM.
- **Symposium: Bringing Linguistics into the Schools: Preparing K-12 Teachers & Curricula.** Grand Ballroom C, 12:00 - 2:00 PM.
- **Symposium: The Open Language Archives Community.** Grand Ballroom B, 2:00 - 4:30 PM.
- **LSA Business Meeting.** Grand Ballroom B, 5:00 - 6:30 PM, chaired by Walt Wolfram, LSA President.
- **Kenneth L. Hale Prize.** The prize will be awarded for the first time at the LSA Business Meeting.
- **Victoria A. Fromkin Distinguished Service Prize.** The prize will be awarded at the LSA Business Meeting.
- **Invited Plenary Addresses.** Grand Ballroom B.
  - 7:30 PM Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins U): 'Optimization, grammar, and cognition'
  - 8:30 PM Paul Kiparsky (Stanford U): 'Sound change and the organization of phonology'

Saturday, 5 January

- **Workshop: Language Videos on the Web: A New LSA Outreach Project.** Grand Ballroom B, 12:00 - 2:00 PM.
- **LSA Presidential Address.** Grand Ballroom B, 5:30 - 7:00 PM. Walt Wolfram: 'Constructive controversy in linguistics: The development of African American Vernacular English'.
- **Reception.** Participants are invited to a reception immediately following the Presidential address. Grand Ballroom A, 7:00 - 8:00 PM.

Sunday, 6 January

- **Workshop: Computer Programming for Linguists: An Overview and Tutorial.** Grand Ballroom B, 9:00 - 11:00 AM.

**Office Hours**

**Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America (AILLA)**

The schedule for demonstrations of the AILLA on-line archive project is:
- Fri, 4 January 2:00 - 4:00 PM Regency A
- Sat, 5 January 1:00 - 2:30 PM Regency B

**Language**

Mark Aronoff and Brian Joseph, outgoing and incoming editors of *Language* respectively, will be in the Plaza Room:
- Fri, 4 January 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM
- Sat, 5 January 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

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

**LSA Secretary-Treasurer/LSA Executive Director**

Sally McConnell-Ginet and Margaret Reynolds will meet with members in the Plaza Room:
- Fri, 4 January 2:00 - 3:00 PM
LinguistList

LinguistList staff will meet with those interested in the website in Regency A:
Fri, 4 January 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM
Sat, 5 January 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

National Institutes of Health

Howard Kurtzman of the National Institutes of 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 Plaza Room:
Fri, 4 January 12:00 - 2:00 PM
Sat, 5 January 12:00 - 2:00 PM

National Science Foundation

Cecile McKee, Program Director for Linguistics at the National Science Foundation, will meet with interested members in Regency B:
Fri, 4 January 9:30 - 11:30 AM, 2:30 - 4:00 PM
Sat, 5 January 9:00 - 11:30 AM, 2:30 - 4:00 PM

Concurrent Meetings

American Dialect Society (ADS)

Thursday, 3 January
• Sessions 22-24. Seacliff A/B, 12:30 - 7:00 PM.

Friday, 4 January
• Executive Council. Golden Gate Room, 8:00 - 10:30 AM.
• Words of the Year...Nominations. Golden Gate Room, 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM.
• Sessions 25-26. Seacliff A/B, 1:30 - 5:15 PM
• Word of the Year...Voting. Seacliff A/B, 5:30 - 6:30 PM.
• Reception and Bring Your Own Book Exhibit. Golden Gate Room, 6:30 - 7:30 PM.

Saturday, 5 January
• Business Meeting. Seacliff A/B, 8:00 - 9:00 AM
• Sessions 27-28. Seacliff A/B, 9:15 AM - 1:00 PM.
• Annual Luncheon. Golden Gate Room, 1:15 - 2:45 PM.
• Session 29. Seacliff A/B, 3:00 - 4:30 PM

North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS)

Friday, 4 January
• Sessions 30-33. Marina Room, 9:00 - 11:45 AM; 2:00 - 5:45 PM.

Saturday, 5 January
• Sessions 34-36. Marina Room, 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM; 2:00 - 3:00 PM.
• Business Meeting. Marina Room, 3:30 PM.
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics (SPCL)

Friday, 4 January
• Concurrent Sessions 37-44. Pacific L/M and Pacific N/O, 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM; 2:00 - 5:45 PM.

Saturday, 5 January
• Concurrent Sessions 45-52. Pacific L/M and Pacific N/O, 9:00 AM - 12:15 PM; 2:00 - 5:15 PM.
• Business Meeting. Pacific L/M, 5:15 PM.

Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas (SSILA)

Friday, 4 January
• Concurrent Sessions 53-57. Pacific D/E and Pacific J/K, 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM; 2:00 - 5:00 PM.

Saturday, 5 January
• Concurrent Sessions 58-62. Pacific D/E, Pacific H/I, and Pacific J/K, 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM; 2:00 - 5:00 PM.
• Session 63. Pacific F/G, 4:30 - 5:10 PM.
• Business Meeting. Pacific D/E, 12:15 - 1:30 PM.

Endangered Language Fund

Friday, 4 January
• Open meeting. Plaza Room, 8:00 - 9:30 AM.

American Historical Association

Saturday, 5 January
• Panel. ‘Human Subject’ Protections & Historical Research. St. Francis Hotel, Elizabethan Room A, 9:30 - 11:30 AM.

Chair: Michael C. Carhart (Rutgers U)

Panel: Janet Golden (Rutgers U-Camden)
Jonathan Knight (AAUP)
Greg Koski (Off. Human Res Protections, DHHS)
Dawn P. Jackson (Health Policy Dir/Sr. Leg. Asst for Rep. Diana DeGette [D-CO])
Donald A. Ritchie (U.S. Senate Historical Office)

LSA members are invited to attend this session organized as a part of the American Historical Association Annual Meeting which will also be in San Francisco the first weekend in January.

Notice Concerning Language, The Journal of the Linguistic Society of America

As of 15 January 2002, the editorship for Language will be in the hands of Brian D. Joseph of The Ohio State University, after seven years of dedicated service by Mark Aronoff of State University of New York at Stony Brook.

The Stony Brook office was closed on 15 December 2001 to allow for the transition to the new office. All mail and correspondence should now be directed to the new editor, through the following contacts:

US Mail: Language, Journal of the Linguistic Society of America
202 Mount Hall
The Ohio State University
1050 Carmack Road
Columbus, Ohio USA 43210

e-mail: language@ling.ohio-state.edu
phone: 1-614-688-8523
fax: 1-614-292-0183
# LSA Meeting at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Grand Ballroom A</th>
<th>Grand Ballroom B</th>
<th>Grand Ballroom C</th>
<th>Seaciff A/B</th>
<th>Seaciff C/D</th>
<th>Bayview A</th>
<th>Pacific F/G</th>
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<td>9:00 AM</td>
<td>Symposium: Linguistic Documentation</td>
<td>Lexical and Nominal Semantics</td>
<td>Historical Phonology and Morphology</td>
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<td>Syntax 1</td>
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<td>11:30 AM</td>
<td>Symposium: Employment Outside of Academia</td>
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<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>Symposium: Linguistics in Schools</td>
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<td>2:00 PM</td>
<td>Symposium: The Open Lang Archives Community</td>
<td>Historical Syntax</td>
<td>Syntax 2: Within the VP</td>
<td>Prosodic Phonology</td>
<td>Prag, Discourse, and Cognitive Ling</td>
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<td>5:00 PM</td>
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<td>9:00 AM</td>
<td>Speech Perception and Production</td>
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<td>Syntax 3: Phrase Structure Variation</td>
<td>Language Acquisition</td>
<td>Replication and Markedness</td>
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<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>Workshop: Language Videos on the Web</td>
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<td>2:00 PM</td>
<td>Sociophonology</td>
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<td>Language Policy, Contact and Variation</td>
<td>Syntax 4: In the Inflectional Layer</td>
<td>Laryngeal Phonology</td>
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<td>5:30 PM</td>
<td>Presidential Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 AM</td>
<td>Workshop: Computer Programming for Linguists</td>
<td>Semantics of Tense, Aspect, and Modality</td>
<td>Syntax 5</td>
<td>Phonology: Syllables and Moras</td>
<td>Morphology</td>
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For paper titles, see pp. 13-23.
## Concurrent Meetings at a Glance

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<th>Thursday</th>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 PM</td>
<td>8:00 AM ADS Exec Ctte</td>
<td>8:00 AM ADS Bus Meeting</td>
<td>9:00 AM SSILA</td>
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<td>10:15 AM SSILA Bus Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 AM</td>
<td>10:30 AM ADS Word of the Year</td>
<td>1:15 PM ADS Lunch</td>
<td>1:00 AM SSILA</td>
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<td>10:45 AM NAAHoLS</td>
<td>2:00 PM NAAHoLS SSILA</td>
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<td>5:30 AM</td>
<td>1:00 AM SSILA</td>
<td>3:00 PM NAAHoLS Bus Meeting</td>
<td>10:40 AM SSILA</td>
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<td>6:30 AM</td>
<td>5:30 AM ADS Vote on Word of the Year</td>
<td>4:30 PM SSILA</td>
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<td><strong>Golden Gate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Marina</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pacific D/E</strong></td>
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For paper titles, see pp. 25-39.
Linguistic Society of America

Thursday, 3 January
Evening

* = 30-minute paper

Invited Plenary Presentations

Room: Grand Ballroom B
7:30 - 9:30 PM

Moderator: John Whitman (Cornell U)

7:30 Monogenesis or polygenesis? Typological perspective on language origins
Johanna Nichols (UC-Berkeley)

8:30 Syntactic myopia & the ungainly morphosyntax of the complementizer
James McCloskey (UC-Santa Cruz)

Friday, 4 January
Morning

Symposium: Basic Tools for Linguistic Documentation

Room: Grand Ballroom B
Time: 9:00 - 11:00 AM

Organizer: Megan Crowhurst (U TX-Austin)
Committee on Endangered Languages & Their Preservation

Steven Bird (Penn): Digital resources for language description
Michael C. Cahill (SIL): Text collection: One task, many benefits
Ian Maddieson (UC-Berkeley): Basic outline of a phonetic & phonological description
Pamela Munro (UCLA): Basic morphosyntactic description: Where to start & what to ask next
Sarah G. Thomason (U MI): Field techniques for eliciting lexical data

Historical Phonology and Morphology

Chair: Bert Vaux (Harvard U)
Room: Seacliff C/D

- 9:00 Bernard Comrie (Max Planck, Leipzig): Languages & genes: Evidence from the Caucasus
9:20 Robert W. Murray (U Calgary): Syllable cut studies in English phonology: John Hart (1551) as pioneer
9:40 Shoko Hamano (George Washington U): A constraint-based reanalysis of the weakening of the labial obstruent in Japanese
10:00 Mary Paster (UC-Berkeley): Vowel height harmony & blocking in Buchan Scots English
10:20 Aditi Lahiri (U Konstanz, Germany) & Astrid Krachenmann (U Konstanz, Germany): Notker’s Anlautgesetz & initial geminates in Alemannic
- 10:40 Andrea D. Sims (OH SU): Reining in analogy: Evidence from Slavic for frequency as a constraining factor
11:00 Sean Crist (Swarthmore C): An analysis of *z loss in West Germanic
- 11:20 Marc Pierce (U MI): Exceptions to Sievers’ law in Gothic: Sound change, analogy, or both?
Lexical and Nominal Semantics
Chair: Almerindo Ojeda (UC-Davis)
Room: Grand Ballroom C

9:00 Phillip Wolff (U Memphis) & Bianca Kleike (U Memphis): English & German speakers & the perception of CAUSE
9:20 Stephen Wechsler (UTX-Austin): Resultatives, telicity, & the scalar structure of adjectives
9:40 Ron Artstein (Rutgers U): The semantics of phonological decomposition
10:00 Barbara Abbott (MI SU): Against a description theory of proper names
10:20 Luis González (Wake Forest U): Episodic -ee nouns in English: A natural class
10:40 Martin Hackl (U MD-College Park): Essentially plural predicates & their relational counterparts
11:00 Gianluca Storto (UCLA): On the compositional interpretation of Italian bare partitives

Phonology: Vowels and /r/
Chair: Edward Flemming (Stanford U)
Room: Bayview A

9:00 Juliette Blevins (UC-Berkeley): A reconsideration of the Yurok vowel system
9:20 Takayo Sugimoto (U Hamamatsu, Japan): Asymmetry in Japanese vowel coalescence & constriction features
9:40 Roderic F. Casali (SIL): In search of Yoruba+: [ATR] dominance & vowel inventory structure
10:00 Henning Reetz (U Konstanz, Germany) & Aditi Lahiri (U Konstanz, Germany): Processing & representation of unlauted vowels
10:20 Alan C. L. Yu (UC-Berkeley) & Aleksandra Makarova (UC-Berkeley): Auditory robustness & duration of vocalic cues
10:40 Ewa Jacewicz (OH SU): Relative formant amplitude in the perception of the tense-lax vowel distinction in English
11:00 Mamiko Akita (U Electro-Communications, Japan): The developmental stages of the acquisition of schwa by Japanese learners of English
11:20 Michael L. Cahill (SIL): Dissimilation of /r/ in Kònni

Poster Session
Room: Grand Ballroom A
10:00 AM - 12:00 noon

Sarah Bunin Benor (Stanford U): The chicken or the egg? A probabilistic OT analysis of English binomials
Katherine Crosswhite (U Rochester), Joyce McDonough (U Rochester), & Michael Tanenhaus (U Rochester): Online processing of onset-embedded words
Audra Dainora (MIT): A probabilistic model of English intonation
Tania Granadillo (U AZ) & Malcah Yeager-Dror (U AZ): Pitch prominence occurs on critical information-NO!
Joanna Lowenstein (U Chicago): Acoustic analysis of the speech of adults with cochlear implants: A case study
Kyoko Masuda (U AZ): Context effects in the perception & production of English liquids by Japanese adults
Lorna Rozelle (U WA): The inventory & distribution of handshape & location in four sign languages
Helen Stickney (U MA-Amherst): Description of relative clauses in Nicaraguan Sign Language
Syntax 1
Chair: Sandra Chung (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: Pacific F/G
9:00 Benjamin Bruening (U DE): Two types of wh-scope marking
9:20 Rajesh Kumar (U IL-Urbana): Overt licensing of NPIs (negative polarity items) in Hindi
9:40 Mike Dukes (Stanford U): English quotative inversion: A constructional approach
10:00 Barbara Cilko (U UT): A unified approach to left branch extraction & preposition stranding
10:20 Ana C. Gouvea (U MD-College Park): Relative clause processing & its interaction with cross-linguistic syntactic properties
10:40 Ivano Caponigro (UCLA) & Carson Schütze (UCLA): Parameterizing passive participle movement
11:00 Cilene Rodrigues (U MD-College Park) & Acrisio Pires (U MD-College Park): Null subjects on nonfinite adjuncts: A case of remnant movement
11:20 Grant Goodall (U TX-El Paso): V-initial clauses & the categorial status of locatives & temporals

Symposium: Finding the Zone: Employment Opportunities outside Academia
Room: Grand Ballroom B
11:30 AM - 1:30 PM
Organizers: Marlys Macken (U WI-Madison)
            Susan Steele (Mills C)
            Undergraduate Program Advisory Committee
Participants: Michael Cohen (Nuance)
             Marc Gawron (San Diego SU)
             Daniel Flickinger (YY Software)
             Daniel Jurafsky (U CO-Boulder)
             Bonnie Glover Stalls (U S C)

Friday, 4 January
Afternoon

> Symposium: Bringing Linguistics into the Schools: Preparing K-12 Teachers and Curricula
Room: Grand Ballroom C
12:00 noon - 2:00 PM
Organizers: Anne Lobeck (W WA U)
            Kristin Denham (W WA U)
            Language in the School Curriculum Committee
Edwin Battistella (Southern Oregon University): Why don't schools care about linguistics? Situating linguistics in the K-12 curriculum
Kristin Denham (W WA U) & Anne Lobeck (W WA U): Practical applications of linguistics in Washington State: Using writing as a gateway
Patricia Nichols (San Jose SU): Introducing linguistic concepts to high school students
Margaret Speas (U MA-Amherst): Linguistics miniworkshops for teachers
Rebecca Wheeler (Christopher Newport University): From prescriptivism to linguistic habits of mind: Fostering discovery learning of linguistics in the teacher education classroom
Symposium: The Open Language Archives Community

Room: Grand Ballroom B
2:00 - 4:30 PM

Organizers:
Steven Bird (Penn)
Gary F. Simons (SIL)

Helen Aristar-Dry (LinguistList/E ML U): OLAC & LinguistList
Steven Bird (Penn): Concrete steps for linguists, archivists, & funding agencies
Megan Crowhurst (UTX-Austin): Web-based archiving as a tool for language preservation & maintenance
Gary Holton (U AK-Fairbanks): Creating an OLAC data provider at Alaska Native Language Center
Chu-Ren Huang (Acad Sinica, Taiwan): Language archives & linguistic anchoring of digital archives
Mark Liberman (Penn): Legal, ethical, & policy issues concerning the recording & publishing of primary language materials
Brian MacWhinney (Carnegie Mellon U): How open should open language archives be?
Gary F. Simons (SIL): The seven pillars of open language archiving

Historical Syntax
Chair: Andrew Garret (UC-Berkeley)
Room: Grand Ballroom C

2:00 Jeffrey Good (UC-Berkeley): On the origin of a verb phrase template in Chechen & Ingush
2:20 Panayiotis A. Pappas (TX A&M U): Weak object pronoun placement inLater Medieval Greek & the limits of generalizations
2:40 Brady Z. Clark (Stanford U): A stochastic optimality theory approach to English clause structure change
3:00 Esther Wood (UC-Berkeley): The origin of the northern subject rule
3:20 Brian Joseph (OH SU): Albanian-Greek negation parallels: Dialectology & contact in the Balkans
3:40 Kelly Lynne Maynard (U IL-Urbana): Isogloss distributions in Albanian reflect the history of Balkan convergence
4:00 David A. Peterson (TX Tech U): From copula to ergative case clitic in Hakha Lai
4:20 John Whiting (Cornell U) & Dianne Jonas (Yale U): Lexical bases for syntactic change
4:40 Dianne Jonas (Yale U): Recent change in Faroese experiencer constructions

Pragmatics, Discourse, and Cognitive Linguistics
Chair: Eve Sweetser (UC-Berkeley)
Room: Pacific F/G

2:00 Gregory Ward (Northwestern U) & Sam Tilsen (Northwestern U): Deferred equivatives
2:20 Jenny-Yi-Chun Kuo (U MN-Mpls): A pragmatic approach to the interpretations of Chinese bare nouns
2:40 Jacqueyln Rahman (Stanford U): Semantic constraints on passivization in Caribbean English Creole
3:00 Victor Friedman (U Chicago): Interrogatives as diagnostic for tense marking in evidentials
3:20 Sotaro Kita (Max Planck Inst, Nijmegen), Asli Orsuyrek (Kog U, Turkey), Shanley Allen (Boston U), & Amanda Brown (Boston U): Cross-linguistic variation of iconic gestures accompanying motion event description
3:40 William Croft (U Manchester, UK), Johanna Barddal (U NTX), Willem Hollmann (U Manchester, UK), Violeta Sotirova (U Manchester, UK), & Chiaki Taoka: Revising Talmy’s typological classification of complex events
4:20 David I. Beaver (Stanford U): Anaphora resolution in optimality theory
Prosodic Phonology
Chair: Jaye Padgett (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: Bayview A

2:00  
Rungpat Roengpiya (UC-Berkeley) & John O'Gara (UC-Berkeley): Duration-dependent allotones in Standard Thai

2:20  
Jennifer Fitzpatrick (U Konstanz, Germany): Pitch accent on the predicate: A production experiment in Bengali

2:40  
Eun-Suk Ko (Penn): A phonological & phonetic analysis of the Korean metrical system

3:00  
Nila Friedberg (U Toronto): Elision, prominence, & meter in Brodsky's verse

3:20  
Amanda Seidl (Johns Hopkins U): Compounding masquerading as vowel elision

3:40  
Gaurav Mathur (U CT): On the phonology-syntax interface in ASL: A case of residue

4:00  
Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue U) & Aleix Martinez (Purdue U): Physical correlates of prosodic structure in American Sign Language

Syntax 2: Within the VP
Chair: Judith Aissen (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: Seacliff C/D

2:00  
Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser University) & Cheong Youn (Kyungil U, Korea): Korean experiencers: Dative subjects or *-nominals?

2:20  
Elaine Francis (U Hong Kong) & Stephen Matthews (U Hong Kong): What does it take to make a category? The case of 'coverbs' in Cantonese

2:40  
Leslie Barrett (Transclick, Inc.) & Anthony Davis (Steam Sage, Inc.): Control of nominalizations in English

3:00  
Alice Davison (U IA): The VP structure of two classes of experiencer predicates

3:20  
Jeffrey Lidz (Northerwestern U) & Alexander Williams (Penn): The causative structure of resultatives

3:40  
Incheol Choi (U TX-Austin) & Stephen Wechsler (U TX-Austin): The Korean light verb construction as conspiracy between mixed categories & argument transfer

4:00  
Ke Zou (CSU-Hayward): Two types of verb-noun compounds

4:20  
Ash Asudeh (Stanford U): Default unification as an alternative to optimality theory: A licensing theory for Finnish

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Friday, 4 January
Evening

Invited Plenary Presentations
Room: Grand Ballroom B
7:30 - 9:30 PM

Moderator: Sharon Inkelas (UC-Davis)

7:30  
Optimization, grammar, & cognition  
Paul Smolensky (Johns Hopkins U)

8:30  
Sound change & the organization of phonology  
Paul Kiparsky (Stanford U)
LSA Business Meeting

Chair: Walt Wolfram
Room: Grand Ballroom B
5:00 PM

Resolutions Committee: Ivan Sag, Chair
Michael Krause
Sarah Grey Thomason

The following rules for motions and resolutions were prepared by William J. Gedney and Ilse 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.
## Saturday, 5 January
### Morning

### Language Acquisition
**Chair:** Suzanne Flynn (MIT)  
**Room:** Bayview A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Anna Papafragou (Penn) &amp; Julien Musolino (IN U)</td>
<td>The acquisition of scalar implicatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Andrea Gualmini (U MD-College Park) &amp; Stephen Crain (U MD-College Park)</td>
<td>Children don't lack any knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Laura Wagner (Harvard U) &amp; Peggy Li (Harvard U)</td>
<td>Children's comprehension of aspect in Mandarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Nina Katanina (U MD-College Park) &amp; Colin Phillips (U MD-College Park)</td>
<td>Russian children's comprehension of aspectual distinctions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Heike Behrens (Max Planck Inst-Leipzig)</td>
<td>The acquisition of German word order: From marked to unmarked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Luisa Meroni (U MD-College Park), Andrea Gualmini (U MD-College Park), &amp; Stephen Crain (U MD-College Park)</td>
<td>Children would rather satisfy Condition A than violate Condition B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Laurent Dekydtspotter (IN U), Bonnie D. Schwartz (U Durham, UK), &amp; Rex A. Sprouse (IN U)</td>
<td>Pouring the fire with gasoline: Questioning conclusions on L2 argument structure</td>
</tr>
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### Reduplication and Markedness
**Chair:** Cheryl Zoll (MIT)  
**Room:** Pacific F/G

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Heidi Fleischhacker (UCLA)</td>
<td>Onset transfer in reduplication</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Jason Haugen (U AZ), Catherine Hicks Kennard (U AZ), &amp; Robert Kennedy (U AZ)</td>
<td>The basis for bases: Assigning reduplicative bases with alignment constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Alan C. L. Yu (UC-Berkeley)</td>
<td>Floating mora &amp; the stress-to-weight principle in Washo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Peter Norquest (U AZ)</td>
<td>Kinds of correspondence in Rotuman &amp; Kwara'ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Rachel Hayes (U AZ)</td>
<td>Do reduplication patterns in an English word game reflect phonotactic probabilities?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>John Alderete (Rutgers U)</td>
<td>Cumulative markedness in [place] co-occurrence restrictions WITHDRAWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Julia Weisenberg (U at Stony Brook-SUNY)</td>
<td>Handshape markedness in American Sign Language loanwords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Ian Maddieson (UC-Berkeley)</td>
<td>Typological patterns of phonological systems in geographical perspective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Speech Perception and Production
**Chair:** William Idsardi (U DE)  
**Room:** Grand Ballroom C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>*Madelaine C. Plauché (UC-Berkeley) &amp; Lily Liaw (UC-Berkeley)</td>
<td>Explanations for asymmetries in stop consonant confusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Rachel Hayes (U AZ) &amp; Michael Hammond (U AZ)</td>
<td>What phonological phenomena are affected by lexical frequency?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Linnea Stockall (MIT) &amp; Alec Marantz (MIT)</td>
<td>Lexical activation: The effects of frequency, density, &amp; pronounceability on the M350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Liina Pylkkanen (MIT) &amp; Alec Marantz (MIT)</td>
<td>Neutral mechanisms of spoken word recognition: Onsets &amp; inhibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>D. H. Whalen (Yale U/Haskins Labs), Randall Benson (U CT), &amp; Matthew Richardson (Yale U/Haskins Labs)</td>
<td>Use of speech processing areas of the brain in response to sinewave speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Mark Patkowski (Brooklyn C-CUNY)</td>
<td>Right hemisphere involvement in multilinguals during speech production</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Ann Bunger (Northwestern U)</td>
<td>Spoken word recognition &amp; grammatical category</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Saturday Morning

Syntax 3: Phrase Structure Variation
Chair: Peter Sells (Stanford U)
Room: Seaciff C/D

9:00 Philip LeSourd (IN U): Discontinuous noun phrases in Maliseet-Passamoquoddy
9:20 Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue U): Phrase structure in American Sign Language (ASL) & Austria Sign Language (ÖGS)
9:40 Haihua Pan (City U Hong Kong) & Jianhu Hu (City U Hong Kong): Licensing dangling topics in Chinese
10:00 Hiroko Yamakido (U at Stony Brook-SUNY): The nature of adjectival inflection in Japanese
10:20 Emily Bender (Stanford U): Number names in Japanese: A head-medial construction in a head-final language
10:40 Richard Larson (U at Stony Brook-SUNY) & Naoko Takahashi (U at Stony Brook-SUNY): Order & interpretation in Japanese relative clauses
11:00 Ming Xiang (MI SU): Modifier ordering in the Chinese NP
11:20 Judy Bernstein (William Paterson U): Distinguishing heads & specifiers: Evidence from Walloon

Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon

Workshop: Language Videos on the Web: A New LSA Outreach Project
Room: Grand Ballroom B
Time: 12:00 - 2:00 PM
Organizers: Janet Dean Fodor (CUNY Grad Ctr)
Merrill F. Garrett (U AZ)
Sharon Klein (CSU-Northridge)
Cecile McKee (NSF/U AZ)
Rebecca Wheeler (Christopher Newport U)
Stephen Crain (U MD-College Park): What do you think what she just said?
Kirk Hazen (W VA U): Teaching about language variation
Sean Hendricks (U GA): Preparing video presentations
William Ladusaw (UC-Santa Cruz): Semantic short subjects
Will Leben (Stanford U): From the classroom to the website

Language Policy, Language Contact, and Language Variation
Chair: John McWhorter (UC-Berkeley)
Room: Seaciff C/D

2:00 Graham Thurgood (CSU-Chico) & Fengxiang Li (CSU-Chico): Word order change & language contact: The data from Tsat
2:20 Matthew H. Ciscel (U SCISU Moldova, Chisinau): Discourse & identity in independent Moldova
2:40 Joseph DeChicchis (Kwansei Gakuin U, Japan): Rival claims to indigenous status: Evidence from Taiwan WITHDRAWN
3:00 Tara Sanchez (Penn): The pragmatic effect in morphological borrowing
3:20 Suzanne Wertheim (UC-Berkeley): Function words as an aspect of language attrition: Russian & Tatar
3:40 Yoshiko Matsumoto (Stanford U): Changes in Japanese honorification as cognitive reorganization
4:00 Makiko Takekuro (UC-Berkeley): Age-graded shift of gendered discourse among young Japanese females
5:00 Kristin Precht (Kent SU): Gender differences in affect, evidentiality, & hedging in American conversation
Karen Petronio (E KY U) & Valerie Dively (Gallaudet U): Variation of the sign YES in tactile American Sign Language
LSA

Saturday Afternoon

Laryngeal Phonology
Chair: Peter Avery (York U)
Room: Pacific F/G

2:00  John Esling (U Victoria): The laryngeal sphincter as an articulator: Tenseness, tongue root, & phonation in Yi & Bai
2:20  Naomi Ogasawara (EMI U): Japanese rendaku: A phonetic investigation
2:40  Pétur Helgason (Stockholm U) & Catherine Ringen (U IA): Voice & spread glottis in Swedish
3:00  Bert Vaux (Harvard U): Systemic vs feature-based markedness in laryngeal contrasts
3:20  Sonya Bird (U AZ): Dakelh ejectives: Evidence for new ways of classifying sounds
3:40  Keith Johnson (OH SU): Cherokee stops: Acoustic data from old & new recordings
4:00  Yoonjung Kang (U at Stony Brook-SUNY): Phonetic knowledge in loanword adaptation: Adaptation of English word-final stops to Korean

Sociophonology
Chair: John Baugh (Stanford U)
Room: Grand Ballroom C

2:00  William Labov (Penn): The theoretical basis for the classification of North American English dialects
2:40  Elliott Moreton (Johns Hopkins U): Strengthening of diphthong upglides before [-voice] stops in English
3:00  Dan Beckett (Georgetown U): Patterns of individuation in sound change
3:20  Ann R. Bradlow (Northwestern U): Intertalker differences in clear speech production & perception
3:40  Julie A. Lewis (UC-Berkeley): Interlocutor gender & status effects on female speakers' pitchs
4:00  Tessa Bent (Northwestern U), Sandra Wright (CSU-Chico), & Jennifer Hay (U Canterbury, New Zealand): Elvis & Priscilla: The phonological conspiracy deepens

Syntax 4: In the Inflectional Layer
Chair: James McCloskey (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: Bayview A

2:00  Jaklin Kornfilt (Syracuse/UC/IT): Two subject/nonsubject asymmetries
2:20  Brian Agbayani (CSU-Fresno): Epp asymmetries
2:40  Ed Zoerner (CSU-Dominguez Hills) & Brian Agbayani (CSU-Fresno): Not to be pseudogapping
3:00  Ivan Sag (Stanford U): Rules & exceptions in the English auxiliary system
3:40  Michael Walsh Dickey (Northwestern U) & Chris Kennedy (Northwestern U): Minimal structure in gapping
4:00  Daniela Isaac (UQAM): The force of negative moods
4:20  Pasha Siraj (Johns Hopkins U): Best left empty: Null arguments & Singaporean English

Presidential Address
Room: Grand Ballroom B
Time: 5:30 - 7:00 PM

Walt Wolfram (NC SU): Constructive controversy in linguistics: The development of African American Vernacular English
Sunday, 6 January
Morning

Workshop: Computer Programming for Linguists: An Overview and Tutorial
Room: Grand Ballroom B
Time: 9:00 - 11:00 AM
Organizer: Geoffrey S. Nathan (SIU-Carbondale)
Computing Committee

Michael Barlow (Rice U): Doing linguistic analysis with a concordance program
Steven Bird (Penn) & Edward Loper (Penn): Practical courseware for teaching CL to linguistics students
Chris Culy (SRI Intl): Searching for data: Regular expressions & similar tools
Michael Hammond (UAZ): Programming for linguists

Morphology
Chair: Mark Aronoff (U at Stony Brook-SUNY)
Room: Bayview A

9:00 * Adam Albright (UCLA) & Bruce Hayes (UCLA): Rules vs analogy in English past tenses: A computational/experimental study
9:40 James Blevins (U Cambridge): Morphemic stem selection in conjugational systems
10:00 Kearsy Cormier (UTX-Austin): Plural reference in American Sign Language: Effects on directionality
10:20 Samuel H. Hawk (Salk Inst) & Karen Emmorey (Salk Inst): Serial verbs of motion in ASL reexamined
10:40 Luis Barragan (UAZ): Cupeño verbal morphology & the theory of contextual allomorphy
11:00 Mark Volpe (U at Stony Brook-SUNY): Japanese causatives: Lexical vs syntactic
11:20 Laura Sabourin (U Groningen, The Netherlands): UG & the L2 processing of grammatical gender

Phonology: Syllables and Moras
Chair: Larry Hyman (UC-Berkeley)
Room: Seacliff C/D

9:00 Catherine O. Ringen (UIA) & Robert Vago (Queens C-CUNY/CUNY Grad Ctr): Geminates: Heavy or long?
9:20 Robert J. Podesva (Stanford U): Segmental constraints on geminates & their implications for typology
9:40 Evan Mellander (McGill U): Prominence contours & diphthongal moraicity
10:00 Jie Zhang (Harvard U): The positional markedness nature of contour tone licensing
10:20 Yvan Rose (Brown U): Markedness & word-final syllabification: Evidence from developing grammars
10:40 Kristie McCrary (UCLA): Empirical evidence for syllable structure in Italian
11:00 Nancy Hall (UMA-Amherst): Embedded syllables in Mohawk
Semantics of Tense, Aspect, and Modality
Chair: Hana Filip (Stanford U)
Room: Grand Ballroom C

9:00 Marina Todorova (Johns Hopkins U): A unitary analysis of two types of the telic predicates
9:20 Bridget Copley (MIT): Perfectivity on modals of ability
9:40 Lynn Nichols (Harvard U): On a component of propositional attitudes in Burmese 'aspect'
10:00 Christina Villafañá (Georgetown U): Reference-time flexibility & present perfect puzzle effects
10:20 Edward Garrett (U VA): Interactional conditionals: Evidence from Tibetan
10:40 Eve Sweetser (UC-Berkeley): Constructional semantics & pragmatic ambiguity: Even if & then
11:00 Paul Elbourne (MIT): The problem of indistinguishable participants

Syntax 5: Syntax-Semantics Interface
Chair: William Ladusaw (UC-Santa Cruz)
Room: Seachiff A/B

9:00 Jean Mark Gawron (San Diego SU): Two kinds of determiner in DP
9:20 John Beavers (Stanford U): Aspect & distribution of prepositional resultative phrases in English
9:40 Neal Whitman (OH SU): Predicative noun phrases & the reality of neutrality
10:00 Marianne L. Borroff (U at Stony Brook-SUNY) & Zheng Xu (U at Stony Brook-SUNY): Predicate phrases as functional XPs
10:20 *Liina Pylkkänén (MIT): Verbal domains: Causative formation at the root, category, & phrase levels
11:00 Karlos Arregi (MIT): Clausal pied-piping: Reconstruction or indirect dependency?
11:20 *Laurence Horn (Yale U): 173: Indexicality, reference, & the asymmetry of binding
American Dialect Society
Thursday, 3 January
Afternoon

African American English
Chair: Ronald Butters (Duke U)
Room: Seacliff A/B
12:30 Christine Mallinson (NC SU) & Walt Wolfram (NC SU): The regional accommodation of African American English: Evidence from a bi-ethnic mountain enclave community
1:00 Stuart Davis (IN U): The antebellum observations on African American English by Francis Lieber & their relevance to the origins controversy
2:00 Elizabeth Dayton (U PR): AAVE tense/aspect markers in hip hop films

Phonetics and Perception
Chair: Robert Bayley (U TX-San Antonio)
Room: Seacliff A/B
3:00 Betty S. Phillips (IN SU): Low vowel merger in Indiana: A naughty, knotty problem
3:30 Vicki Michael Anderson (IN U): Devoiced obstruents in Pennsylvania Dutchified English: German devoicing with an American twist
4:00 Erik R. Thomas (NC SU) & Jeffrey Reaser (NC SU): Perceptual cues used for ethnic labeling of Hyde County, NC, voices
4:30 Patricia Cukor-Avila (U N TX) & Dianne Markley (U N TX): If you don't sound like me then you must not be as good as I am: Linguistic security & the decision to hire
5:00 - 5:30 Break

Presidential Debates and Literary Dialect
Chair: Bethany Dumas (U TN)
Room: Seacliff A/B
5:30 Malcah Yaeger-Dror (U AZ), Lauren Hall-Lew (U AZ), & Sharon Deckert (U AZ): It isn't easy to figure out but it's not so hard either
6:00 Jeffrey L. Kallen (Trinity C-Dublin): Irish in America: 'Mr. Dooley' & Hiberno-American dialect writing
6:30 Lisa Cohen Minnick (U GA): Literary dialect as linguistic evidence: A computational approach with data from Faulkner, Hurston, & Twain
Friday, 4 January

Executive Committee
Chair: Dennis Preston (MI SU)
Room: Golden Gate
Time: 8:00 - 10:30 AM

Word of Year Nominations
Room: Golden Gate
Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Friday, 4 January
Afternoon

Issues In Methodology
Chair: Anne Curzan (U WA)
Room: Seacliff A/B

1:30 Kirk Hazen (W VA U): Scientific language analysis: Studying dialects in the new old-fashioned way
2:00 Beth Lee Simon (IN UI/Purdue U-Ft Wayne): Multiple methods for dialect research on Michigan’s Keweenaw Peninsula
2:30 Susan Tamasi (U GA): A comparison of methods for studies in perceptual dialectology
3:00 Stephen E. Brown (Johns Hopkins U) & Ceil Lucas (Gallaudet U): Skydivers, firefighters, & the danger of death question

3:30 - 3:45 Break

General Dialectology
Chair: Beverly Flanigan (OH U)
Room: Seacliff A/B

4:15 Allison Burke (U MS): Northerners at home in the Deep South: A comparison of vowels & attitudes
4:45 Norma Mendoza-Denton (U AZ), Sean Hendricks (U GA), & Nicole Taylor (U AZ): Teaching dialectology through multimedia: The Language Samples Project at the University of Arizona

Vote on Word of the Year
Room: Seacliff A/B
Time: 5:30 - 6:30 PM

Bring Your Own Book Reception
Room: Golden Gate
Time: 6:30 - 7:30 PM
Saturday, 5 January
Morning

Annual Business Meeting
Chair: Dennis Preston (MI SU)
Room: Seacliff A/B
Time: 8:00 - 9:00 AM

Feature Studies
Chair: Michael Adams (Albright C)
Room: Seacliff A/B
9:15 Rika Ito (St. Olaf C) & Sali Tagliamonte (U Toronto): Well weird, right dodgy, really strange: Layering & recycling in English intensifiers
9:45 Al Romano (Ramapo C, NJ): From Berkeley to Hoboken: The small but salient so
10:15 Steve Hartman Keiser (OH SU): The functions & statistical distribution of periphrastic duh in Pennsylvania German
10:45 Mai Kuha (Ball SU): Variation in the interpretation of ‘Have you V-ed before?’ as a sign of pragmatic change
11:15 - 11:30 Break

Performance and Discourse
Chair: Catharine Evans Davies (U AL)
Room: Seacliff A/B
11:30 Nastia Snider (Penn): ‘With a rank southern drawl’: Globalization, linguistic variation, & language ideologies in the Australian country music scene
12:00 Nancy C. Elliott (S OR U): Rhoticity in the stage pronunciation of Bette Davis: A longitudinal study
12:30 Gina Collins (TX Woman’s U): Disaster discourse

Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon

Annual Luncheon
Room: Golden Gate
Time: 1:15 - 2:45 PM

Ronald Macaulay (Pitzer C): I’m off to Philadelphia in the morning: A Scotsman’s view of dialect in America

Transplanted/Island Varieites
Chair: Steve Kleinedler (Houghton Mifflin)
Room: Seacliff A/B
3:00 Daniel Schreier (U Fribourg, Switzerland/NC SU): Sociohistorical & contemporary aspects of present be regularization in Tristan da Cunha English
3:30 Becky Childs (NC SU): Ethnolinguistic alignment in transplant dialect communities: The role of consonant reconstruction
4:00 Benjamin Torbert (Duke U/INC SU): Regularity in irregularity: A cross-dialectal comparison of irregular verbs
North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences

Friday, 4 January
Morning

Session 1
Chair: Talbot J. Taylor (C Wm & Mary)
Room: Marina

9:00 Maria Tsiapera (U NC-Chapel Hill): The Logique & Port-Royal
9:30 Danilo Marcondes de Souza (Pontifical U, Rio de Janeiro): Giambattista Vico's conception of language
10:00 David Boe (NMU): Chomsky's Tractarian antecedents

10:30 - 10:45 Break

Session 2
Chair: Margaret Thomas (Boston C)
Room: Marina

10:45 Richard Steadman-Jones (U Sheffield, UK): 'A file for the serpent': The romantic hero & the practice of grammar
11:15 Brian Merrilees (U Toronto): Cross-referencing & synonymy in a 15th-century French-Latin dictionary

Friday, 4 January
Afternoon

Session 3
Chair: Danila Marcondes de Souza (Pontifical U, Rio de Janeiro)
Room: Marina

2:00 Oleg A. Radchenko (Moscow City Pedagogic U): 'Humboldt redivivus' & the problem of historiographic correctness in modern linguistic historiography
2:30 Julia S. Falk: Hockett's turn to the history of linguistics
3:00 Linda R. Waugh (U AZ): Roman Jakobson in America: What he brought to America, what America gave to him

3:30 - 3:45 Break

Session 4: Special Session on Language & Consciousness
Organizer/Chair: Joseph Subbiondo (CA Inst Integral Studies)
Room: Marina

3:45 Jim Ryan (CA Inst Integral Studies): The theoretical framework of Bhart'hari: A study of the relationship of grammar & consciousness in 5th-century India
4:15 Dan Moonhawk Alford (CA Inst Integral Studies): From before Humboldt to here: A still hidden cycle in the history of linguistics
4:45 Nadia Kerecuk: Internal form, obraz, & consciousness in O. O. Potebnia
5:15 Matthew C. Bronson (CA Inst Integral Studies): The grammar of life: Animacy & consciousness in three linguistic traditions
Saturday, 5 January
Morning

Session 5
Chair: Mark E. Amsler (U WI-Milwaukee)
Room: Marina

9:00  Stuart Davis (IN U): Francis Lieber & Laura Bridgman: An untold story
9:30  Margaret Thomas (Boston C): The specious battle between 'contrastive analysis' & 'creative construction'
10:00 Jane Hodson (U Sheffield, UK UC-Berkeley): The mother tongue & the mother-grammarian in 18th-century England & America

10:30 - 10:45  Break

Session 6
Chair: Brian Merrilees (U Toronto)
Room: Marina

10:45  Wil Hass (MN Sch Professional Psych): Cosmologies, evolutions, histories, & life-spans in the description of language origin, change, & termination
11:15  Steve Seegmuller (Montclair SU): The Marrist period in Soviet linguistics & its effects on descriptive practice
11:45  Hiroyuki Eto (Seifu Inst Engl Ling & Philol, Osaka, Japan): C. T. Onions's (1873-1965) undiminished influence on English language education in Japan

Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon

Session 7
Chair: Keith Percival (U KS)
Room: Marina

2:00  Frederick Schwink (U IL Urbana): Lambert ten Kate & the discovery of Germanic gender
2:30  Reese M. Heitner (CUNY): Reducing the phoneme: Meaning, Bloomfield, & the neopositivist reduction of linguistic equivalence

3:00 - 3:30  Break

Business Meeting
Chair: Douglas Kibbee (U IL-Urbana)
Room: Marina
Time: 3:30 PM
Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics

Friday, 4 January
Morning

Phonology
Chair: Jean-Roben Cadely (FL Intnl U)
Room: Pacific L/M

9:00 Malcolm A. Finney (CSU-Long Beach): The interplay of lexical tone & pitch-accent in English-derived & borrowed words in Krio
9:30 Shelome Gooden (OH SU): Reduplication: Symbiosis between prosody & grammatical structure
10:00 Kenneth Sumbuk (U Papua New Guinea): Phonetic status of /p/ & /f/ in Tok Pisin

Sociolinguistics
Chair: John Rickford (Stanford U)
Room: Pacific N/O

9:00 Peter Snow (UCLA): Miscommunicating with tourists on the Panamanian Island of Bastimentos: Language ideologies & patterns of language choice
9:30 Peter L. Patrick (U Essex, UK) & Esther Figueroa (Juniroa Prod): The meaning of 'kiss-teeth'
10:00 Bettina Migge (Goethe U, Frankfurt am Main, Germany): Social & linguistic practices in a kuutu

10:30 - 10:45 Break

Iberian-Based Creoles
Chair: Arthur Spears (CUNY)
Room: Pacific L/M

10:45 Armin Schwegler (UC-Irvine): Reconsidering the evidence: Bare nouns in Palenquero & what they really mean
11:15 Jorge Porras (Sonoma SU): Temporal distance & discourse reference in Palenquero
11:45 Betsy Barry (U GA): Functional categories & clausal architecture in Papiamentu

Varia 1
Chair: Sarah J. Roberts (Stanford U)
Room: Pacific N/O

10:45 Jeffrey Reaser (NC SU): Reexamining isolation within isolation: New evidence from Abaco Island, The Bahamas
11:15 Arthur Spears (CUNY): Conceptualizing creole grammar in a 'diglossic' society
11:45 Charles Mann (U Surrey, UK): Attitudes towards Anglo-Nigerian pidgin in urban, southern Nigeria: The generational variable
Friday, 4 January
Afternoon

Creole Prototypes
Chair: Marlyse Baptista (U GA)
Room: Pacific L/M
2:00 Claire Lefebvre (U Québec à Montréal): What you see is not always what you get: Apparent simplicity & hidden complexity in creole languages
2:30 Andrew J. Koontz-Garboden (Stanford U) & J. Clancy Clements (IN U): Adpositions in Spanish & Portuguese-based creoles
3:00 Christine Jourdan (Concordia U) & Rachel Selbach (Concordia U): There's more to bae than meets the eye!

Language Contact 1
Chair: Donald Winford (OH SU)
Room: Pacific N/O
2:00 Angela Bartens (U Helsinki): Language contact & interference on Saint Andrews, Providence, & Kettlina as preliminaries for the writing of a contrastive grammar Islander--Caribbean, Standard English—Spanish
2:30 Genevieve Escure (U MN-Mpls): Garifuna as contact language
3:00 Phillip Baker (U Westminster, UK) & Magnus Huber (U Regensburg, Germany): Atlantic, Indo-Pacific, & worldwide features in French-lexicon P/Cs
3:30 - 3:45 Break

Morphology
Chair: Enoch O. Aboh (U Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
Room: Pacific L/M
3:45 Carol Myers-Scotton (U SC) & Janice L. Jake (Midlands Tech C): Sources of inflections: Testing the creole system morpheme hypothesis
4:15 Fernanda Ferreira (U NM): Previous creolization hypothesis in Caribbean Spanish & Brazilian Portuguese: A new comparative perspective on an old controversy
4:45 Umberto Ansaldo (Natl U Singapore) & Stephen Matthews (U Hong Kong): The origins of Macanese reduplication

Social History
Chair: Nicholas Faraclas (U Papua New Guinea)
Room: Pacific N/O
3:45 G. Tucker Childs (Portland SU): Further evidence for a Guinea Pidgin French
4:15 Michael J. Aceto (E Carolina U): Statian Creole English: A history with grammatical features
4:45 George Huttar (SIL, Nairobi Evangelical Grad Sch Theol): Creole genesis: The nature & use of semantic & lexical evidence
5:15 Valeri Khabirov (Ural Pedagog U, Russia): Growth of the lexicon of the creolized Lingala & Sango
Saturday, 5 January
Morning

Phonology
Chair: Shelome Gooden (OH SU)
Room: Pacific L/M
9:00 Jean-Robert Cadely (FL Intnl U): Nasality in Haitian Creole: A process of linguistic change
9:30 Iskra Iskrova (IN U) & Albert Valdman (IN U): An optimality theoretic account of nasal in Haitian Creole
10:00 Thomas Morton (Penn): *Intervocalic /l > [r] in Palenquero Spanish

Creole Development
Chair: Armin Schwegler (U CA-Irvine)
Room: Pacific N/O
9:00 Sarah J. Roberts (Stanford U): The role of identity & style in creole development: Evidence from Hawaiian Creole
9:30 Fredric W. Field (CSU-Northridge): Presence of superstrate/lexifier & possible long-term effects on an emerging creole
10:00 Hirokuni Masuda (U HI-Hilo): The protolanguage hypothesis & superstructure: A creolistic insight into the language evolution
10:30 - 10:45 Break

Morphosyntax
Chair: Claire Lefebvre (U Québec à Montréal)
Room: Pacific L/M
10:45 Marlyse Baptista (U GA): Cape Verdean Creole as a radically pro-drop language
11:15 Enoch O. Aboh (U Amsterdam, The Netherlands): Morphosyntax of the left periphery in Saramaccan & Gbe
11:45 Dimitri Hilton (Barry U): Binding theory & the morpheme yo in Haitian Creole

Acquisition
Chair: Peter Patrick (U Essex, UK)
Room: Pacific N/O
10:45 Dany Adone (Heinrich-Heine U-Düsseldorf): Double object constructions in creole acquisition
11:15 Mary Schmida (UC-Berkeley): Cohorts & creoles, peers & pidgins: Second language acquisition of linguistic minority students
11:45 R. Mesthrie (U Cape Town, S Africa): Nguni pidgin (Fanakalo) vs Nguni (Xhosa & Zulu) interlanguages

Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon

Language Contact 2
Chair: Pauline Christie
Room: Pacific L/M
2:00 Donald Winford (OH SU): Structural constraints on contact-induced change: Borrowing vs substratum influence
2:30 Stephane Goyette (LSU): A tale of romance in two far-away lands
3:00 Gillian Sankoff (Penn): Divergence, drift, & substrate: The evolution of focus in three Pacific creoles
Saturday Afternoon

Varla 2
Chair: Michael Aceto (East Carolina U)
Room: Pacific N/O

2:00 Nicolas Quint (CNRS) & Mafalda Mendes (CNRS): Making the first Standard Portuguese/Cape Verdean dictionary: A technical & linguistic challenge
2:30 Nicholas Farclas (U Papua New Guinea): From old Guinea to Papua New Guinea: A comparative study of Nigerian pidgin & Tok Pisin
3:00 Frank Martinus (Erasmus C): Papiaments struggle for final recognition

3:30 - 3:45 Break

African American Vernacular English
Chair: Tometro Hopkins (FL Intnl U)
Room: Pacific L/M

3:45 Walter Edwards (Wayne SU): The provenance of the zero copula in AAVE: A new pro-creole analysis
4:15 John Rickford (Stanford U) & Devyani Sharma (Stanford U): Creole/AAVE copula patterning as evidence of L2 learning effects?
4:45 Megan Jones (U York, UK) & Sali Tagliamonte (U Toronto/U York, UK): Linguistic shipwreck? Preverbal do & the Southwest connection revisited

French-Based Creoles
Chair: Genevieve Escure (U MN-Mpls)
Room: Pacific N/O

3:45 Katrin Muts (U Saarlandes, Germany): The expression of reflexivity in 'French-based' creoles
4:15 Viviane Deprez (Rutgers U): The functional architecture of nominal projections in French lexifier creoles
4:45 David B. Frank (SIL): The St. Lucian Creole verb phrase

Business Meeting
Chair: Tometro Hopkins (FL Intnl U)
Room: Pacific L/M
Time: 5:15 PM
Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas

Friday, 4 January
Morning

Phonology: Prosody and Words

Chair: Siri Tuttle (Tech U-Berlin)
Room: Pacific D/E

9:00 Colleen M. Fitzgerald (U at Buffalo-SUNY): Prosodic variation as constraint reranking: Evidence from Tohono O'odham
9:20 Matthew Gordon (UC-Santa Barbara): An acoustic investigation of stress in Hupa
9:40 Leanne Hinton (UC-Berkeley) & Herb W. Luthin (Clarion U): Stress & syllable weight in Yahi
10:00 Lev Michael (U of TX-Austin): Sonority-driven stress in Nanti (Arawak)
10:20 Marcia Haag (U OK) & Durbin Feeling (U-OK): Interactions of meter & tone in Cherokee nouns & clitics
10:40 Eugene Buckley (Penn): Alsea metathesis & syllable structure
11:00 Cathlin M. Davis (U of WI-Madison/Edgewood C): Metathesis & epenthesis in Sierra Miwok: Building syllable structure
11:20 Juliette Blevins (U Luton, UK/U-UC-Berkeley): Prosodic words in Yurok
11:40 John Stonham (U Newcastle upon Tyne/UK): On the nature of the prosodic word in Nuuchahnulth

Rethinking Older Analyses and Exploiting Older Sources

Chair: Jack Martin (C Wm & Mary)
Room: Pacific J/K

9:00 Anna Berge (AK Native Lang Cntr): Poul Egede wasn't really fluent in Greenlandic...
9:40 Wallace Chafe (UC-Santa Barbara): A 17th-century Seneca dictionary
10:00 Mary L. Clayton (IN U): Evidence for a Nahuatl-speaking author in an early trilingual manuscript dictionary
10:20 Yolanda Lastra (UNAM) & Martha C. Muntzel (/NAH): Colonial toponyms from Guanajuato, Mexico
10:40 Natalie Poperstein (UCLA): Spanish loans & the fortis/lenis contrast in early Zapotec

Syntactic Morphology and Morphological Syntax

Chair: Kathryn Klar (UC-Berkeley)
Room: Pacific H/I

10:00 Ives Goddard (Smithsonian Institution): Postsyntactic stem derivation in Fox
10:20 Marianne Mithun (UC-Santa Barbara): The polysynthetic riddle [Mohawk]
10:40 David S. Rood (U CO-Boulder): Wichita syntax?
11:00 Paul D. Kroeker (IN U): Position of subordinating & extraction morphology in Comox
11:20 Masiel Matera (U Zulia, Venezuela): Preposition incorporation in Wayuunaiki (Arawak)
11:40 Raimundo Medina (U Zulia, Venezuela): The locality of verb movement in Kari'na (Cariban)
Historical Linguistics and Sociolinguistics
Chair: Sarah G. Thomason (U MI)
Room: Pacific D/E

2:00  John A. Dunn (U OK/U NC): Coast & Southern Tsimshian lexical items with significant phonological relationships to PIE roots
2:20  Catherine A. Callaghan (OH SU): Proto Sierra Miwok case system
2:40  Sidney da S. Facundes (Pará Fed U/CNPq, Brazil): Arawak internal relationships in Southwestern Amazon WITHDRAWN
3:00  Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mt. St. Vincent U): Alsea words for women: Cultural implications of their linguistic forms
3:20  Amy Miller (Santa Barbara Mus Nat His): Innovations in Yuma personal prefixation
3:40  Eleanor Blain (Brandon U): Future marking in Cree
4:00  Candace Mahet (U NM): Mother-in-law language in the Jicarilla Apache community
4:20  Bill Poser (U BC/Penn): Dakelh (Carrier) babtalk
4:40  Yukihiro Yumitani (Sanyo Gakuen U, Japan): Spanish loanwords in Jemez Towa

Special Session: Denominal Verbs in the Languages of the Americas
Chairs: Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser U) & Stephen Marlett (SIL/U ND)
Room: Pacific H/I

2:00  Jason D. Haugen (U AZ): Denominal verbs in Yaqui
2:20  Kenneth C. Hill (U AZ): Denominal verbs in Hopi
2:40  Willem J. de Reuse (UN TX): Denominal verbs in Navajo & Western Apache
3:00  Jerrold M. Sadock (U Chicago): A survey of denominal verbs in Eskimo-Aleut
3:20  Stephen Marlett (SIL/U ND): Denominal verbs in Seri
3:40  Donna B. Gerds (Simon Fraser U) & Thomas E. Hukari (U Victoria): Halkomelem denominal verbs
4:00  Toshihide Nakayama (Tokyo U For Studies): Denominal verbs in Nuchahulth
4:20  Jürgen Bohnemeyer (Max Planck Inst, Nijmegen): Activity nouns, unaccusativity, & argument marking in Yukatekan
4:40  General discussion: Donna Gerds & Stephen Marlett

Discourse
Chair: Monica Macaulay (U WI-Madison)
Room: Pacific D/E

9:00  George Aaron Broadwell (U at Albany-SUNY): Preverbal positions & discourse functions in Zapotec
9:20  David Mora-Marin: The preferred argument structure of Classic Lowland Mayan texts
9:40  Lachlan Duncan (U at Albany-SUNY): Constituent word ordering in Ch’orti’ discourse
10:00  Jeffrey Rasch (Rice U): Subject vs topic in expressions of cognition & emotion in Yaiicpe Chatino
10:20  Jean Mulder (U Melbourne) & Christina Eira (Narunggga Lang Proj): Evidentiality & verbal art in Tsimshian (Sm’algyax)
10:40  Gary Holton (AK Native Lang Cntr): Clause-combining in Tanacross Athabascan
11:00  Akiyo Maruyama (UC-Santa Barbara): Navajo “ako: A discourse marker
11:20  Petronila S. Tavares (Rice U): The organization of discourse information in Wayana historical narratives
11:40  Armik Mirzayan (Rice U): Information structure in Lakota narratives
Speical Session: Organizing American Indian Linguistics: A Session In Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of SSILA
Chair: Victor Golla (Humboldt SU/UC-Davis)
Room: PacificI/K

9:20 Victor Golla: Introduction
9:40 Juliette Blevins (U Luton, UK/UC-Berkeley) & Andrew Garrett (UC-Berkeley): Fieldwork & the archives: The Yurok Language Project at Berkeley
10:00 Victor Golla. (Humboldt SU/UC-Davis): Organizing the transcription of American Indian languages
10:20 Kathryn A. Klar (UC-Berkeley): ‘A serviceable system for writing Indian languages’: Correspondence between Harrington & Sapir, 1910-1912
11:00 Discussion and reports on new projects

Saturday, 5 January
Afternoon

Business Meeting
Chair: Jane Hill (U AZ)
Room: Pacific D/E
Time: 12:15-1:30 PM

Classification and Lexical Semantics
Chair: Randolph Graczyk (St. Charles Mission)
Room: Pacific D/E

2:00 Elena Benedicto (Purdue U): The verbal classifier system (VCS) of Mayangna
2:20 Laura Buzzard-Welcher (UC-Berkeley): The semantics of Yana classificatory verb stems
2:40 Connie Dickinson (U OR): Predicate classification in Tsafiki
3:00 Sean P. O’Neill (U OK): Classificatory semantics in Northwestern California
3:20 Jack Martin (C Wm & Mary): Classifying location in Creek
3:40 Mercedes Q. Hinkson (W WA U/NW Indian C): The semantics & productivity of the lexical suffix *wil in Ucwalmicwts (Lower Lillooet)
4:00 Luis Oquendo (U Zulia, Venezuela): Realis or irrealis in the Japrería language/mind

Grammatical Categories and Grammaticalization
Chair: Robert L. Rankin (U KS)
Room: Pacific H/I

2:00 Philip LeSourd (IN U): Second position particles in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy
2:20 Timothy Monler (U N TX): Categories in Straits Salishan
2:40 Catherine Rudin (Wayne SC): Functional heads, directionality, & the identity of Omaha-Ponca constituents
3:00 Timothy Thorns (U OR): Northern Paiute postpositions
3:20 Mary S. Linn (U Pittsburgh): Lexical affixation in Euchee (Yuchi): A missing link
3:40 Carolyn J. MacKay (Ball SU)& Frank R. Trechsel (Ball SU): Reciprocal laa- in Totonacan
4:00 Sara Trechter (CSU-Chico): The value of -pi
**Saturday Afternoon**

**Special Session: Papers from the Snake-Jaguar Project:**

*The Project for the Documentation of the Languages of Meso-America*

**Chair:** Rosemary Beam de Azcona (UC-Berkeley)

**Room:** Pacific J/K

2:00 **Terry Kaufman & John Justeson:** Introduction

2:20 **Rosemary Beam de Azcona (UC-Berkeley):** A chain shift in Coatlán Zapotec

2:40 **Giulia R. M. Oliverio (AK Native Lang Cntr):** Verb stem alternations in Guichicovi Mixe

3:00 **Susan Smythe (UTX-Austin):** The loss of uvular stops in Huehuetla Tepemoa

3:20 **Thomas C. Smith Stark (CELLIC of México):** The use of theoretically possible roots as an elicitation technique: The case of Chichicapan Zapotec

3:40 **Richard A. Rhodes (UC-Berkeley):** Spanish in Sayula Popoluca

4:00 **Roberto Zavala (CIESAS-Suresee, México):** Depictive secondary predicates in Olutec (Mixe-Xica)

4:20 **Troi Carleton (San Francisco SU) & Michelle Moosally (U Houston-Downtown):** Lo7o as an instrumental, comitative, or conjunctive morpheme in Zenzontepec Chatino

4:40 **Craig Hilts (OH SU):** This, that, & yonder on vowels in Atepec Zapotec

**Phonetics**

**Chair:** Joyce McDonough (U Rochester)

**Room:** Pacific F/G

4:30 **John H. Esling (U Victoria), Barry F. Carlson (U Victoria), & Jimmy G. Harris (U Victoria):** A laryngoscopic phonetic study of Nootka & Salish glottal stop, glottized resonants, & pharyngeals

4:50 **Ian Maddieson (UC-Berkeley) & Pilar M. Valenzuela (Max Planck Inst, Leipzig):** Phonetic aspects of Shipibo

**Sunday, 6 January**

**Morning**

**Transitivity**

**Chair:** Sara Trechter (CSU-Chico)

**Room:** Pacific D/E

9:00 **José Álvarez (U Zulia, Venezuela):** Split intransitivity & serial verbs in Baniva of Guainía

9:20 **David Beck (U ALTA):** Person-hierarchies & the origin of asymmetries in Totonac verbal paradigms

9:40 **Lisa Conathan (UC-Berkeley):** Inverses in Northern California

10:00 **Anna Hyun-Joo Do (Boston U) & Shanley Allen (Boston U):** Antipassive constructions in Inuktitut WITHDRAWN

**Negation and Other Syntactic Processes**

**Chair:** Jane H. Hill (U AZ)

**Room:** Pacific H/I

10:40 **Ivy Doak (U N TX):** Coeur d'Alene negative constructions

11:00 **Jane H. Hill (U AZ):** Cupeño negative sentences

11:20 **Marlene Socorro (U Zulia, Venezuela) & José Álvarez (U Zulia, Venezuela):** Análisis comparativo de la construcción negativa en baniva y lenguas arahuacas cercanas (A comparative analysis of the negative construction in Baniva & closely related Arawakan languages) [to be delivered in Spanish]

11:40 **John Enrico:** Internally-headed relative clauses & generalized quantifiers [Haida]

12:00 **Ana Sánchez (U del Zulia, Venezuela):** Strategies of relativization in Yukpa (Cariban)
### Language Preservation and Revitalization

**Chair:** Akira Yamamoto (U KS)  
**Room:** Pacific J/K

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Dennis Holt (Cntrl CT SU):</td>
<td>Poetry in Pech &amp; the aesthetic dimension of language loss [Honduras]</td>
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<td>10:40</td>
<td>Chip Gerfen (U NC-Chapel Hill) &amp; Kelley Vance (U NC-Chapel Hill):</td>
<td>ka’u o: An orthography &amp; picture dictionary for Coatzospan Mixtec</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Alice Taff (U AK-Fairbanks) &amp; Donna Miller MacAlpine (Anvik Historical Society):</td>
<td>Producing the Deg Xinag (Ingali̇k Athabascan Dene) Learners' Dictionary</td>
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<td>11:20</td>
<td>Alice Taff (U AK-Fairbanks) &amp; Beth Dementi Leonard (U AK-Fairbanks):</td>
<td>A model for adult learners of indigenous languages [Deg Xīnáŋ Athabascan]</td>
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<td>11:40</td>
<td>Brent Galloway (SIFCU Regina):</td>
<td>Language preservation &amp; revival: Passing the torches for Upriver Halkomelem</td>
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Abstracts of Regular Papers
Barbara Abbott (Michigan State University)

Against a description theory of proper names

Kripke argued that proper names lack a meaning (Fregean sense), rejecting Kneale's suggestion that, e.g. 'Socrates' means 'The individual called "Socrates"'. Kneale's theory has an increasing number of backers: Bach 1987, Geurts 1997, Justice 2001, Katz 2001. This paper argues that Kripke was correct in rejecting Kneale's theory. I focus on Geurts 1997, the most linguistically oriented. Geurts gives 10 characteristics claimed to be shared by definite descriptions and proper names and thus explained by Kneale's theory. Three are shared, but since the behavior is shared by other expression types, there is a more general explanation. The rest are not shared. Examples: Geurts claims names have a referential-attributive ambiguity, citing possible misuse. However misuse argues for a referential use, not ambiguity. Geurts claims definite descriptions prefer wide scope. But in intensional contexts, definite descriptions actually prefer narrow scope (the only reading recognized by Frege). Compare: The first version is ambiguous, narrow scope reading preferred; the second is only wide scope. Kneale's theory cannot explain this difference, nor why 2a, unlike 2b, lacks a true reading.

(1) Oedipus wanted to marry his mother/Jocasta.
(2) a. Aristotle might not have been Aristotle.
   b. Aristotle might not have been the person named 'Aristotle'.

Enoch Oladé Aboh (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Morphosyntax of the left periphery in Saramaccan & Gbe

This paper argues that Saramaccan left peripheral constructions express the morphosyntax of the Gbe languages. Granting the split-C hypothesis, I suggest that Saramaccan and Gbe manifest an articulated complementizer system (CS) whereby the features (topic, focus, interrogative) are encoded by discrete heads (Inter°, Top°, Foc°) whose specifiers host the fronted constituents in a spec-head configuration (Rizzi 1997, Aboh 1999). In those languages, the head may be morphologically realized as a marker. In this respect, the Saramaccan focus marker wE is considered a flagrant case of morphosyntactic inheritance. This analysis extends to other left peripheral constructions. For instance, I argue that the Saramaccan/Gbe wh- and focus-phrases compete for the same position SpecFocP. I further propose, contra Byrne 1987, that the Saramaccan complementizer-like fu and quasi-modal fu are components of the CS. Like their Gbe counterparts (i.e. conditional n-type1 and injunctive n-type2) they encode clausal type (e.g. purpose, declarative) and finiteness (e.g. mood specifications) respectively. The two types of information are expressed by two distinct heads: Force° and Fin° that project above and below the interrogative-topic-focus articulation respectively. Complementizer-like fu and conditional n-type1 manifest Force°, while quasi-modal fu and injunctive n-type2 encode Fin°.

Michael Aceto (East Carolina University)

Statian Creole English: A history with grammatical features

The English of St. Eustatius in the Eastern Caribbean has largely gone undocumented by creolists. Statians are mostly monolingual in English, even though the official language of the island is Dutch. Why varieties of English emerged as the lingua franca of Statia is not clear, other than the fact that St. Eustatius was historically an important trading center in the region that may have employed English as its primary language of trade. This paper presents data derived from audiotape based on fieldwork. SCE exhibits some unique features. For example, the verb phrase is typically unmarked for the relative past tense for both stative and nonstative verbs, often relying instead on adverbials to mark this distinction (e.g. a wan it las yir 'I wanted it last year', a pass dei yestide 'I passed by there yesterday'). Why did SCE not select a relative past tense marker candidate such as preverbal bin, min, di(d), or woz as are found among other Caribbean Anglophone Creoles? This paper presents the SCE verbal complex as well as a sociohistorical examination of the island's demographics to understand the speakers and languages that have contributed to the emergence of this restructured language.

Dany Adone (Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Germany)

Double object constructions in creole acquisition

This paper is concerned with the acquisition and development of double object constructions in two creole languages (Morisyen and Seselwa). Bruyn, Muysken, and Verrips 2000 shows that double object constructions are seen in many creoles, independent of the lexifier languages involved in their genesis. In the first part of the paper I present data on double object constructions (DOC) and prepositional dative constructions (PDC) in adult Morisyen and Seselwa grammar. I argue that DOCs are the default constructions. In the second part, I analyze both spontaneous and experimental data of Morisyen and Seselwa speaking children and relate the results to the findings in acquisition studies of noncreole languages. One of the most important results of the acquisition data shows that children (across the board) overgeneralize the DOC pattern to prepositional dative verbs. Further, I explore the implications of these findings for the current debate on creole genesis.

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Brian Agbayani (California State University-Fresno)  
*EPP symmetries*

The classic vacuous movement hypothesis (VMH) (George 1980, Chomsky 1986) blocks local wh-movement of subjects despite the general existence of overt wh-movement in a language. Well-known facts from the distribution of wh-subjects and the impossibility of local subject topicalization in English (Lasnik & Saito 1992) have been offered as support for the VMH. However, the existence of island effects involving wh-subjects poses a problem: ??What does Kim wonder [CP who bought t1]. Paradoxically, the embedded wh-subject appears to occupy the lower [Spec, CP] position, thereby creating an island, despite distributional evidence that it has not raised at all. The paradox may be resolved under the view of Move as Agree + Merge in the current minimalist framework (Chomsky 2000, 2001). On this approach, the wh-island effect falls out from the defective intervention constraint on the operation Agree, which is dissociated from the operation that creates a Spec to satisfy EPP. The effect of the VMH is captured if phonological adjacency between the functional head C and the wh-subject in [Spec, TP] vacuously satisfies the EPP property of C, blocking second Merge. This analysis extends to other constructions where phonological adjacency may block overt raising (e.g. ECM in English).

Mamiko Akita (University of Electro-Communications, Japan)  
*The developmental stages of the acquisition of schwa by Japanese learners of English*

The developmental stages of the acquisition of schwa by three Japanese learners of English was studied to investigate whether L2 learners who received non-native-accented input for years in their foreign language experience can improve their phonology when they are exposed to native-speaker-accented input in a target language setting. Unlike a stress-timed language (English), a non-stress-accented language (Japanese) has no such contrast between reduced and full vowels (i.e. all vowels are targeted). Therefore, the production of schwa by Japanese speakers of English implies the need for the acquisition of a new coarticulatory strategy: They need to acquire the targetlessness of schwa (i.e. a wide spread of formant values in F2). Longitudinal data were collected for over a year on a monthly basis. It was found that all three learners were under a strong influence of the Japanese vowel [a] (a vowel auditorily most similar to [i]) at the beginning of the data collection. However, after half a year of exposure to native input, two of the learners got closer to producing F1 and F2 values appropriate for English schwa, and one of the two learners also acquired the targetlessness of schwa and showed wide spread of formant values in F2.

Adam Albright (University of California-Los Angeles)  
*Rules vs analogy in English past tenses: A computational/experimental study*

Recent psycholinguistic work is often skeptical concerning the existence of rules. Some connectionists deny rules altogether while the dual mechanism model (Pinker 1999) admits only very general rules, relegating irregular patterns to analogical mechanisms. In a 'Wug' test on English past tenses, we found that well-formedness of novel pasts depends strongly on the stem's phonological shape. This effect is well-documented for irregulars, but we also found it for regulars. Thus, *blafe/blafiled* was better than *chake/chaked*, apparently because all verbs ending in voiceless fricatives are regular. Such differences are unexpected if all regulars are derived by a single general rule. We next implemented and compared two models that can derive such differences: an analogical model (after Nosofsky 1990) and a stochastic multiple-rule model. The latter achieved better correlations to experimental data; gave appropriately high ratings to *blafile etc.* (by locating the voiceless-fricative context); correctly avoided single-form analogy (*kive-??kave, after givegave*), and mastered the correct distribution of the past tense allomorphs. We conclude that speakers extend morphological patterns based on abstract structural properties, appropriately described with rules. Neither a single regular rule, which ignores fine detail, nor a purely analogical approach, which ignores abstract structural properties, suffices to model our data.

John Alderete (Rutgers University)  
*Cumulative markedness in [place]co-occurrence restrictions*

WITHDRAWN

Dan Moonhawk Alford (California Institute of Integral Studies)  
*From before Humboldt to here: A still hidden cycle in the history of linguistics*

The worst failing of much of contemporary linguistics is that it is boring. As foreseen two generations ago, linguistics recently became a virtual academic isolate because of its increased mathematization, jargon, and idealized removal from the context of reality. However, this was a passing fad, a point on a circle which is constantly turning, leading presently to new directions in the study of the human spirit and how it functionally manifests itself in space-time reality. This paper presents an unorthodox, alternative history of linguistics as seen from the holistic viewpoint, showing how many of the 'unacceptable notions found in the writings of influential linguists of the past are actually based on a tradition of language study which, like modern linguistics itself, traces all the way back to ancient India. This holistic view concentrates on the living process, the power of language, as well as the formal structure of manifest
speech and by so doing is able to show a historic oscillation over time between the holistic and analytic points of view. Not
remaining content with a congenial history, we shall briefly explore new topics of research in holistic linguistics: brainwave states and
communicative processes in altered states of consciousness; brainwave synchronization between individuals in normal conversation as
well as during telepathy; what Amerindians say about the emotional/telepathic basis of language and its power to create reality; and the
role of language in hypnosis.

José Álvarez (University of Zulia, Venezuela) (Session 64)

Split intransitivity & serial verbs in Baniva of Guainia

As the other Arawak languages of the Río Negro, Baniva of Guainía exhibits constructions of several contiguous verbs that share a
subject, express a unique event, and encode diverse semantic distinctions: nu-wéyá nu-wéniitá nu-páitaí 'I wish to return to work'.
Using an inventory of verbs and a corpus of such constructions elicited from informants, we discuss the classes of predicates in Baniva
and describe these serial constructions, focusing on the serializability of the different classes of verbs. We replace the category
'adjective', previously used for Baniva (and closely-related Yavítero) with a classification of verbs into actives (transitives and
intransitives) and statives (intransitives), as it is current in the description of other Arawak languages. Depending on the marker of
the subject (S), intransitive verbs are divided into two groups (split intransitivity), where membership is not always semantically
predictable. One group (Sa) uses the same prefixes as the subject of transitive verbs (A): nu-yapówa I enter', Cf. nu-wénita 'I buy';
while another group (So) uses the same suffixes as the object of transitive verbs (O): tsikumá-na I obey', Cf. ywéyá-na 'she loves me'.
Although chains of verbs are abundant, not all satisfy the criteria to be considered serial constructions. Differences also exist in
the serializability of these different classes of verbs. As in Tariana and Warekena, there are few restrictions for verbs marked A and
S. However, Baniva seems to have fewer restrictions than they for allowing two verbs marked So to form serial constructions
(akíné-na ásrapi-na 'I fear to sweat').

Vicki Michael Anderson (Indiana University) (Session 23)

Devoiced obstruents in Pennsylvania Dutchified English: German devoicing with an American twist

Although scholars specializing in Germanic linguistics have been discussing Pennsylvania Dutch (also known as Pennsylvania
German) for over 100 years, almost no attention has been given to its English counterpart, Pennsylvania Dutchified English (PDE), a
native dialect of several hundred thousand speakers in southcentral Pennsylvania. This dialect reveals the profound influence of the
local varieties of Pennsylvania German as well as the regional standard of American English, but it also has aspects which are unique
to itself. One of these is its use of widespread obstruent devoicing. This presentation will focus on patterns of this devoicing in PDE,
showing how it is a function of a complex interaction between an obstruent's voicing and aspiration, position within a foot, and
position within a syllable. Data used include taped interviews, native speaker intuitions, and spectrographic analysis.

Umberto Ansaldo (National University of Singapore) (Session 43)

Stephen Matthews (University of Hong Kong)

The origins of Macanese reduplication

This paper traces the linguistic origins of reduplication in Macanese, a Portuguese-based creole of Macao. Based on historical and
structural observation, we argue that Sinitic as well as Malay substrate influences can be identified. The best-known of the Macanese
reduplication patterns involve nominal reduplication, notably plural forms, for which a Malay substrate may be suspected, e.g.

(1) nhonha 'woman' -> nho-nhonha 'women'

Similarly, for distributive numeral reduplication we have:

(2) unga-unca ta fála.
   one-one PROG speak
   'they' are speaking one by one.'

These patterns are shared with, and appear to be inherited from, older Portuguese creoles such as Papiá Kristang. A second set of
Macanese reduplication shows adverbial reduplication:

(3) chai fála fórti-fórti
   'Chai spoke loudly'

Here we suspect the influence of the Cantonese substrate, based on a process deriving reduplicated adverbs from adjectives in
Chinese. It is interesting that the Cantonese pattern is preverbal and the Macanese postverbal. The existence of preverbal patterns in
sound-symbolic reduplication (4) further implicates substrate influence from Cantonese:

(4) ca-ca-ca ri
    ha-ha-ha laugh
    'laughed ha-ha'

The Cantonese substrate renders Macanese particularly distinctive among Portuguese creoles as it combines typical Malayo-
Portuguese elements with a distinct Chinese influence reminiscent of China-coast pidgins.
Lamont Antieau (University of Georgia)
Meredith Barna (University of Georgia)

American English in the Centennial State: A report on the Colorado Atlas interviews

With the objective of collecting folk speech in a region of the United States that has been relatively neglected by dialect geographers, work began toward the compilation of the Linguistic Atlas of the Western States (LAWS) in the late 1980s under the direction of Lee Pederson. Following a worksheet that Pederson modified to reflect the culture of the West, fieldwork was completed in the Wyoming grid and 18 of the 28 interviews needed to complete the Colorado grid were conducted in the early 1990s. Due to its status as the cultural center of the Rocky Mountain region, Colorado is presumed to be of great importance to understanding the speech of the greater region, and fieldwork is now under way to complete the Colorado portion of the LAWS grid. This paper will present preliminary results from the interviews conducted in Colorado, primarily focusing on those interviews conducted during 2001.

Karlos Arregi (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Clausal pied-piping: Reconstruction or indirect dependency?

In Basque, wh-movement optionally pied-pipes an entire embedded clause (Ortiz de Urbina 1993). I propose that these structures involve obligatory reconstruction of the pied-piped clause, resulting in an LF structure identical to long distance wh-movement. This analysis is compared to one in which the pied-piped clause is interpreted as a question which provides a restriction to a (covert) wh-quantifier over propositions, as in the indirect dependency approach to scope marking (Dayal 1996). Evidence for reconstruction is found in the domain of presupposition projection (Herburger 1994, Lahiri 1999) and from ambiguities arising in ‘how many’ questions (Kroch 1989, Beck 1996). Based on this evidence, I show that the reconstruction analysis correctly predicts that clausal pied-piping structures have semantic properties which are very similar to their long distance movement counterparts. Furthermore, the reconstruction analysis also correctly predicts that clausal pied-piping is sensitive to negative islands. Finally, I argue that the fact that the pied-piped clause must reconstruct is related to the well-known fact that predicates must also reconstruct (see, for instance, Heycock 1995). Thus, I propose that reconstruction in both cases is the result of a general condition on the interpretation of traces, namely, that they must be of type e.

Ron Artstein (Rutgers University)

The semantics of phonological decomposition

Focus below the word level (we convince the patient that he’s a stalagmite, Bolinger 1961) and coordination of parts of words (ortho and periodontists) are compositional semantic processes that apply to units lacking an intrinsic meaning. Semantics handles such constructions through a process of phonological decomposition: Denotations for word parts are simulated by breaking up the words they are part of. The denotation of a focused or coordinate part is a string of sound (the word part mite denotes its own sound), and the rest of the word denotes a function from sounds to word meanings (stalag maps a sound X to the meaning of stalagX). Once we assume phonological decomposition, focus and coordination work the same way above and below the word level. The alternative set for stalagmite (Roeth 1985, 1992) includes the meanings of the words stalagmite and stalactite, formed by applying the denotation of stalag to a string of sound; the sentence Bill and Martha are ortho and periodontists is true in case Bill is an orthodontist and Martha is a periodontist by virtue of a cumulative inference (Scha 1981) since Bill stands in the donist relation to the string ortho, and Martha to the string perio.

Ash Asudeh (Stanford University)

Default unification as an alternative to optimality theory: A licensing theory for Finnish

A licensing theory specifies a tripartite relation between thematic roles, grammatical functions, and grammatical case. I present a licensing theory for Finnish based on recent optimality theory (OT) work by Kiparsky (2001). However, the account presented here uses default unification (Lascarides & Copestake 1999) rather than OT. I argue that this yields a more restrictive licensing theory that nevertheless has several of OT’s hallmarks, including violable constraints, typological prediction, and emergence of the unmarked. Thus, this work makes two principal contributions: (1) It provides a licensing theory for Finnish with considerable empirical coverage, predicting the distribution of objects with various grammatical cases, as well as the distribution of VP-external ([Spec, IP]) and VP-internal subjects, and adnominal genitives. (2) It showcases default unification as an alternative to optimality theory.

Philip Baker (University of Westminster, UK)
Magnus Huber (University of Regensburg, Germany)

Atlantic, Indo-Pacific, & world-wide features in French-lexicon P/Cs

This paper extends the techniques used in our recent study of 13 English-lexicon contact languages (English World-Wide 22.2) to 10 French P/Cs: Antillais, François Tirailleur, Haitian, Louisianais, Mauritian, Reunionnais, Seychellois, Tay Boi, and Tayo. Some 200
lexical and grammatical features are examined to explore their genesis and development. All these features represent significant departures from metropolitan varieties of French, and each is shared by at least two P/Cs. Employing methodology which allows us to calculate degrees of affinity even where there are major differences in the quantity and quality of the available data, we clarify their interrelationships. ‘World-wide’ features, common to Atlantic and Indo-Pacific varieties, are of particular interest. We claim these constituted a repertoire of techniques and lexical items which sailors acquired informally while observing more experienced colleagues communicating with the local population at ports of all. We insist that these features did not themselves constitute a pidgin but that their use facilitated the development of a pidgin wherever contacts became frequent. It follows that we conclude, contrary to the prevailing view among French creolists, that most of these creoles derive from an earlier pidgin.

Marlyse Baptista (University of Georgia)  
*Cape Verdean Creole as a radically pro-drop language*

Cape Verdean Creole (CVC) personal pronouns have been traditionally divided into two categories: strong pronouns (*ami/mi ‘I, me’) and clitics (N ‘I’) (cf. Veiga 1982/1995, Cardoso 1996) serving canonically as subjects of their verbal predicates. Although this two-way classification appears satisfactory on the surface, no attention was paid, in the pioneering literature mentioned above, to the interpretation of verbal predicates in the absence of overt pronouns. The objectives of this paper are: First, it demonstrates that CVC is a radical pro-drop language. Second, it discusses the structural positions of both overt and null pronouns in the CVC clausal architecture. Extensive fieldwork (1997, 2000 and 2001) has revealed that CVC is a radical pro-drop language in which the subjects of individual-level and stage-level predicates can be dropped. Null subjects of individual-level predicates are recoverable as 3rd person singular argumental pronouns *el* or *e*. In contrast, null subjects of other predicates may be interpreted as 1st/2nd, or 3rd person singular or plural. I argue that nonclitics are XPs in Spec-AgrSP and propose that subject clitics in CVC are syntactic clitics in AgrS that absorb a theta-role and license a pro through a chain transmitting person and number features. Null subjects are then licensed by checking the relevant person feature in AGR.

Luis Barragan (University of Arizona)  
*Cupeño verbal morphology & the theory of contextual allomorphy*

Recent work in distributed morphology (Bobaljik 2000) has argued for the existence of a ‘rewriting’ element, where morphosyntactic features are erased as they are filled with vocabulary material. This makes a strong prediction regarding the way allomorphy is triggered: Feature-based allomorphy can only be interpreted root-outward while phonological allomorphy is interpreted root-inward. Focusing on Cupeño, I demonstrate that the strong ‘rewriting’ proposal cannot account for data concerning features of tense and number that trigger both root-inward and root-outward allomorphy. Subject agreement prefixes are allomorphic for the feature [past] and only appear on past tense verbs. At the same time, however, suppletive tense/aspect suffixes are crucially dependent on the number features of the subject. According to rewriting, the features have been erased and would not be able to trigger the proper realization of the tense/aspect suffix. I propose that it is only uninterpretable features that are rewritten in the morphological component and that phi features survive this process and are available to trigger allomorphy both root-outward and root-inward.

Leslie Barratt (Transcliclc, Inc.)  
*Control of nominalizations in English*  
(Session 9)

Anthony R. Davis (Stream Sage, Inc.)  
*Control of nominalizations in English*  
(Session 9)

Generally, the control properties of a verb are preserved when it takes a nominalization complement. Thus, the same participant role in the ‘acquisition’ event is controlled in both 1a and 1b:

1. a. John(i) attempted PRO(i) to acquire a car
   b. John(i) attempted PRO(i) an acquisition (of a car).

But a nominalization complement of ‘promise’-type verbs, as in 3, need not involve subject control, unlike 2:

2. The committee(i) promised the applicant(i) PRO(i) to review the materials.
3. The committee(i) promised the applicant(i) PRO(k) a review of materials.

The controller in 3 could be the subject, the object, or some arbitrary controller. We propose that this lack of parallelism is explained by the semantic properties of the commissive verb class, which includes ‘promise’. The salient factor here regarding commissives is that they subcategorize for a tensed complement whose tense value must be future. As noted by Searle 1975, commissives are illocutionary acts that commit the speaker to a future course of action. Nominalizations bear no tense, and therefore the commissive sense of ‘promise’ and its associated control relations are missing when the complement of ‘promise’ is nominal.
Betsy Barry (University of Georgia)  
*Functional categories & clausal architecture in Papiamentu*

This paper has two objectives: First, to postulate a basic phrasal architecture in Papiamentu by way of developing inventory of functional categories for the language. I will introduce some of the complexities linked to postulating a basic phrase structure in Papiamentu by taking into account a language's TMA morphology. Secondly, I wish to contribute to the study of functional categories by raising the question, 'How can the study of basic phrasal architecture in Papiamentu and other creole languages strengthen our theoretical assumptions concerning the nature of functional categories?' After establishing a basic IP configuration for Papiamentu, I then propose a basic clausal architecture based on the TMA system. I introduce evidence that suggests Papiamentu is a null subject language due to the presence of pronominal clitics in the language. The ordering of functional categories in the clausal configuration is based on the patterns of distribution of temporal particles, modal auxiliaries, and semimodal auxiliaries from a 5000 word corpus. The empirical evidence presented here suggests that the TMA morphemes in Papiamentu exhibit 'multicategorial' status in the grammar raising important theoretical issues with respect to postulating an inventory of functional categories and a subsequent clausal architecture in Papiamentu and creole languages in general.

Angela Bartens (University of Helsinki)  
*Language contact & interference on Saint Andrews, Providence, & Kekila as preliminaries for the writing of a contrastive grammar Islander--Caribbean Standard English--Spanish*

In the first part of the paper, the sociohistory and the current sociolinguistic situation in the archipelago will be presented. The main part of the paper will focus on concrete interference phenomena occurring between the three languages in contact, an English-based creole essentially descended from Jamaican, Caribbean Standard English, and Spanish. Important findings are that while Spanish influence on creole and, by extension or indirectly, on Standard English, amounts first and foremost to extensive calqueing (including merged calques), the influence of creole on English is mainly grammatical in nature. Errors in Spanish can be explained both as creole interference and as interlanguage phenomena. Usually, they are levelled out by the time students leave high school. However, while older Native Islanders tend to reproduce the prestigious accent of Bogota, the younger generation is increasingly adopting stigmatized Costa pronunciations, idioms, etc. Among most bilingual speakers, code-switching is virtually restricted to crutching (Zentella 1997) rather than 'over-all switching as the unmarked choice' (Myers-Scotton 1993). In the final part of the paper, we will compare the results with studies of a historically related creole speaking community in Puerto Limón, Costa Rica, and we will close with a few remarks about the contrastive grammar we are currently working on.

Rosemary Beam de Azcona (University of California-Berkeley)  
*A chain shift in Coatán Zapotec*

According to Benton 1988 and Kaufman 1993, Proto-Zapotec (PZ) had two pairs of coronal stops: *tt:*t and *tty:*ty. In Coatán Zapotec (CZ), a pair of two Southern Zapotec languages, the four sounds have undergone a systematic series of sound changes that comprise a small chain shift. Details of the sound changes involved and the resulting reflexes provide supporting evidence for the reconstruction of the fortis:lenis contrast as geminate:single (see Swadesh 1947, Suárez 1973, Benton 1988, and Kaufman 1993), a common node for CZ and Mialhuatlán Zapotec, and show a development of *tty* and *ty* different than that found in most other Zapotec languages. The relative timing of the chain shift and the voicing of the lenis series of obstruents yield different results in different varieties of CZ and thus reveal something about the diffusion of the changes affecting lenis consonants.

David I. Beaver (Stanford University)  
*Anaphora resolution in optimality theory*

Centering (Grosz, Joshi, & Weinstein 1983, 1995) is a widely accepted model of anaphora resolution and discourse coherence, but it suffers from problems. Aspects of the theory remain imprecise and unpredictable; precise versions model comprehension but not production; and the theory is stated algorithmically, leaving its empirical motivation unclear. Here centering is reformulated declaratively using OT (Prince & Smolensky 1993), it is shown how the new model (COT) is motivated linguistically, and improvements and extensions are proposed. The project is comparable to Roberts 1998, revealing insights relevant to the semantics/pragmatics and NLP communities. To demonstrate the connection with standard centering models, a version of COT is proven descriptively equivalent to the model of Brennan, Friedman, and Pollard 1987. We then show how erroneous predictions of prior centering models are corrected by reranking. Regarding empirical reach, we show that COT models production, and predicts infelicity of texts using standard examples from the literature. Here COT contrasts with conclusions of Zeevat 2001 and de Hoop and Hendriks 2000 who suggest separate comprehension and production grammars. To summarize, COT captures comprehension and production aspects of centering in a simple OT constraint system, is precise and linguistically motivated, and improves upon centering empirically.
John Beavers (Stanford University)

Aspect & distribution of prepositional resultative phrases in English

Following recent research on adjectival resultative XPs, I consider the role of three criteria in examining the largely unexplored behavior of to and into prepositional resultative XPs. First, verbal semantics determines some behavior. Second, selectional restrictions partially determine distribution. To appears when the goal is something one can be at, but into appears when the goal is something one can be in. Third, into resultatives preserve the durativity or punctuality of their verbs, whereas to resultatives have durative readings. When to XPs modify punctual predicates, they force iterative readings (Smith shot Jones to death in ten seconds). With achievements, modification by to XPs is ungrammatical since achievements cannot have iterative readings (She stunned him to silence). Into XPs preserve punctuality and may occur with achievements (She stunned him into silence). I propose that to XPs entail the existence of a nontrivial path. In motion constructions, into XPs only entail crossing a threshold to the inside of the goal whereas to XPs entail movement up to and including the goal. Such a path requires a nontrivial time span to traverse, explaining the durative reading of to resultatives. Into resultatives have no such entailment and thus are compatible with punctual readings.

David Beck (University of Alberta)

Person-hierarchies & the origin of asymmetries in Totonac verbal paradigms

Transitive verbs in Totonac-Tepehua languages agree for subject and direct object using, in most cases, transparent combinations of object- and subject-morphemes. However, verbs in which both subject and object are speech act participants (that is, 1 <--> 2 combinations) and where one or both of these is plural are formulated along different lines than the rest of the paradigm, as shown in the Upper Necnaxa Totonac sentences (1) where they display a three-way ambiguity:

(1) a. ikatuknsl
   ik-ka:-tuk-n-li'
   1subj-pl:obj-hit-2obj-perf
   'I hit you guys'
   'we hit you guys'
   'we hit you'

   b. kilatukswi'
   kin-la:-tuks-x-li'
   1obj-reciprocal-hit-1plsubj-perf
   'you guys hit me'
   'you guys hit us'
   'you hit us'

The usual explanation for such asymmetries lies in person-hierarchies (e.g. Bock 1999), but in the case of Totonacan languages this seems problematical in that the forms in 1 each seem to point to a different person-hierarchy, la indicating a ranking of 1 > 2. The 2 > 1 ranking is also supported by evidence from the indefinite-agent paradigm and patterns of language use, in particular the use of plural and reciprocal forms to avoid direct expressions of affectedness of the speaker by the action of the addressee. This practice may explain the origins of the reciprocal morpheme in the 2 --> 1 portion of the paradigm 1b, which may have its origins in what Heath 1998 terms 'pragmatic skewing' whereby grammatical systems evolve to avoid violating pragmatic restrictions on discourse.

Dan Beckett (Georgetown University)

Patterns of individuation in sound change

This paper argues two positions: First, individuation in variationism needs to be accounted for in current sociolinguistic research. The data presented consist of acoustic analysis of three vowels currently in flux in rural Hyde County, NC--the raising of /æ/ to /e/, the fronting of the nucleus and glide in /o/, and the lowering of /a/. Explanations for this patterned variability must focus on sociopsychological factors rather than macrosociological principles. Thus, the vocalic patterning is essentially individual in nature. Second, recognizing individual variation can be useful for methodological purposes. I therefore propose that the above data can be used to support many theories concerning the phonetics of sound change. Although such theories are ultimately hindered by their inability to account for morphosyntactic change, acoustic analysis of synchronic phonetic variation allows variationist researchers to better view the pool of data from which changes originate. Thus, I argue that variationist hypotheses about language change can be aided but not replaced by current phonetic methods.

Heike Behrens (Max Planck Institute, Leipzig)

The acquisition of German word order: From marked to unmarked

This study investigates the acquisition of verb placement in German. In unmarked SVO-order, objects and adverbials separate the finite auxiliary and nonfinite main verb (Daddy has a new streetcar bought). Analyses are based on a detailed case study with 14,400 main verb constructions (children age 2;0 to 2;6). This period marks the transition from a nonfinite system without auxiliaries, to a system where 72% of the verbs are finite, including 20% auxiliary constructions. Contrary to earlier claims (e.g. Poeppel & Wexler 1993), noncanonical word order is frequent initially: The child takes four months to proceed from marked word order in which heavy object NPs are extraposed (new streetcar has Daddy bought), to canonical SVO order. Such extrapositions keep the organizing units simple because the verbal elements are adjacent or very close. I will argue that the adjacency of related information is a major factor in the organization of early utterances. The child elaborates heavy NPs and complex VPs independently before they co-occur. In line with the 'starting small' hypothesis (Elman 1980), it is probable that children make use of such contingent and meaningful units to assemble building blocks and that the syntactic integration of these components is a further, independent step.
Japanese is well-known for being resolutely head-final: Verbs come at the end of clauses, postpositions follow nouns, and nouns follow determiners and modifiers. It therefore comes as a surprise that number names in this language are head-medial. But this is just what we find by applying Smith's (1999) methodology to the case of number names in Japanese. Smith's HPSG analysis of English number names leverages the ordinary head complement and head specifier phrase structure schemata proposed for that language. In Japanese, by contrast, the number names require the addition of some means to realize complements to the right of the head: either an additional head complement schema or a linear precedence rule. In either case, the grammar must be able to distinguish between number heads and those heads that follow their complements. This can be achieved with minimal stipulation by organizing the head types into a type hierarchy so that one supertype subsumes all of the nonnumber heads. The existence of head medial constructions such as number names in otherwise head final Japanese illustrates once again the pervasiveness of partial generalizations in natural language. This analysis also illustrates how the formal tool of type hierarchies is suited to capturing such partial generalizations.

Elena Benedicto (Purdue University)
The verbal classifier system (VCS) of Mayangna

The goal of this paper is twofold: to present the results of fieldwork showing the existence of a less common VCS and to suggest a hypothesis to account for the similarities and differences with other VCS. Mayangna (Misumalpan-Nicaragua) presents a VCS exclusively in the auxiliary system. They belong to the morphological class of 'stative verbs' (with an inflexional system different from lexical verbs). The system has five elements (lik for moving-entities, tus for lying-entities, wit for floating-entities, pak for 2D-entities, sak for unspecified-entities). They can be used in existential/locative constructions (1), with stage level predicative adjectives, and to form the progressive and the habitual complex forms. Unlike other VCS where the classifier morphemes affect the argumental properties of the predicate (e.g. the spatial predicates of American Sign Language or the classifier predicates of Navajo), classifier auxiliaries of Mayangna have no impact on either the number of arguments that a (main) predicate selects, or its Aktionsart properties.

(1) unis a-ma yak wit-ki
    bat ceiling on.P 'wit' 3sg
    'the bat is (hanging) from the ceiling'

The common property of these two VCS is that classifier morphemes (bound or unbound) work as an agreement morpheme. Under minimalist assumptions, agreement cannot head a projection in and of itself. Thus, I will suggest that classifier morphemes are D-features that become parasitic on some other functional head and that cross-linguistic differences may be derived from the particular head onto which they latch.

Sarah Bunin Benor (Stanford University)
The chicken or the egg? A probabilistic OT analysis of English binomials

What factors contribute to the ordering of binomial constructions (e.g., fully and fairly)? Several linguists have dealt with this issue, discussing semantic, phonological, and word frequency constraints on frozen binomials. This paper explores whether these factors are also productive in the formation of unfrozen binomials (e.g. drawers and closets). An OT analysis of 400 binomials from three English corpora shows that the constraints can be ranked as follows: Semantic constraints (less marked precedes more marked; iconic sequencing; more powerful precedes less powerful) >> metric constraints (*lapse, fewer syllables precede more syllables) >> word frequency constraints (more frequent precedes less frequent). Other phonological factors, including vowel length and consonant clusters, do not contribute significantly. Since this simple ranking accounts for only 81% of the binomials, the data call for a probabilistic account of OT. This paper considers two models, Boersma and Hayes' gradual learning algorithm (2001) and Anttila's partial ranking theory (1997), and concludes that both models account for the data equally well.

Tessa Bent (Northwestern University)
Saundra Wright (California State University-Chico)
Jennifer Hay (University of Canterbury, New Zealand)
Elvis & Priscilla: The phonological conspiracy deepens

In pairs of names, male names often precede female names. Wright and Hay (in press) investigated this bias, examining American English names according to Cooper and Ross's (1975) phonological constraints governing binomial expressions; they found that male names are characterized by 'first position phonology' and female names by 'second position phonology'. They also tested two constraints experimentally (syllable count and consonant clusters) and concluded that phonology, combined with an independent gender bias, predicts name-ordering. In the present study, we investigated two additional phonological constraints--sonority of initial and final segments--and their interaction with gender in a name-ordering experiment. All three factors were significant predictors of the direction and strength of subjects' preferred orderings (stepwise linear model: $r^2=.5, p<.001$), with the strongest predictor being
Poul Egede wasn't really fluent in Greenlandic. This was suggested by Anna Berge (Alaska Native Language Center/University of Alaska-Fairbanks) in her paper titled "Distinguishing heads & specifiers: Evidence from Walloon" during Session 54.

Egede was regarded as the first fluent nonnative speaker of Greenlandic, which he learned as a teenager during the 1720s. His own grammar of 1760 served as the basis for future grammars until the publication of Kleinschmidt's 1851 authoritative grammar. During this time, few improvements in the grammar were made, and our understanding of Old Greenlandic for the pre-Kleinschmidt period has relied almost unquestioningly on claims made by Egede. The most famous of these is unusual case marking on intransitive verbs of experience and is to this day regarded as a feature of Old Greenlandic. Egede, however, spent little more than a decade in Greenland, and he spent all of his adult life after 1740 in Denmark. His knowledge of Greenlandic must be reappraised as that of a semi-fluent second-language learner, and evidence of this can be found in the Greenlandic texts he authored, particularly Poog's book.

This dual-language Greenlandic-Danish text exists both in the original 1760 version and in an 1857 revised edition, therefore allowing for comparison. Egede clearly uses compensatory techniques such as clumsy paraphrasing of complex syntactic constructions or insufficient agreement within complex phrases (e.g., correct case marking for simple adjacent modifiers but not for accompanying relative clauses). In this paper, I present evidence for Egede's nonnative competence in Greenlandic and for the need to reexamine the nature of Old Greenlandic. These findings have important implications in our understanding of how Greenlandic developed, both with respect to the other Inuit dialects and to modern Greenlandic itself.

Dakelh ejectives: Evidence for new ways of classifying sounds

This paper presents new evidence from Dakelh bearing on the classification of ejectives. A distinction is made in the literature between strong and weak ejectives, where strength is correlated with VOT (Kingston 1984, Lindau 1994, Warner 1996) and with native speaker production and perception (c.f. Davis & Hargus 1999 on Babine Witsuwit'en). For example, ejectives are weak in Hausa, but strong in Navajo. The strength distinction is assumed to exist only across languages; Dakelh shows that it also exists within a single language: [t'], [#/], [k'], and [kw'] are weak, patterning with Hausa, whereas [t's'] and [ks'] are strong, patterning with Navajo (Flemming et al. 1994). Dakelh ejectives can also be classified along a second dimension, based on presence vs absence of secondary articulation. The release in [#/] and [kw']—the only ejectives with a secondary articulation—consists of a voiceless fricative followed by its voiced counterpart. These two parts are often separated by a period of silence. In all other ejectives, onset of voicing corresponds to vowel onset. Dakelh data provide evidence that ejectives can be classified in different ways according to varying phonetic realization even within a single language, an important finding for establishing phonetic universals.

Future marking in Cree

This paper will discuss some recent changes with respect to marking of future tense in Swampy Cree. This arises from observations in my Cree language class, which typically includes a few fluent speakers along with non-speakers. Fluent speakers from some communities often disagree with the future forms as presented: ia- or ka- 'will' and /wi:-/ 'going to' or 'want to'. These forms are based on research done in the early 1970s with students from the same communities. The following examples (1970s) show the typical forms involved with the verb nikamo- 'to sing'.
(1) a. ta-nikamo-w fut-sing -3sg 'He will sing.'
b. wi:-nikamo-w fut-sing 3sg 'He is going to sing.'

It is generally accepted that these markers represent future aspect as opposed to tense, the two sets differing with respect to volitionality. However, as noted above, there is some disagreement with respect to the form of these future markers, and often with respect to their meaning. My paper will investigate the differences across two dialects of Cree.

James P. Blevins (University of Cambridge, UK)

Morphological stem selection in conjunctival systems

Morphological systems are commonly organized into inflectional series, based on a common stem. Despite the use of morphosyntactic properties to designate these series, their members are often not morphosyntactically coherent. Traditional 'past' and 'present' conjunctival series, for instance, normally include participles and other nonfinite forms. The stems that underlie these series are thus nonmorphemic or 'morphomic' (Aronoff 1994). This talk argues that morphomic descriptions are best regarded as mediating between substantive morphosyntactic properties and the forms that express those properties. That is, morphosyntactic properties may imply particular morphomic features which in turn determine a formal realization. In West Germanic, for example, the properties 'past', 'perfect', and 'passive' all imply a morphomic series index that is realized by suffixing a dental theme consonant to the verb root. This yields stems like German sagt 'say', which underlies the preterite sagte along with the perfect/passive participle gesagt. A mediating 'level' of morphomic description permits a similar account of conjunctival systems, such as Estonian, which exhibit more pervasive stem syncretism. In addition, this description cleanly dissociates the features that feed semantic interpretation from purely formal markers and also identifies those properties that have a distinctive realization in a system.

Juliette Blevins (University of California-Berkeley)

A reconsideration of the Yurok vowel system

Yurok is a highly endangered language of northwest California. Robins 1958:1 sets up a phonemic inventory of six short vowels and five long vowels, as shown in 1.

(1) Front Central Back
i, ii u, uu
r, rr o, oo
e, ee a, aa

However, Robins' /e/ and /a/ are generally not contrastive, and there is only a single unrounded rhonotic nonhigh short vowel /e/, whose long counterpart, /ee/, is phonetically lower, ranging from low-front to low-central. A revised vowel system is shown in 2, where parentheses mark the marginal status of /a/.

(2) Front Central Back
i, ii u, uu
r, rr o, oo
e, ee /a/

The reanalysis in 2 is supported by four distinct aspects of Yurok sound patterns. Distributional facts, alternations, derivationally related forms, and noncontrastive variation support the identity of Robins' /a/ as /ee/, and short /a/ as a conditioned variant of /e/. A reexamination of Robins' a-class verbs and h-medial stems suggests that short /a/ is a marginal phoneme limited to two infrequent morphosyntactic contexts.

Juliette Blevins (University of Luton, UK/University of California-Berkeley)

Prosodic words in Yurok

Yurok is a highly endangered language of northwest California, once spoken from the mouth of the Klamath River south to Trinidad, and inland along the Klamath to its confluence with the Trinity River. In this paper I attempt to delimit the phonological or prosodic word in Yurok, a topic covered briefly in Robins' The Yurok language (1958:8-11). I provide data suggesting that prosodic words in Yurok are the domain of rhotic harmony, translaryngeal harmony, sibilant palatalization, and regressive laryngeal spread. Though Robins (1958:57-68) notes that pronominal prefixes in Yurok are separable, he makes no connection between this fact and the fact that pronominal prefixes variably undergo rhotic vowel harmony (p 26). A reexamination of the Yurok data, including the author's recent fieldwork, suggests that pronominal prefixes 'ne-, k'e-, 'we may constitute phonological words independent of the nominal or verbal stem to which they are syntactically associated. In this case, the three harmonies mentioned above, which are all regressive, are blocked. Similar data are found for the definite article ku and many preverbal particles. For example, consider the phrase nu nep' s 'go eat!' where nu is a particle indicating motion, and nep' s is the (irregular) singular imperative form of nep' eat. Under regressive laryngeal harmony, laryngealization spreads leftward within the word through all sonorants, blocked by the first obstruent. When produced as a single phonological word, laryngealization is heard in both syllables, but when phrased as two phonological words, only the verb is laryngealized.
Juliette Blevins (University of Luton, UK/University of California-Berkeley) (Session 59)

Andrew Garrett (University of California-Berkeley)

Fieldwork & the archives: The Yurok Language Project at Berkeley

Scholarly documentation of the Yurok language of northwestern California was initiated by A. L. Kroeber in 1901, as part of the Ethnographic Survey of California, and has continued intermittently since 1951 under the auspices of the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, University of California, Berkeley. The most important products of this enterprise are Spott and Kroeber’s Yurok narratives (1941) and Kroeber’s Yurok myths (1970), whose translated texts also contain useful linguistic information, and Robins’ Yurok language (1958), a grammar based on four months of fieldwork in 1951. Now, in 2001, with National Science Foundation funding, we have begun a project aiming to integrate archival and new fieldwork data. In our presentation we will outline the project, survey the resources we are mining, and describe some of our results. We have three long-term goals: (1) assisting the Yuroks in their community-based language revitalization program, e.g. by helping to prepare pedagogical materials and offering advice or workshops on topics such as creating new words, choosing a practical orthography, or some of the complex grammatical features of the language; (2) production of a dictionary usable both by scholars and the Yurok community and a thorough scholarly reference grammar; and (3) publication of as many as possible of the numerous unpublished Yurok narrative texts recorded and transcribed by Kroeber and Waterman in the early 20th century. In our work we seek to bring together theoretically informed field linguistics (along traditional Americanist lines) and philological analysis of archival material (as in Indo-European linguistics and other fields). In this case the archival material is copious: the linguistic data in Kroeber’s 30-odd Yurok field notebooks are mainly unpublished, as are the smaller fieldnote collections of Harrington, Sapir, Haas, and others. Moreover, though Kroeber and Waterman recorded nearly 150 texts on wax cylinders, only a handful have ever been published in Yurok. About 50 are mythological and other narrative texts, mostly published in translation in Yurok myths, but contemporaneous transcriptions of the Yurok exist and can be compared with the audio recordings. Especially for syntactic, stylistic, and dialectological study, the importance of this unpublished text archive cannot be overstated. As illustrations we anticipate discussing two points of analysis in which modern and archival data are mutually illuminating. First, based on recent fieldwork, we are now able to describe the Yurok stress system (Blevins 2001), an area of phonology not investigated by Robins or others. This in turn permits a precise interpretation of the accentual and other diacritics in Kroeber’s and Waterman’s field notes and sheds light on the range of vowel allophones in unstressed syllables. A second, related, point is the identification of prosodic words in Yurok, which define the domain of sandhi, vowel harmony, and laryngeal realization and spreading. Recognizing the prosodic word allows us to explain the otherwise puzzling placement of separable pronominal prefixes documented in all periods of the language.

David Boe (Northern Michigan University) (Session 30)

Chomsky's Tractarian antecedents

There are a number of interesting historical parallels between the initial works of Chomsky (The logical structure of linguistic theory, 1955/1975) and Wittgenstein (Tractatus logico-philosophicus, 1922). Both texts were composed during rather nontraditional graduate school experiences, both served as doctoral dissertations after the authors were offered positions as university faculty, and both came to represent important paradigmatic breakthroughs in the respective domains of formal linguistics and analytical philosophy. The similarities run considerably deeper, however. This paper suggests that both works deal with very similar foundational issues and demonstrates, through close readings of these texts, that Chomsky’s syntactic proposals in the early 1950s were largely anticipated by the propositions of Wittgenstein’s Tractatus, as well as by the Tractatus-influenced Vienna Circle. Further, although Chomsky and Wittgenstein were both initially trained in the context of philosophical empiricism, Chomsky’s theoretical innovations represented a distinct move away from a descriptive/behaviorist form of linguistic empiricism, while Wittgenstein’s early work inspired development in what would eventually become logical positivism. That the seeds of Chomsky’s rationalist syntax might be found in a radically empiricist text is suggestive, particularly in light of Chomsky’s subsequent critique of the later Wittgenstein’s postpositivist ordinary language philosophy.

Jürgen Bohnemeyer (Max Planck Institute, Nijmegen) (Session 57)

Activity nouns, unaccusativity, & argument marking in Yukatekan

Many Mayan languages lack 'uncrative' verbs (cf. Levin & Rappaport 1995) expressing activities. The corresponding concepts are lexicalized in 'activity nouns' instead, from which verbs are derived (cf. Kaufman 1990). However, I argue that three of the languages of the Yukatekan branch (Yukatek, Lacandon, and Itza) have reanalyzed the activity nouns as verbs (which are still also used as nouns without overt derivation). The presentation explores the possible consequences this reanalysis may have had for the overall structure of the verbal complex, moving the three languages in question from what is generally considered some form of split ergative marking to a typologically quite unique type of 'fluid-S' (Dixon 1994) system. The fourth language of the Yukatekan branch, Mopan, has not or only partly joined its sisters in this reanalysis, in that it does not provide a full aspectual paradigm for the activity nouns, but allows to express most aspects of these verbs only in periphrastic constructions (Danziger 1996).
In English, predicate nominals (PNs) typically require a governing functional element—a determiner (1a)—while predicate adjectivals (PAs) do not (1b):

1) a. John is *(a) doctor.  b. John is (very) tall.

Shanghai Dialect (SD) and Mandarin Chinese show the opposite asymmetry. PNs do not require a determiner/classifier while PAs require a degree word, regardless of whether any specific degree word is semantically appropriate:


We argue for parallelism between predicate nominals and adjectivals, with both being functional XPs; the former, DPs, the latter, DegPs. We begin with the observation that in Chinese, PNs require overt copula while PAs do not. We propose that an overt functional head (D or Deg) is required in the absence of a covert functional V, and a covert one is licensed in its presence. We additionally show that English patterns can be brought under this view, given elaboration of the nature of English indefinites.

Ann R. Bradlow (Northwestern University)

Inter-talker differences in clear speech production & perception

When talkers are aware of a listener’s speech perception difficulties (due to impaired hearing or background noise) they typically produce ‘clear speech’. Clear speech production therefore represents a listener-oriented speech mode that can provide a window into the relationship between talker- and listener-oriented factors in speech communication. This study investigated the acoustic-phonetic features of the converstional-to-clear speech transformation across two talkers of American English (T1 and T2) with equivalent conversational speech intelligibility but significantly different clear speech intelligibility. Results showed that T1 decreased speaking rate, increased pause frequency and duration, increased F0 mean, and expanded the vowel space more than T2. However, T2 avoided ‘reduction’ processes, such as alveolar flapping and unreleased final stops, and increased pitch range more than T1. Given that T1’s clear speech was significantly more intelligible than T2’s (despite equivalent conversational speech intelligibility), these findings suggest that temporal modifications as well as increased articulatory effort and precision are particularly important for enhancing intelligibility. In contrast, increased pitch range and elimination of ‘reduction’ processes are apparently less important for enhancing intelligibility. These findings imply further that the attenuation of connected speech processes that may involve the loss of lexical contrast is not absolutely necessary for enhancing intelligibility.

George Aaron Broadwell (University at Albany-State University of New York)

Preverbal positions & discourse functions in Zapotec

San Dionicio Ocotepec Zapotec, an Otomanguean language spoken in Mexico, has VSO as its most basic word order. However, the language has at least six identifiable positions for preverbal elements and must distinguish two types of topic (internal and external) as well as four kinds of focus (interrogative, negative, contrastive, and completive). This paper describes the rich inventory of preverbal positions and connects these positions with the discourse functions of the constituents that may occur in them. The results are compared with those for other Zapotecan and Mesoamerican languages.

Matthew C. Bronson (California Institute of Integral Studies)

The grammar of life: Animacy & consciousness in three linguistic traditions

Animacy refers to the way in which grammars mark human and other living referents distinctly from nonhuman or nonliving referents. In Russian, for example, the accusative of animate nouns like boy is equivalent to the genitive form, whereas the accusative of inanimate masculine nouns like table is equivalent to the nominative. The account of animacy that any given linguistic theory renders is emblematic of the relationship of language and consciousness embodied in that theory. Structuralist approaches treat animacy as a ‘property of noun phrases’, identifying anomalies within otherwise ‘rational’ paradigms. The lack of a sufficiently articulated theory of categorization and the mislocation of animacy in structure rather than socially constructed and biologically grounded features of language suggest little or no role for consciousness as an explanatory concept. Generativist approaches, which emphasize an autonomous syntax provide no ‘explanatory’ account of animacy phenomena as, for example, in studies of Surinamese Creole grammar. If animacy is indeed deeply implicated in grammaticalization in this context as my own research shows, then we have a case of semantics ‘driving’ syntax, which would be anathema to the entire generativist program. A linguistics informed by both neurocognitive and sociocultural orientations can show animacy to be a paradigm case of recognizing the intimate connections of language and consciousness. Through the careful investigation of animacy within an appropriately ample theoretical framework, we can discern the interactions of biology and culture in the elaboration of linguistic structure.
Skydivers, firefighters, & the 'danger of death' question

The 'danger of death' question has been used in the classic sociolinguistic interview to elicit spontaneous, natural, and unselfconscious vernacular speech, the hypothesis being that when speaking about highly emotional experiences, interviewees will forget that they are in real conversations, speak relatively unconsciously, and produce speech that is close to the vernacular (Labov 1964, 1966, 1972). Some have re-examined this hypothesis (Butters 2000, Milroy 1987). We investigate the 'danger of death' question with respondents such as skydivers and firefighters who have a lot of and/or consistent experience with danger of death, i.e. respondents whose profession or avocation by definition includes a danger of death. Using a modified form of the classic sociolinguistic interview, we interviewed 10 experienced skydivers and firefighters to investigate (1) what, if any, the shared characteristics of the elicited narratives are; (2) if we have evidence that the danger of death question is not problematic for these interviewees; and (3) if we have evidence of spontaneous vernacular speech in the narratives, based on a Varbrul analysis of two phonological variables. We hypothesize that the danger of death question is not per se inappropriate for a sociolinguistic interview but that its appropriateness is directly linked to the discourse context and to the background of the interviewees.

Benjamin Bruening (University of Delaware)
Two types of wh-scope marking

The construction known as wh-scope marking is illustrated in 1, using data from Passamaquoddy (Algonquian). In this construction a wh-phrase moves only partially but takes matrix scope due to the presence of a scope marker in matrix CP: (1) Keqsey cel elihasi-t wen-il nemiy-ac-il?

what even think-3Subj who-Obv see-3Subj-OP.Obv

"Who did he think he saw?"

The two competing analyses of this construction are the direct dependency approach, which claims that the embedded wh-phrase moves covertly to replace the scope marker, and the indirect dependency approach, which holds that the scope marker itself forms a question, ranging over propositions. The embedded question acts as a semantic restriction on this question. Both analyses are necessary to capture the facts of wh-scope marking in Passamaquoddy. Alongside the construction in 1, Passamaquoddy possesses a second pattern, illustrated in 2:

(2) Tan elihasi-yin tan kehsin nemiy-oc-ik apiqsehsuw-ok?

wh think-2Subj wh X.many see-2Subj-OP.3P rat-3P

"How many rats do you think you saw?"

The pattern in 1 requires an indirect dependency analysis while that in 2 requires a direct dependency analysis. The data that show this include differences in extraction possibilities, differences in interpretation, and a pattern of morphological agreement with moving operators that can indicate whether covert movement takes place.

Eugene Buckley (University of Pennsylvania)
Alsea metathesis & syllable structure

Alsea, a language formerly spoken on the central Oregon coast and often classified as Penutian, resembles other languages of this stock in exhibiting what Sapir 1921 called 'internal stem change'. A particularly interesting example is a metathesis that occurs in certain morphological contexts. The basic alternation is between CVCC and CCVC: /cuns, cnus/ 'sleep', /malh, mlah/ 'lose', /cays, cays/ 'divide'. A striking fact is that this alternation occurs only when the metathesizing consonant is a sonorant (i.e. /l, n, m, w, y/): Although obstruents occur in the necessary position (e.g. /kist/ 'leave', /laq/ 'do'), the metathesized order is not attested for these roots (*/ksit, laq/). I appeal to the moraic properties of sonorants vs obstruents to arrive at a principled account of this difference. Essentially, some morphological contexts require a light syllable; this forces movement of a weight-bearing sonorant to the onset, while having no impact on non-weight-bearing obstruents. I also discuss the 'zero grade' of the root, where the vowel quality often survives in a suffix: /cns-uy/ 'slept', /kst-iy/ 'left'. I show that in this case there is no metathesis but rather copying of vowel features to certain suffixes, since the copying can occur without loss of the root vowel, and the root vowel can be absent without surviving in a suffix.

Ann Buenger (Northwestern University)
Spoken word recognition & grammatical category

The organization of information in the mental lexicon is an issue traditionally approached by examining the effects of various linguistic and extralinguistic factors on lexical access. This study provides experimental evidence that grammatical category affects isolated word recognition, indicating that this is one factor around which the lexicon is organized. Stimuli comprising words recorded by a single talker at a single speaking rate and mixed with noise were presented in an auditory word recognition task. Target words varied in grammatical category (noun vs verb) and in their frequency-based discriminability from phonetically similar neighbors (easy vs hard). Results showed expected effects of speaking rate and phonetic discriminability: Easy words and words presented at a
medium rate were transcribed more accurately than hard words and words at a fast rate. Crucially, there was also a significant effect of grammatical category, with nouns transcribed more accurately across talkers and speaking rates than verbs. The results of this study replicate previous work demonstrating the effects of acoustic-phonetic neighborhood structures and word frequency on spoken word recognition. Moreover, they demonstrate that grammatical category influences the processing of isolated spoken words, a critical finding that must be accounted for in any accurate model of lexical access.

Allison Burkette (University of Mississippi)

Northernners at home in the Deep South: A comparison of vowels & attitudes

What factors influence the speech of northern transplants into the Deep South? Length of time spent in the South? Attitude towards the South and southerners? This paper applies information from sociolinguistic studies on Southern English (Wolfram and Christian 1989, Feagin 1970, Labov and Ash 1992), specifically the information available about trends in southern vowel use, to the language of 20 northerners who now live in a small Mississippi town. This study will offer a comparison of key vowels--such as /i/ and /E/ (as seen in the pin/pen merger) and /ai/--elicited via a reading passage from each informant. Accompanying the reading passage is a short survey designed to gauge each informant's attitude toward the town, the South in general, and the dialect used by 'locals', in addition to general biographical information. Whether or not informants use 'southern' or 'nonsouthern' vowels will be examined for statistical correlations with the following variables: sex, age, number of years lived in the South, and attitude towards the South. Results of this analysis reveal that both attitude and duration have an effect on the language use of northerners now calling the South their home.

Laura Buszard-Welcher (University of California-Berkeley)

The semantics of Yana classificatory verb stems

Yanan languages have a set of verb stems (called 'objective' stems by Sapir) which have been compared to instrumental prefixes found in other Hokan languages. In light of Sapir's adamant claim that Yana has no prefixes, such a comparison could provide the basis for a counterargument that these stems are, in fact, prefixes, or at least had a prefixal origin. Upon closer scrutiny, however, it is clear that these stems do not primarily express the instrument (or cause) of an event. Rather, they combine information about the motion event with a qualitative description of the absolute participant; using Talmay's (1985) typology of lexicalization patterns for motion events, these stems conflate motion + figure. This makes them more comparable to the set of similar stems in other Hokan languages (such as Atsugowi) than to instrumental prefixes. Despite these differences, Yana classificatory verb stems and the instrumental prefixes of other Hokan languages do share the semantics of object classification. These semantics are also found in noun-incorporation systems which have progressed to the classificatory stage (Mithun 1986). It is likely that classificatory verb stems and prefixes come about in much the same way; not through incorporation 'proper' but through a similar process of creating noun-verb compounds. In the case of Yana, these compounds would likely have gone through a prefix-verb stage before the positional class of prefix was absorbed into the primary stem slot.

Jean-Robert Cadely (Florida International University)

Nasality in Haitian Creole: A process of linguistic change

This paper questions the empirical foundation of the classical model of deacreolization continuum from the perspective of Haitian Creole Phonology. It examines a phonological process by which a vowel is nasalized when followed by a nasal consonant. Researchers (Tinelli 1974, Fattier 1984, Valdman 1991) have assumed that this process of nasalization constitutes one of the most striking features whereby the linguistic continuum--acrolect/mesolect/basilect--is reflected within Haitian Creole phonology. According to these works, nasalization occurs more frequently in the speech of bilingual (French/Haitian Creole) speakers as opposed to monolingual (Haitian Creole) speakers. This paper challenges this view. From an empirical standpoint, it will be shown that nasalization is an unstable process that takes place in the speech of all Haitians regardless of their status as bilingual or monolingual. Some lexical items may undergo nasalization while others may appear in free variation (nasalized/nonnasalized forms) even when followed by a nasal consonant. There also exists a large number of lexical items that do not undergo nasalization. Such a process remains difficult to account for by rules or general principles and constitutes an 'unsurmountable challenge' to previous research that postulate both obligatory rules of nasalization and sociolinguistic variation. From a theoretical standpoint, there are two basic assumptions in this presentation. First, the unstable nature of the phenomenon of nasal assimilation is due to a process of linguistic change toward nasalization. This coexistence in the lexicon of nasalized, free variation, and nonnasalized forms support this claim. Second, nasal vowels in Haitian Creole are a combination of oral vowel/floating nasal consonant. This floating nature of the nasal element allows interactions with both the free variation and the process of linguistic change.
Dissimilation of /r/ in Kɔnni

Kɔnni suffixal /r/ exhibits several patterns of dissimilation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem postposition</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Agentive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-mář-ım</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>vulture</td>
<td>ɨ-ɗaa-rUU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-máñ-li</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>ɗ-ɗU-rUU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-mář-ʃl</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>dove</td>
<td>ɓUU-bUU-rUU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ți-q</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>tortoise</td>
<td>ɓ-bUU-ɗU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moreover, the definite suffix /-r/ assimilates to a preceding nasal or /l/, e.g. ɗ-r-n ‘the stone’. Dissimilation is viewed as violating the OCP, specifically Suzuki’s (1998) generalized OCP. We propose that /r/ is prohibited adjacent to nasals or to a syllable containing /r, l/. Stem faithfulness outranks affix faithfulness, and faithfulness in lexical items outranks general faithfulness. For stems with nasals, the Ident[nas] constraint is exploded into three constraints based on lexical category. A constraint *nd is also proposed. In this analysis, assimilation and dissimilation are connected; some of the same constraints are needed for both. Second, since lexical items, derivational suffixes, and inflectional suffixes produce differing patterns, some faithfulness constraints must be category-specific. Third, not all constraints are phonetically grounded. [nd] does not occur word-externally in Kɔnni. The *nc constraint of Pater 1996 and Hayes 1996 is ranked below its opposite *nd here. Fourth, Alderete 1997 asserts that combinations of marked segments are disfavored, but Kɔnni forbids combinations of unmarked segments such as /r_.r/.

Proto Sierra Miwok case system

Nine cases can be reconstructed for Proto Sierra Miwok. The nominative case was *-zero after consonants and *-ʔ after vowels, a distribution that survives in Southern Sierra Miwok, and it is present in Plains Miwok. Central and Northern Sierra Miwok *-ʔ ‘nominative case’ following consonants represents a spread of Y from the oblique cases. The genitive was *-ng after vowels and *-Yng after consonants when final. Nonfinally, it was *-ng;Y- after vowels and *-Yng;Y- after consonants. The genitive expressed possession and the subject of certain verbs. The objective case was *-j after vowels and *-Yj after consonants. The ablative was *-mY;Y- after vowels and *-mY after consonants. This case was always followed by the nominative case *-ʔ. In Miwok languages, the ablative case developed from the locative case. The instrumental case was *-sY;Y- after vowels and *-sY after consonants. The locative case was *-t;Y- after demonstrative stems, and otherwise *-t;Y- varying with *-t after vowels and *-t after consonants. The locative case was *-m after vowels and *-mY after consonants. The adverbial case was *-n, often in words expressing time. The vocative case was *-ː after vowels and *-zero after consonants. My paper will discuss developments of these cases in the Sierra Miwok languages, with reference to their origin in Proto Miwok and Proto Utian.

The semantics of indefinite free relatives

Problem: In Italian, what looks like the same free relative clause (FR) can occur either as the complement of a verb selecting for a DP, interpreted like a definite DP (1, definite FR), or as the complement of an existential construction, interpreted like an indefinite DP (2, indefinite FR).

(1) Detesto chi dorme sempre.
    ‘I can’t stand the one(s) who is/are always sleeping.’

(2) C’è chi dorme sempre.
    ‘There is/are a person/people who is/are always sleeping.’

Proposal: The CPs of both FR types denote the singleton set containing the unique sum of all the singular and plural individuals who are always sleeping (Jacobson 1995). A type-shifting rule applies between the CP and the DP of a definite FR, lowering the semantic type from <e,t> to <e> (Jacobson 1995). I argue that indefinite FRs, instead, are existentially closed by the predicate that introduces them. For instance, the existential predicate c’è ‘there’s’ in 2 asserts only that the set denoted by the indefinite FR contains the maximal plural individual who is always sleeping, which is equivalent to saying that this set is nonempty.

Parameterizing passive participle movement

The word order contrast in expletive passives in English (1) versus Italian (2) has received considerable attention, particularly since this contrast is not exhibited by unaccusatives (3 and 4).
In search of Yoruba+: [ATR] dominance & vowel inventory structure

An implicit or explicit assumption (the system independence hypothesis or SIH) of nearly all recent theoretical treatments of [ATR] phenomena, including both those which predict that either value of [ATR] could be dominant in a language and those which predict that only [+ATR] dominance should normally be possible, is that the value(s) of [ATR] that could be dominant in a language should not fundamentally depend on the structure of the language’s underlying vowel inventory. Thus, essentially the same [ATR] dominance possibilities are expected in four-height /i/e/e/e/ou/ systems as in five-height /i/e/e/e/o/o/ou/ systems. This paper tests the SIH against a sample of 94 Niger-Congo and Nilo-Saharan languages, examining the distribution by underlying vowel inventory type of several forms of [ATR] dominance. The results that emerge are at variance with the SIH, as they reveal a largely complementary distribution of [+ATR] and [-ATR] dominance by inventory type, the former occurring preferentially in /i/e/e/e/ou/ systems and the latter in /i/e/e/e/o/o/ou/ systems. Particularly problematic for the SIH is the complete absence of underlying /i/e/e/e/o/o/ou/ systems with clear evidence of [+ATR] dominance, a typological possibility whose existence is taken for granted in nearly all recent work on [ATR] phenomena.

A 17th-century Seneca dictionary

Until now, the earliest written records of the Seneca language have been those created by Protestant missionaries who worked in western New York in the 19th century, above all by Asher Wright, who lived on the Buffalo Creek and Cattaraugus Reservations from 1831 to 1875 and recorded lexical and grammatical materials as well as religious texts of several kinds. Nothing of any consequence predating these missionary documents was known to exist until now. A discovery has recently been made at the Jesuit archive in St. Jerome, Quebec, of a French-Seneca dictionary that was compiled by Father Jacques Bruyas in the latter part of the 17th century. The language of this dictionary, while evidently ancestral to modern Seneca, differs considerably from the latter. It appears that the rather profound changes that now distinguish Seneca from the other Iroquois languages took place during the 18th century, and that modern Seneca speakers probably would not have been understood by their ancestors three hundred years ago. These changes will be illustrated, and their significance for the history of the Iroquoian languages will be discussed.
Becky Childs (North Carolina State University)  
*Ethnolinguistic alignment in transplant dialect communities: The role of consonant reconstruction*  
(Session 29)

Although grammatical evidence has usually been considered primary in the determination of long-term ethnolinguistic relations, the examination of consonant variables may also provide essential data on these relations. The examination of a diagnostic set of consonant variables for transplant dialect communities shows how data from consonant variables may be just as diagnostic as grammatical variables in maintaining ethnolinguistic distinctiveness. Cherokee Sound is a small white community in the Abaco region of the Bahamas formed largely by white loyalists from the Carolinas who settled an outlying peninsula whereas Sandy Point is a black community in the same region formed largely by ex-slaves from the US. The quantitative analysis of a diagnostic set of consonant variables from these distinct communities reveals patterns of formation and development that demonstrate how founder dialect input has been maintained and accommodated in the perpetuation of ethnolinguistic division. The analysis of syllable-coda cluster reduction shows that the Afro-Bahamian community has maintained extensive cluster reduction while the white community has minimally accommodated this trait. A similar pattern is found for the stopping of interdental fricatives. On the other hand, the pattern of syllable-onset w/v merger shows the putative influence of early British varieties and early North Carolina coastal varieties in which w/v merger was a distinct dialect feature. As similar pattern of ethnolinguistic and generational distribution is found for /h/ loss and insertion. The analysis demonstrates the critical role consonant variables in the formation and

G. Tucker Childs (Portland State University)  
*Further evidence for a Guinea Pidgin French*  
(Session 44)

This paper presents evidence for the existence of a previously undocumented West African Pidgin French in the Republic of Guinea. It begins by differentiating the several French varieties used by Guinean citizens. At least three different varieties may be identified, as this paper will show. The first is a ‘Soldier French’, the variety used by older individuals who had ‘joined’ the French army. Soldier French is now relatively moribund although it may have provided input to the second variety, ‘Market French’, the focus of the discussion here. The third is ‘Urban Guinea French’, the variety used in Conakry. The new evidence presented here comes from a sociolinguistic survey conducted among the citizens of Kankan, documenting the presence of at least two different varieties in the consciousness of the citizens. The first is the French used at the University of Kankan and by upper echelon government bureaucrats; the second is the French used by drivers and vendors in the market. Differences between the two were clearly evident in speaker attitudes towards the French they spoke and in the forms they used. After summarizing the findings from this survey, the paper concludes by discussing them within the findings of Calvet and his co-workers, e.g. Calvet 1998, and the speech economy of Guinea in general.

Incheol Choi (University of Texas-Austin)  
Stephen Wechsler (University of Texas-Austin)  
*The Korean light verb construction as conspiracy between mixed categories & argument transfer*  
(Session 9)

The Korean light verb construction (LVC) contains a Sino-Korean main predicate (tayhwa-lul), a light verb (ha-ta), and semantic arguments of the main predicate (John-i, Tom-kwa):

- John-i  Tom-kwa  tayhwa-lul  ha-yess-ta.  
- John-Nom  T-with  talk-Acc  do-Pst-Dc  
  ‘John talked with Tom’.

We defend a three-part analysis: (1) The subject of the main predicate is thematically controlled by the LV’s subject. Evidence: Korean verbs assigning accusative take an external argument (Wechsler & Lee 1996, Burzio’s Generalization). Since the main predicate is accusative, ha-ta must 0-mark its subject. Moreover ha-ta selects a nonstative verbal noun (VN) (cp. *kyumson-ul ha-ta ‘humble-Acc do-Dc’); nonstative 0-structures typically take an external argument (Kang 1986). This control arises through complex predicate formation. (2) Oblique arguments (PPs) are optionally transferred (cp. Grimshaw & Mester 1988), but accusative NPs are not. Evidence comes from relativization and pronoun replacement. (3) Accusative is assigned by a mixed category verbal noun (VN). This can be supported by adverbial clauses with VN’s assigning accusative without LVs. We review cross-linguistic evidence for both argument transfer (German, Hinrichs & Nakazawa, etc.) and mixed categories (many languages, Malouf etc.) and show that Korean LVCs provide the right environment for both to occur.

Matthew H. Ciscel (University of South Carolina/State University of Moldova, Chisinau)  
*Discourse & identity in independent Moldova*  
(Session 14)

This paper investigates the role of language in national identity by tracing the ideological functions of the language label ‘Moldovan’ within the newly independent Republic of Moldova. As a society of Romanian ethnolinguistic character that has spent the last two hundred years under Russian administration, this nation has struggled over the past decade to find an independent identity. A separate Moldovan-language identity competes with the Romanian ideology of ‘Moldovan’ as a mere dialect. The resulting identity crisis has
produced a range of competing discourses about ‘Moldovan’. This study investigates these discourses of linguistic identity through the contexts and functions of the term ‘Moldovan’ in the local print media since independence. Each appearance of the term is counted and designated as adhering to a particular ideology and as performing one or more ideological functions (Eagleton 1991). Preliminary results suggest that balanced efforts of competing identity groups to naturalize one meaning of the term and to exclude other meanings have undermined the ability of a single dominant Moldovan linguistic identity to emerge. This study integrates discourse analysis and linguistic ideology. Both areas provide insights into the role of context in language use in multiethnic societies like Moldova.

Barbara Citko (University of Utah)  
A unified approach to left branch extraction & preposition stranding

Slavic languages contrast with English in that they allow left branch extraction (LBE) (1) and disallow (reposition)-stranding (2).

(1) Ktora Jan przeczytał książkę? (2) * Kim Jan rozmawia z?

which Jan read book whom Jan talks with

This paper presents a unified account of these two apparently unrelated phenomena, reducing them to the presence of a strong EPP feature in Slavic (and its absence in English) on a relevant functional projection: v in the case of LBE, and p, a functional projection dominating PP, in the case of P-stranding. On this view, I does not involve movement from the left branch but rather movement of the NP book to [Spec, vP], followed by the remnant movement of the DP which Ibook to [Spec, CP]. In English, since v lacks a strong EPP feature, the first step is blocked. In cases involving PPs, movement proceeds through the [Spec, pP], which also has a strong EPP feature. On the assumption that P-stranding involves reanalysis, the lack of P-stranding in Slavic follows; reanalysis is blocked by an intervening trace or NP in [Spec, pP]. In English, since p lacks the EPP feature, [Spec, pP] remains empty throughout the derivation and reanalysis is possible. Thus P-stranding is subject to the same restrictions as wanna contraction; an intervening trace blocks both.

Brady Z. Clark (Stanford University)  
A stochastic optimality theory approach to English clause structure change

In stochastic optimality theory (StOT) (Boersma & Hayes 2001), constraints are ranked on a continuous scale and are evaluated probabilistically. This talk demonstrates that clause structure change in English can be explained in terms of gradual adjustments of the ranking distance of constraints in response to the linguistic data in the environment. Unlike the competing grammars approach (Kroch 1989, Yang 2001), StOT accounts for the fact that language change proceeds gradually without postulating competing grammars for each case of variable output: Intraspeaker variable output correlates with a single grammar. Further, StOT squares with the variation literature (from Weinreich et al. 1968 to Bender 2001) by treating probabilistic effects as part of unilingual linguistic competence. While the analysis proposed in this talk preserves the generalizations about English clause structure change discussed in the competing grammars literature (e.g. Pintzuk 1999), it also allows one to apply recent output-oriented approaches to word order (Sells 2001) to the historical English data, with empirical gains. The interaction of a markedness constraint (*I: Avoid I; Sells 2001), Head-L (violated by any head which is right of its XP-sister; Grimshaw 1997), and Pred-R (violated by any V which is left of its XP-sister; Vikner 2000) generates the range of clausal structures exhibited intra Utilely in Early English. The key property is that the unattested structure V[fin]-final, V[fin]-medial is harmonically bound by the V[fin]-medial, V[fin]-final structure (V[fin] = finite semi-auxiliary; V[fin] = nonfinite verb). Previous accounts (e.g. Pintzuk 1999) have to stipulate the absence of this structure.

Mary L. Clayton (Indiana University)  
Evidence for a Nahuatl-speaking author in an early trilingual manuscript dictionary

'Ayer ms. 1478' in the Newberry Library is an anonymous 16th-century trilingual manuscript dictionary consisting of the Spanish and Latin entries of Antonio de Nebrija’s 1516 Vocabulario de romance en latin with the addition of Nahuatl equivalents. Although the work is anonymous, I have elsewhere raised the possibility that the author of the Nahuatl equivalents was a native speaker of that language rather than of Spanish. This paper presents internal evidence in support of this claim and in support of the related claim that the dictionary was intended not for Spanish speakers in need of Nahuatl, but rather for Nahuatl speakers in need of Spanish. Arguments are based on an examination of the nature of the Nahuatl equivalents, and on a comparison of the content of this dictionary with that of the better-known dictionaries of the 16th-century Franciscan friar Alonso de Molina, which we know were intended for the enlightenment of Spanish speakers. Internal evidence points to an indigenous rather than a Spanish point of view in the trilingual dictionary: The Nahuatl equivalents of some entries not familiar to Nahuatl culture occasionally lack the specificity of their Spanish headwords, suggesting that the author thought this specificity to be irrelevant. Additionally, some Nahuatl equivalents evince clear misconceptions concerning the meaning of the Spanish entrywords, indicating that the author of these equivalents had an imperfect grasp of Spanish language and culture.

Gina Collins (Texas Woman's University)  
Disaster discourse

This research project involved qualitative analysis of tape-recorded narratives of 24 residents of a northern Midwestern town who experienced dislocation and loss as a result of a flood. Analysis involved identifying common themes in expression as well as lingu-
tic characteristics of northern plains speech. The major finding concerned discourse patterns of durability/emotional stoicism, connectedness, use of humor as a coping mechanism, and minimizing the negative. The discourse pattern 'minimizing the negative' took several forms: statements of how, compared to others, the narrators were actually fortunate; statements to the effect that the town was actually going to be better off in the future; the avoidance of statements regarding blame-placing, reactions to loss, or anything of a religious nature; and summarizing statements which took the form it was not fun or it was not a good time. Linguistic elements of this research include the addition of new words to the community lexicon post-disaster, and use of the discourse marker so, as an end marker. From a sociology of disaster point of view, this research supports work of symbolic interaction theorists as well as emergent norm theorists. The narratives of these 24 subjects were remarkably similar suggesting that as the disaster story gets told and retold in public speech, the community builds its image and reinforces its prevailing values. The disaster story becomes part of the personal identity of those who lived through it and part of the identity of the community as a community. The disaster narratives seem to say, this is how we, in this community, survived a disaster.

Bernard Comrie (Max Planck Institute, Leipzig)  
Languages & genes: Evidence from the Caucasus

The genealogical classification of human languages and the biological-genetic classification of human populations provides us with different windows on human prehistory. This is illustrated by comparing the linguistic classification of selected languages spoken in the Caucasus with the genetic classification of the populations speaking these languages. Comparison of distance between populations of the Caucasus in terms of their mitochondrial DNA, which traces the female line, and the genealogical classification of their languages shows at least two striking discrepancies. Armenians, speakers of an Indo-European language, and Azerbaijanis, speakers of a Turkic language, are genetically very close to one another. Given further that Turkic languages are relative newcomers to the Caucasus, this suggests that Azerbaijanis are the descendants of a population that shifted to a Turkic language without there being any significant corresponding geneflow. Conversely, speakers of two closely related languages of the Nakh branch of Northeast Caucasian, Chechen and Ingush, turn out to be almost as far removed from one another genetically as any two Caucasian populations. More generally, the comparison of linguistic and biological classifications allows identification of cases of language shift, an identification that has typically been controversial—the substratum phenomenon—when only linguistic data are considered.

Lisa Conathan (University of California-Berkeley)  
Inverses in Northern California

This paper is an examination of inversion phenomena in several Northern California languages. The possibility of inverses being an areal feature of Northern California has been mentioned by Macaulay 1992, and this paper will further articulate this claim. The languages included in this initial survey are Yana (Northern Yana, Central Yana, Yahi), Karok, Yurok and Chimariko. I will show that these languages all exhibit phenomena that can be identified as inverses, in which clauses with a 3rd person (nonlocal) agent acting on a 1st or 2nd person (local) patient (inverse clauses) are morphosyntactically marked. The form of the inverse marking varies from language to language in those under consideration. In Yurok and Yana the passive (-oyl-Ey, and -wa respectively) is recruited to mark inverse clauses. Inverse clauses are obligatorily marked passive in Yana and optionally in Yurok. In Chimariko and Karok, an inverse morpheme (-e and -ap respectively) forms syntactically active clauses. Phenomena on the level of discourse pragmatics and information structure have not previously occupied a notable place in the literature on linguistic areas. Surveys such as Thomason and Kaufman 1988, while addressing structural borrowing at every level of grammar (phonological, morphological, syntactic), do not specifically address information or discourse structure. The present study, then, will also contribute to the literature on linguistic areas by investigating borrowing and/or interference on the level of discourse pragmatics and information structure. I will also briefly compare the inverses of Northern California languages to the more well-known systems of Athabaskan and Algonquian.

Bridget Copley (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)  
Perfectivity on modals of ability

In many languages, ability modals can occur with imperfective or perfective marking (Bhatt 2000). Cross-linguistically, when a past tense ability modal appears with imperfective marking, the result does not entail that the eventuality actually happened. But when a past tense ability modal appears with perfective aspect, it does entail that the eventuality happened. I present a situation-based (Krater 1989) semantics of imperfectivity on modals which accounts for this contrast. Where the VP situation variable is bound by an existential operator in the denotation of imperfective aspect, the VP is asserted to hold of a possible supersituation. If it is left to be bound by some higher existential closure, in the case of the perfective, it is asserted to hold of an actual situation. The ability modal on this account is not a true modal because it has no existential operator; the existential operator that binds the situation variable is in the denotation of the imperfective. This approach explains certain similarities of meaning between the ability 'modal' and other morphemes (Tagalog ablative: Dell 1987; Tohono O'odham cem: Hale 1969; Deves 1972; etc.) located nearby in the tree (Cinque 1999) which are not analyzed as modals.
Onset-embedded word pairs like cart/carton are important examples in developing models of spoken word recognition. Different models predict that one or the other member of such a pair will be at an initial disadvantage during recognition. However, such predictions overlook the fact that phonemically identical strings may be distinct phonetically. For example, it is well-established that vowels in monosyllables are longer than phonemically identical vowels in disyllables (Lehiste 1972, Klatt 1973, Port 1980, etc.). In this poster, we investigate the time course of recognition for onset-embedded word pairs using the Visual World eyetracking paradigm (Allopenna et al. 1998). Results from two experiments using this technique suggest that listeners are sensitive to subphonemic vowel characteristics and that these characteristics do affect the time course of recognition.
This study expands the research by Markley (2000) that opinions formed about people based solely on their U.S. regional accents play a major role in the decision to interview and/or hire job applicants. Specifically, the present study investigates the correlation between respondents' linguistic security and their subjective reactions to the speech of job candidates in a variety of workplace settings. Markley's analysis strongly suggests that preference for particular accents influences the decision to interview and/or hire job applicants. In addition, the data show a strong statistical correlation between negative judgments and high accent recognition, such that the more recognizable an accent, the more likely it is to have a negative association. The respondents also answered a series of questions about their own linguistic security to determine a possible effect on hiring decisions. Markley's hypothesis is that listeners with high linguistic security will prefer speakers with accents similar to their own, and as a result, select them to be hired in more prestigious positions. Although the respondent pool was too small to carry out a formal analysis, the data provide preliminary support for her hypothesis. The present study investigates the linguistic security hypothesis using additional data from hiring managers collected during the past six months. Results from the expanded study (1) confirm the original findings that regional accent affects employment decisions, (2) confirm the correlation between recognition and judgment, and (3) provide statistical evidence for the relationship between linguistic security and employment decisions.

Audra Dalnora (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

A probabilistic model of English intonation

I provide a detailed statistical analysis of the structure of intonation in American English that is based on a large publicly available data set and addresses in detail how tones combine. The model I propose, which builds on Pierrehumbert 1980 and subsequent work, incorporates the following findings. Pitch accents do not occur in free variation but have certain probabilities of occurring subsequent to one another. The model distinguishes between pitch accents occurring in nonfinal vs final intermediate phrases. The last pitch accent in the final intermediate phrase is found to be a strong predictor of boundary tone; this is modeled as a second order Markov process. This suggests that the tones in a tune are interconnected in a way that a model that assigns separate meaning to each tone (e.g. Pierrehumbert & Hirschberg 1990) cannot capture. The data are modeled by the assumption of a constant probability that a pitch accent will be followed by an additional pitch accent rather than the phrasal tone. Similar arguments hold for the number of intermediate phrases in an intonational phrase. I remove downstep from the phonological inventory based on careful statistical study. L+H* is maintained as a phonological primitive.

Cathlin M. Davis (University of Wisconsin-Madison/Edgewood College)

Metathesis & epenthesis in Sierra Miwok: Building syllable structure

The three languages of Sierra Miwok use four rules to build syllable structure after morphological concatenation: morpheme metathesis, epenthesis, incorporation, and deletion. Unlike other forms of metathesis where single segments reverse their order, here an entire morpheme reverses order with the previous morpheme. Metathesis only applies to possessive suffixes with the pattern CCV. The first consonant in the suffix cannot be immediately syllabified: A light syllable is not allowed word-finally, which is where the suffix occurs underlyingly. Both the word-final environment and the CCV pattern together trigger the metathesis. Epenthesis inserts a vowel after an unsyllabified consonant, creating a syllable. No epenthesis is allowed within a morpheme. Additional unsyllabified segments are either incorporated or deleted. The difference between the languages is due to a difference in the order of application of these rules. In addition, the morphology must make reference to morpheme boundaries, which complicates current morphological theories.

Stuart Davis (Indiana University)

The antebellum observations on African American English by Francis Lieber & their relevance to the origins controversy

A major controversy in American dialectology concerns the origins of African American English. Different types of evidence have been used to argue for one hypothesis or another. This paper presents evidence from observations on slave speech made by Francis Lieber, a professor of political economy at South Carolina College from 1835-1856. Lieber was linguistically trained in Germany before immigrating to America. Lieber was the first editor of the Encyclopaedia Americana (1830-1835) and compiled a popular Latin synonym dictionary. The present paper brings together Lieber's occasional comments regarding slave speech made in both his published writings and unpublished papers (housed at the Huntington Library). Some of his comments are relevant to the origins controversy. For example, in an unpublished 1839 manuscript written to his son, Lieber describes the developing language of Laura Bridgman: 'it is not unlike the language of some of our most untutored field negroes, who likewise strip language of all inflection, all expression of mood, nearly all of time, of gender, number or whatever else may serve to express anything more that what I would feel tempted to call the roots of ideas and depend almost wholly upon bare juxtaposition.' In another observation he distinguishes the speech of the 'low country' (i.e the Gullah area) noting that, 'The negroes of the "low country" (near Charleston, etc.) will say "I done for go" i.e. "I have been going there."' These and other observations of Lieber will be discussed in light of the origins controversy.
Stuart Davis (Indiana University)

Francis Lieber & Laura Bridgman: An untold story

This paper describes the involvement of the linguist Francis Lieber in the education of Laura Bridgman, the first blind-deaf child to be taught language successfully. Lieber was born in Germany in 1800, studied with Wilhelm von Humboldt, emigrated to America in 1827, and was the first editor of the Encyclopedia Americana. While Lieber became a professor of political economy at South Carolina College (1835-1856), he kept an active interest in the language-related issues of his day. In the Lieber papers in the Huntington Library there is an extensive correspondence with Samuel Gridley Howe, the head of the Perkins School for the Blind (in Boston) and the first person who designed an effective way to teach language to the blind-deaf (through a finger-spelling system using the sense of touch). In my presentation, which is based on my research at the Huntington, I delineate Lieber’s involvement with the education of Laura Bridgman that includes linguistic-related correspondences with Howe and with Bridgman’s teachers. I also describe a book-length manuscript that Lieber wrote (between 1839 and 1841) but never published about Laura Bridgman that contains various interesting linguistic observations.

Alice Davison (University of Iowa)

The VP structure of two classes of experiencer predicates

Some studies of verb projections (Hale & Keyser, Argument structure 1993:96; and Speas, Phrase structure, 1990:93) restrict multiple VP projections to agentive verbs. Ura (Checking theory, 2000:103) allows all experiencer verbs to project VP shells. Neither proposal explains the properties of two experiencer verb classes in Hindi. The classes overlap in meaning but differ in surface case arrays and in whether only one choice of subject is possible (the experiencer), or two (the experiencer or the theme). In the second class, a reversal of experiencer and object is possible, reflected in the interpretation of subject-oriented modal verbs, binding of reflexives, and control. The class with an inherent case on the experiencer consists of a single VP projection so that both the experiencer and theme are equidistant from INFL head which checks the EPP and other features. The class with structural subject and object cases has a VP/VP shell, so that the experiencer and theme are in different projections, and only the experiencer DP checks the formal features of INFL. Hence a VP projection is not restricted to agentive subjects, and theta roles and their hierarchy is not the only factor determining syntactic projection.

Elizabeth Dayton (University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez)

African American Vernacular English tense/aspect markers in hip hop films

Hip hop culture emerged from African American urban life roughly 25 years ago. Although it has received increasing media exposure through film/television, its product does not seem to have been diluted; instead, consumers are called on to participate in the culture. In fact, as hip hop culture has crossed linguistic and cultural boundaries, it has played a role in the formation of ‘youth’s global village’ (Perkins 1996). Research on language crossing and affiliation shows that young people connect through using each other’s languages (Rampton 1995). Similarly, in a multicultural US, ethnic identity, particularly among the young, may become a matter of ‘symbolic ethnicity’ involving cultural affiliation and choice about belonging. As cultural transmission is one function of the media, it is not surprising that linguists have pointed out that the media provide exposure to varieties of English. This paper focuses on the variety of English used by participants in hip hop culture in hip hop films/television and, thus, available for the expression of symbolic ethnicity and/or membership in hip hop culture. It specifically examines core features of the African American Vernacular English tense/aspect system such as invariant be, done, bedone, and BIN as they occur in hip hop films/television.

Joseph DeChicchis (Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan)

Rival claims to indigenous status: Evidence from Taiwan

WITHDRAWN

Laurent Dekydtspotter (Indiana University)
Bonnie D. Schwartz (University of Durham)
Rex A. Sprouse (Indiana University)

Pouring the fire with gasoline: Questioning conclusions on L2 argument structure

Data from a forced-choice picture-preference task lead Bley-Vroman and Joo 2001 to conclude that Korean-English L2ers cannot acquire the ‘narrow range rules’ (Pinker 1989) of verb classes distinguishing goal-object verbs like fill (1) from theme-object verbs like pour (2).

(1) a. John filled the glass [GOAL] with water [THEME].
   b. *John filled water [THEME] into the glass [GOAL].

(2) a. *John poured the glass [GOAL] with water [THEME].
   b. John poured water [THEME] into the glass [GOAL].
Both natives and nonnatives preferred pictures depicting a wholly affected goal over those depicting a partially affected goal (the 'object-holism effect') for items like 1a, but only the nonnative group did so for ungrammatical items like 2a. Bley-Vroman and Joo ascribe the nonnatives' holism sensitivity to a global constraint and their verb-type insensitivity to UG-inaccessibility to assemble narrow verb classes. We argue that these conclusions are unwarranted. First, the forced-choice picture-preference task is inappropriate for investigating knowledge of ungrammaticality. Second, that L2ers entertain shifts of predication such that theme-predication verbs may be contextually 'coerced' (Jackendoff 1997) into goal-predication structure with precisely the right interpretive consequences fully supports the hypothesis that interlanguage grammars involve a domain-specific reflex of a syntactic nature (Fodor 2000).

Viviane Deprez (Rutgers University)  (Session 52)
The functional architecture of nominal projections in French lexifier creoles

The inventory of determiners is remarkably uniform across the French lexifier creoles (FLC). Yet despite this uniformity, much variation is observed in their syntactic distribution. Similarities and differences are also observed in the distribution of plural markers, prenominal or postnominal, raising the question of whether a unitary system could be at the basis the nominal structures of FLC. That is, do FLC have a common syntax for their determiner systems or must distinct systems be posited to capture the observed variety? The goal of this paper is to propose a uniform determiner structure for FLC and to explore the consequences of this view for an account of the syntactic distribution of determiners as well as for general considerations on the nature of creole determiner systems. We motivate a single basic underlying architecture for FLC determiners that conforms to a potentially universal hierarchy of functional nominal projections proposed for other languages in recent years within comparative generative works. The distinct orders, it is argued, follow naturally from transformations governed by the single general principle—nominal functional heads must have a specifier—and from the idea that similar determiners may differ as to their X' status across FLC.

Willem J. de Reuse (University of North Texas)  (Session 57)
Denominal verbs in Navajo & Western Apache

In Navajo and Western Apache, the morphology for deriving verbs from nouns is not elaborate, thus standing in sharp contrast to the complexity of their verbal morphology. In Navajo, the only verbal constructions derived from nouns involve verbal prefixes and body-part (BP) nouns in the position of the verb stem, translatable as:

1. 'to have a big BP, to be big-Bped', e.g. 'I have big feet, I am big-footed'
2. 'to have the BP of a [comparandum], to be [comparandum]-Bped', e.g. 'I have the eyes of an eagle, I am eagle-eyed', in which the comparandum precedes the verb and is typically an animal name. Western Apache does not have these constructions. It can derive verbs from BPs or from nouns for substances clinging to the body (e.g. blood, dirt, pus), by surrounding this noun with a proclitic and an enclitic both meaning 'only', and inflecting the result like a stative verb. Examples are, in morpheme by morpheme translations:

only=1.subject+bone=only 'I am all bones, I am a skeleton',
only=you.subject+blood=only 'you are all bloody, you are covered with blood'.

The interest of the Apache construction is that clitics, rather than derivational prefixes, appear to make the verbal inflection possible. I will argue that its origin is in nonverbal predicate constructions, which also often involve BPs, substances clinging to the body, and clitics (e.g. my.arm blood=only for: 'my arm is bloody').

Danilo Marcondes de Souza Filho (Pontifical University, Rio de Janeiro)  (Session 30)
Giambattista Vico's conception of language

In early modern philosophy, the role of language in the philosophical system was generally discussed in relation to its contribution to knowledge and to the development of scientific theories, especially in the natural sciences, e.g. by authors such as Descartes and Locke. Giambattista Vico (1668-1744) can be considered an exception to this dominant trend, and his theory of language, which influenced 19th-century thinkers such as Herder and, by way of Herder, other German and French authors, can be considered as highly original. Vico criticized Descartes and the Cartesianists as well as Locke and the empiricists, gave a central role in his conception of science to philology, rhetoric and eloquence, and developed an epistemology based on the maker's knowledge principle, the Verum factum, allowing him to include language among those things we know because we create them. I shall examine some of the main aspects of Vico's contribution to the study of language and to the development of a 'science of language', taking into consideration his main works: De nostri temporis studiorum ratione (1709), De antiquissima Italorum sapientia (1710), and his magnum opus, the Scienza nuova (1725/1744).
Predicate classification in Tsafiki

Antipassive constructions in Jnuktitut

Traditional analyses of gapping constructions like 1 (Sag 1976, Pesetsky 1982) claim that the 'missing' material in the second conjunct is a deleted clause, as in 2.

1. [Kim ate rice] and [Lee, nattoo].

2. [Kim ate rice and Lee some nattoo].

However, recent work by Johnson (1997) and Coppock (2001) argues that the gapped 'clause' is actually just a VP conjoined to the matrix VP. Under this hypothesis, we expect processing of gapping to be similar to processing of other ellipsis constructions that target VP's, rather than to those that target clauses. In this talk, we provide novel experimental evidence supporting this prediction.

Subjects were presented with sentences like 3a-d in a sentence-matching (SM) task (Freedman & Forster 1985) in which subjects are asked to judge whether two strings are identical ('match').

3. (a) Kim ate rice and Lee did nattoo.
    (b) Kim ate rice and Lee some nattoo.
    (c) Kim ate rice when Lee did nattoo.
    (d) Kim ate rice when Lee some nattoo.

Subjects matched pseudogapping sentences with complementizers (3c) reliably more quickly than ungrammatical gapping counterparts (3d). However, there was no difference in match times for pseudogapping and gapped sentences with 'and' (3a vs 3b). In contrast, control items contrasting VP ellipsis and slicing, which targets clauses, showed large match-time differences. These results follow if both gapping and pseudogapping involve missing VPs but are unexpected if gapping involves an elided clause.

Predicate classification in Jnuktitut

Much recent linguistic research has been devoted to the study of predicate classes in different languages. These classes are usually covert in that class membership can only be deduced from the behavior of the predicate in question. Tsafiki (Colorado) is unusual in that it has two overt systems of predicate classification. One system resembles the type found in some of the non-Pama-Nyungan languages of Northern Australia. All finite predicates in Tsafiki are formed from one of a closed class of 34 verbs, either alone or in combination with an open class of 'coverbs', essentially coding every predicate into one of a limited set of categories. In addition, Tsafiki has another, more grammaticalized system of predicate classification. Every finite predicate in Tsafiki, whether complex or simple, can be classified by which of five 'verb class markers' it takes in certain morphosyntactic constructions. The verb class markers are derived from the generic verbs: 'become', 'do', 'say/express', 'be in a position', and 'be'. The choice of verb class marker is invariant and lexically determined. In this paper I compare and contrast the two Tsafiki predicate classification systems and attempt to answer several questions including: Why does Tsafiki require classifiers? What are the morphosyntactic and semantic differences between the systems? What functions do the two systems fulfill? What is the semantic basis of the classification? What exactly is being classified? What is the status of a 'verb' in such a system? How does this system of classification resemble other systems of language classification such as nominal classification?

WITHDRAWN

Predicate classification in Jnuktitut

This study investigates the conditions under which the four types of antipassive constructions in Inuktitut occur by examining spontaneous conversations in four mother/child dyads. Antipassive constructions commonly contain both a subject and direct object, but the object is demoted to an oblique, marked with the modalis case, instead of serving as a direct object. In Inuktitut, seven different antipassive morphemes (-m, -k, -j, -ni, -su, -saq, -si) appear on the verb roots. The present study demonstrates that in Condition 1, indefiniteness accounts for the antipassive construction when no overt semantic patients marked with the modalis case appear and only overt antipassive morphemes appear on the verb. Condition 2, where a null antipassive marker appears along with an object marked with the modalis case, shows that semantic patients are tangible objects. In Condition 3, where an overt antipassive marker appears and the overt object is marked with the modalis case, action verbs are associated and semantic patients are tangible objects and proper names. Thus, indefiniteness can not account for all antipassive constructions, in contrast to Rubino's (1996) assertion that antipassive constructions appear only with indefiniteness. Condition 4, where a null antipassive marker appears on the verb, and no overt object is marked with the modalis case, shows that referents can be tracked through contextual cues.
distinct construction types based on the negative root *lur*. There is no morphological negation in Coeur d'Alene; all negation (aside from lexical negation) is based on the predicative *lur*. The negative construction types identified range from simple intransitive and transitive inflected forms to more complex double predicates and negative-plus-complement constructions and include negatively quantified predicates, quantified negatives, and negative-based nominalized constructions.

**Mike Dukes (Stanford University)**

*English quotative inversion: A constructional approach*

This paper examines the phenomenon of quotative inversion (QI) in English, as exemplified in 1b. In contrast to the noninverted examples in 1a, the utterer of the direct quote is denoted by a postverbal nominal, often assumed to be a subject.

1. Muriel said "I don't like the look of this weather."
2. "I don't like the look of this weather," said Muriel.

Collins and Branigan 1997, assuming a minimalist framework, note that judgments on the acceptability of sentences involving QI are 'sharp and robust' and, while presenting no evidence whatsoever to support the claim, go on to assert that 'as these judgments cannot be formed on the basis of acquired knowledge, we take them to reflect properties of our innate knowledge of grammar' (1997:2). We dispute these assertions, providing evidence for salient structural and discourse-functional properties of QI, and we provide an alternative construction-based analysis of QI within HPSG. We also compare QI structures with other English inversion structures (e.g. locative inversion, tag questions) and demonstrate that the postverbal nominal is structurally a sister to the verb.

**Lachlan Duncan (University at Albany-State University of New York)**

*Constituent word ordering in Ch'orti' discourse*

The basic word order of the Guatemalan lowland Mayan language of Ch'orti' has been argued by Pérez Martínez 1994 as being SubjectVerbObject (SVO). Quizar 1994 also suggests an AgentVerbObject (AVO) word order. In contrast, this paper argues for a new canonical word order for Ch'orti' based on the notion of quantified markedness. I propose that Ch'orti's unmarked, canonical word order is verb-initial with a random ordering of NP arguments. It may be represented by a flat, exocentric S(entence) structure as expressed in the following PS rule:

1. S --> V NP NP

Ch'orti's SVO order reflects a more highly-marked syntactic endocentric (nfectional) P(hrase) structure:

2. IP --> NP V NP
   [Subj] [Obj]

The more marked syntactic structure correlates with discourse markedness. This revised word ordering brings Ch'orti into accord with generally accepted interpretations of both modern and proto-Mayan verb-initial word order.

**John A. Dunn (University of Oklahoma/University of Northern British Columbia)**

*Coast & Southern Tsimshian lexical items with significant phonological relationships to PIE roots*

This paper is a list of 167 Coast Tsimshian and Southern Tsimshian lexical roots which show significant/recurrent phonological relationships with pre-Indo-European roots. Because of the extensive Tsimshian compounding and derivational morphology, there are fewer than 1000 documented Tsimshian lexical roots. The list of 167 IE-related roots provides the basis for roughly 18% of the documented Tsimshian lexicon; the list is enlarging with continuing investigation. The phonological relationships between these pre-Indo-European roots and Tsimshian lexical items cannot be due to borrowing from European languages in the colonial and post-colonial periods, random similarity, or phonological universals. There are many probable cognate/etymon/reflex pairs. Extensive Nisga'a and Gitxsan lexical databases have recently become available, making possible the reconstruction of proto-Tsimshian and the development of a Tsimshian historical phonology. These will be the prerequisites for further investigation into the lexical and phonological similarities between Tsimshian and Indo-European. Preliminary reconstructive and historical phonological work indicates that this research will confirm a significant relationship.

**Walter Edwards (Wayne State University)**

*The provenance of the zero copula in AAVE: A new pro-creole analysis*

A number of prominent sociolinguists are currently engaged in a tense debate over the issue of whether the zero copula phenomenon in present-day AAVE derives ultimately from a linguistic pattern inherent in Caribbean English-based creoles or from British English. This paper is a contribution to this conversation. It first reviews the pro-creole arguments of Singler 1991, Baugh 1991, Debose and Faracas 1993, and Rickford 1999, noting the strengths and weaknesses of their claims. It then analyzes Ewers 1996, Poplack 1999, and Walker 2000, all of which challenge the pro-creole position. Finally, the paper proposes a hybrid solution that integrates Rickford's and Singler's arguments to strengthen and support the pro-creole position. It proposes that the current AAVE pattern was a noncopula that evolved to either a dead copula or a live zero copula. This solution works, provided there is the understanding that the decreolizing process is only generally uniform and, consequently, cannot be strictly imposed.
Paul Elbourne (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

*The problem of indistinguishable participants*

The problem of indistinguishable participants arises when the E-type analysis of donkey anaphora is faced with sentences like Kamp's (1):

(1) If a bishop meets a bishop, he blesses him.

The E-type theory gives donkey pronouns the semantics of definite descriptions. But here, it is claimed, this cannot work because there is no unique bishop (or bishop who meets a bishop) in the scenarios being considered. The two participants seem indistinguishable, meaning that the uniqueness presuppositions of definite descriptions cannot be satisfied. I claim that in fact we do distinguish the participants even though we recognize that logically there is nothing to distinguish them. Evidence for this comes from the possibility of 2 and 3:

(2) If a bishop meets a bishop, he blesses him, and then the *other* one blesses him.

(3) If a bishop meets a bishop, that bishop blesses the bishop.

Intuitively, 2 means: if a bishop meets a bishop, the meeting bishop blesses the met bishop, and then the met bishop blesses the meeting bishop. The fact that meeting is a symmetrical relation is overlooked by the relevant cognitive capacity. Compare Fox's (2000) demonstration that the scopal commutativity of numerical quantifiers does not respect arithmetical properties.

Nancy C. Elliott (Southern Oregon University)

*Rhoticity in the stage pronunciation of Bette Davis: A longitudinal study*

This study expands on research presented at ADS-LSA 2001 on changes in rhoticity of American film actors and actresses from the 1930s to the 1970s. Results of that study showed a steady decrease in r-lessness as a practice of Hollywood pronunciation, particularly by female subjects under the age of 45, during the five-decade period. A few of the subjects were studied at older ages as well: They were followed across several decades to see if individual rhoticity habits followed the trend of the group over time or remained stable. It was found that, indeed, all three actresses (and four of the five actors) studied across more than two decades modified their rhoticity in the direction of more r-ful speech across time, following the pattern of younger subjects. The present study examines just one subject in many films over a very long period of time, actress Bette Davis, who appeared in 88 films from 1931 until her death in 1989. With her long career and copious output of films, it is possible to observe a single subject in a large number of films per decade and to investigate her speech output in every decade from the 1930s to the 1980s. This provides a good opportunity to look in detail at the change over time of a trend as reflected in the changing habits of one speech performer.

John Enrico

*Internally-headed relative clauses & generalized quantifiers [Haida]*

The question of the incompatibility of internally-headed relative clauses and generalized quantifiers is examined in the framework of combinatorial categorial grammar, with special focus on Haida but also looking at other languages with IH-relative clauses.

Genevieve Escure (University of Minnesota-Minneapolis)

*Garifuna as contact language*

Garifuna, a language spoken by Afro-Indians (Garinagu) in Central America, is severely endangered. Although this language has been claimed to be Arawakan (Taylor 1956), its actual linguistic status is in doubt in view of the multiple influences that its speakers were subjected to in the course of their diaspora from South America to Central America. It has developed over the last five centuries through successive contacts between South American Indians (Arawakan and Karina speakers), African maroons, French, British and eventually Spanish and Creole English speakers. Garifuna reveals extensive French and English influence dating back to early contacts on the island of St Vincent. Surprisingly, no African element was ever identified in Garifuna. The language is now subjected to the dominance of Belizean Creole (in Belize) and Spanish (in Honduras) to the extent that younger generations have in the majority of cases stopped learning it. Older speakers exhibit constant code-switching. The linguistic status of Garifuna will be re-examined in the light of six-month fieldwork conducted in Seine Bight (Belize) and in Punta Gorda (Roatán, Bay Islands of Honduras). Considering its history, Garifuna is a prime candidate for the activation of contact phenomena, perhaps through creolization, so this possibility will be explored in the context of some specific verbal structures.

John H. Esling (University of Victoria)

*The laryngeal sphincter as an articulator: Tenseness, tongue root & phonation in Yi & Bai*

[Tense/lax], [ATR/RTR], [stiff/slack] vocal folds, and laryngealized are features applied to complex auditory contrasts arising deep in the vocal tract (Maddieson & Ladefoged 1985). Our approach uses direct laryngoscopic observation to revise the phonetic framework for interpreting pharyngeal and laryngeal qualities. Czaykowska-Higgins 1987 identifies tongue root with laryngeal mechanisms, and
with uvulars or pharyngeals where tongue root is an independent articulator. Our observations lend a physiological basis to the argument for an independent feature linking pharyngeal and laryngeal activity—the laryngeal sphincter. In Yi (Tibeto-Burman), [tense/lax] interacts with tone (Lama 1998). In Bai, [tense/lax] interacts with two laryngeal features, phonation type (register) and tone (Edmondson & Li 1994). The issue: How can [tense/lax] be a laryngeal feature when other functions already occupy the laryngeal/glottal location? Videos of [tense] in Yi reveal larynx raising, tongue retraction and aryepiglottic narrowing—functions of the supraglottal sphincter mechanism—resembling [RTR] in Akan. Bai shows sphincter contraction for [tense] on high tones, a laryngeal entailment at mid tone where [tense] yields harsh but [lax] yields breathy phonation, and at low tones [tense] and harshness conflate into ventricular tightness where pharyngeal and laryngeal mechanisms coincide and breathiness is proscribed.

John H. Esling (University of Victoria)  
Barry F. Carlson (University of Victoria)  
Jimmy G. Harris (University of Victoria)  

A laryngoscopic phonetic study of Nootka & Salish glottal stops, glottalized resonants, & pharyngeals

Sounds that have a component made deep in the throat are not easily observed. Therefore, phonetic research using direct visual evidence of the larynx and supraglottal area is rare in the literature. The goal of this paper is to describe as accurately as possible, using laryngoscopic evidence, the articulatory mechanisms involved in the production of glottal stop, glottalized resonants, and pharyngeals in the Wakashan language Nootka (Nuuchahnulth) and the Salish language Nlaka'pamux. A hierarchy of phonetic incrementation is proposed to isolate and show the interrelationships that occur among the individual articulatory gestures that are involved in the production of these complex sounds. Of particular interest is the link shown between glottal phenomena and the mechanism of the laryngeal sphincter. This is a double, perhaps sliding relationship which creates a range of pharyngeal phoneme variants in both languages.

Hiroyuki Eto (Seifu Institute for English Linguistics and Philology, Osaka/Nagano)  
C. T. Onions' (1873-1965) undiminished influence on English language education in Japan

In the history of English philology, Charles Talbut Onions was remembered primarily as one of the most distinguished lexicographers—as an editor and reviser of the NED (1884-1928), A Shakespeare glossary (1911), The shorter Oxford English dictionary on historical principles (1933), and The Oxford dictionary of English etymology (1966). Compared with his outstanding lexicographical work, many of his other contributions may hardly be evaluated as appropriately as they should be. Among them is his Advanced English syntax based on the principles and requirements of the Grammatical Society (1904), which is particularly important for scholars of the English language and linguistics in Japan since it has had—and still has—an enormous impact on English language education in Japan. In this paper I will investigate the undiminished influence (or rather, the traces of this influence) of Onions' Grammar on today's most standard and prevailing English grammar books for Japanese high school students. In particular, I will compare Onions' Advanced English syntax and Itsuki Hosoe's (1884-1947), one of the eminent Japanese English grammarians, Outline of English syntax (1917/1971) with special reference to five forms of the predicate or five sentence patterns and the concept of equivalents.

Sidney da S. Facundes (Pará Federal University/CNPq, Brazil)  
WITHDRAWN

Arawak internal relationships in Southwestern Amazon

The Arawak languages Apurinã (Brazil), Piro (Brazil and Peru), and Iñapani (Peru), all located in the Amazon region, are compared. The results include a reconstruction of the segmental inventory as well as some vocabulary items for proto-Apurinã-Piro-Iñapani. Some reconstructed forms are easily arrived at in the case of correspondence sets such as pekiri pex0ri pehiri 'agouti', where *pekiri is the form reconstructed (as confirmed by additional correspondence sets already analyzed), or in the case of natSi:natSi: nati 'hunger', where the proto-form *nati is also reconstructible (as also confirmed by additional correspondence sets already analyzed). Other reconstructions, however, require positing more complex processes of sound changes. The proper application of the comparative method to data such as those provides the necessary evidence to reassess aspects of the current subgroupings within Arawak, verifying and providing evidence in favor or against current proposals, and, also, produces interesting results which will allow some initial inquiries into the Arawak prehistory with respect to some of the groups inhabiting the southwestern Amazon region.

Julia S. Falk  
Hockett's turn to the history of linguistics

As a young linguist, Charles F. Hockett was so engrossed in the linguistics of Leonard Bloomfield that he saw no need to look into the writings of Bloomfield's predecessors. His own work in the 1930s, 40s, and 50s said almost nothing about the history of linguistics. In A manual of phonology (1955) there are just five very brief historiographic comments. For the Course in modern linguistics (1958) Hockett deliberately excluded history of linguistics. But then the 1960s brought two works built on a historiographic base. Hockett's 1964 LSA presidential address (Language 41.185-204[1965]) traced four 'great breakthroughs' in the history of modern linguistics,
beginning with Sir William Jones and ending with Noam Chomsky. Then in 1968 he published *The state of the art* in which the longest chapter is a survey of the development of linguistic theory, largely in the United States, from about 1900 up to about 1950(5). The impetus for Hockett's shift to the history of linguistics was Chomsky's own turn to that subject, not in *Cartesian linguistics* (1966) but rather in his 1962 address to the Ninth International Congress of Linguists, published in several versions in 1964.

**Dr. Nicholas G. Faracas (University of Papua New Guinea)**

*From Old Guinea to Papua New Guinea: A comparative study of Nigerian Pidgin & Tok Pisin* (Session 50)

In this paper, the grammatical systems of Nigerian Pidgin (NP) and Tok Pisin (TP) are compared with the goal of measuring the descriptive and explanatory capacity of a universals approach to creole genesis and development vs a substrate/areal approach. Morphosyntactic features of NP and TP are compared with the structures found in a broad sample of those languages of Southern Nigeria and Melanesia for which grammatical descriptions are available. Each comparison is presented first in tabular form, followed by more in depth analyses. The results show that the similarities between NP and TP almost invariably correspond to the areas of morphosyntax where there are also typological similarities between the languages of Southern Nigeria and Melanesia. In most cases where NP and TP differ in terms of their grammatical structure and constructions, the languages of Southern Nigeria and Melanesia also differ typologically. These findings underscore the need to consider substratal factors in accounts of pidgin and creole genesis and development.

**Fernanda Ferreira (University of New Mexico)**

*Previous creolization hypothesis in Caribbean Spanish & Brazilian Portuguese: A new comparative perspective on an old controversy* (Session 43)

The possibility of an African imprint in the morphology and syntax of Caribbean Spanish (CS) and Brazilian Portuguese (BP) has been seriously questioned over the years, despite general acceptance that the contribution of sub-Saharan Africans can be found in the culture of these regions and in the lexicon of these languages. The linguistic feature analyzed in this study is the lack of number agreement in the noun phrase. CS speakers frequently say [loh amigo] for *los amigos* 'the friends' while Brazilians generally pronounce the phrase *os amigos* as [uz amigu], repeating a similar pattern of plural marking. The similarities and differences between the two languages are analyzed by comparing data of synchronic studies in Caribbean Spanish (Terrell 1979, 1978; Poplack 1980; Cedergren 1973; Lafford 1982) with data collected from 45 speakers of BP. Results reveal a more morphologically-based phenomenon in Portuguese while in Spanish, phonological constraints are more likely to be at work. Although education and social class are significant contributors to the rule of /s/ deletion, the phenomenon can be better explained by the contribution of internal factors, such as the position of the plural marker in the noun phrase and the word class of the pluralized item.

**Fredric W. Field (California State University-Northridge)**

*Presence of superstratelexifier & possible long-term effects on an emerging creole* (Session 46)

Few researchers would say that a superstrate (lexifier) has no effect on an emerging creole variety, although the ways and degrees to which this influence occurs is a matter of debate. Not all creolists agree on how or even if the superstrate was a target of acquisition, whether creators of creole languages were in the process of learning the speech of their overseers. Based on historical documentation, however, it appears that originators of many creole varieties were adult laborers prior to the advent of children, and not children creating a new language. This suggests that these adults were indeed learning the superstrate nonnatively. If so, processes of subsequent language acquisition (SLA) should be evident. One would expect to find evidence in the order that forms were learned and in the sequences in which particular constructions were mastered. Evidence should also exist of the influence of underlying native languages via transfer. In general, the more long-lasting the contact, the more English-like the creole should be. This paper, therefore, takes a look at three English-lexicon creoles--Hawai'ian Pidgin English, Jamaican, and Tok Pisin--whose individual histories involved considerable differences in the amount and kind of exposure to English and its native speakers.

**Malcolm Finney (California State University-Long Beach)**

*The interplay of lexical tone & pitch-accent in English-derived & borrowed words in Krio* (Session 37)

A debatable issue in creole linguistics is the nature of tone marking on words borrowed or derived from English. In some creoles, proposed to be pitch-accent languages, high tones in words borrowed or derived from stress-accent languages generally coincide with the location of primary stress. There is no consensus as to whether Krio is a pitch-accent language or whether tone assignment is inherent. I propose that monosyllabic and disyllabic borrowed and derived lexical items in Krio are assigned inherent (unpredictable) tone. Tone assignment on borrowed and derived lexical items with three or more syllables may be predictable (i.e. pitch-accented),
with High tone general corresponding with the primary or secondary stress that is closest to the end of the word. I further propose a tonal rule of High tone deletion and spreading of Low tone on the initial components of English-derived compounds. Length of a borrowed lexical item (i.e. number of syllables) may determine whether tone is unpredictable (inherent) or predictable (pitch-accent). Also, tone assignment may be predictable but generated by rules different from rules of the source language.

**Colleen M. Fitzgerald** (University at Buffalo-State University of New York)

*Prosodic variation as constraint reranking: Evidence from Tohono O'odham*

Tohono O’odham, a Uto-Aztecan language spoken in southern Arizona, displays dialect variation based on rate of speech. Hill 1992 shows that speakers from the western area of the O’odham reservation are fast talkers while speakers from the central and eastern portions are slow talkers. In this paper, I show that these dialects have another difference: Fast talkers allow a considerable amount of stress clash while slow talkers do not tolerate stress clash. This prosodic variation is also theoretically interesting; I argue for an optimality theoretic account that appeals to constraint reranking. The key active constraints that operate on O’odham stress patterns are *clash (avoid adjacent stresses), *lapse (avoid adjacent unstressed syllables), and the morpheme-to-stress principle (morphemes get stressed). The western dialect ranks the morpheme-to-stress principle above *clash, while the central/eastern dialect reverses the ranking, so that *clash is more highly ranked. Only these two constraints get reranked. Early work in optimality theory (Prince & Smolensky 1993) claimed that while constraints were universal, rankings were not. Variation is claimed to originate in how different languages rank the same constraints. This paper shows that constraint reranking easily accounts for the surface prosodic patterns for the two O’odham dialects.

**Jennifer Fitzpatrick** (University of Konstanz, Germany)

*Pitch accent on the predicate: A production experiment in Bengali*

A curious fact about Bengali intonation is a preference for accenting the predicate in sentence-focus declaratives (Saemoli ‘Sheleder MERETSH TE ‘Shyamoli the boys BEAT’). Moreover the special pitch accent H* is found only in this pattern. In contrast, the familiar pattern from West Germanic languages is that the predicate may be accented under certain conditions (e.g. He KILLED a man), but the tendency is to avoid it (He killed a POLICEMAN). Predicates are said to be less accentable than arguments and, due to focus projection, sentences are ambiguous between narrow focus on the accented argument and broader focus including the ‘deaccented’ predicate (He killed a POLICEMAN) vs He (killed a POLICEMAN). This paper reports on a production experiment on accented predicates in Bengali. One striking result is that the sentence-focus pitch accent H* is used not only in sentence-focus contexts (beginning of a narrative, answer to ‘what happened?’, contradiction of the entire sentence) but also in narrow-focus contexts where the narrow-focus contour L* H* might otherwise have been expected (when the predicate is contradicted or the answer to a wh-question).

Another result shows that deaccenting the predicate under focus projection is optional.

**Heidi Fleischhacker** (University of California-Los Angeles)

*Onset transfer in reduplication*

This paper presents an analysis of partial onset transfer in reduplication, focusing on three main patterns: ‘sufficient copy’, in which just the obstruent of an obstruent-sonorant (OR) onset is copied while other complex onsets do not simplify; ‘selective copy’, in which just the obstruent of an OR onset is copied while other complex onsets do not reduplicate; and ‘blind criterion’, in which all complex onsets simplify identically. The analysis assumes that base-reduplicant correspondence is sensitive to the perceived similarity of correspondent strings. Evidence from alliterative verse systems and imperfect puns supports the claim that O1R2V-O1V is more similar than C1C2V-C1V, C1C2V-C2V in the general case. These similarity facts project ranked correspondence constraints (cf. Steriade 1999) such that all partial onset transfer is penalized, but O1R2V-O1V is penalized least severely. These correspondence constraints, interacting with markedness and standard correspondence constraints, and a violable morphological constraint demanding reduplication (cf. Zuraw 2000, Yip 2001), determine whether a particular cluster will reduplicate and how much will be copied. The proposal refines contiguity (McCarthy & Prince 1995) by regulating skipping context-sensitively; I argue against standard contiguity because it wrongly predicts an unattested partial onset transfer pattern.

**Elaine J. Francis** (University of Hong Kong)

**Stephen Matthews** (University of Hong Kong)

*What does it take to make a category? The case of ‘coverbs’ in Cantonese*

So-called ‘coverbs’ in Chinese are typically described as a heterogeneous class displaying properties of both verbs and prepositions (e.g. Li & Thompson 1981). This paper discusses the category status of coverbs in Cantonese with respect to the theoretical question of what constitutes a distinct grammatical category in a language (Culicover 1999, Hudson 2000). A common analysis of Mandarin coverbs involves dual lexical listing: Coverbs are prepositions that have corresponding homophonous verbs (Zhang 1990). In Cantonese, however, coverbs display a wider range of prototypical verbal properties, and there is no clear meaning distinction between their ‘verbal’ and ‘prepositional’ uses. We propose instead that coverbs are a diverse group of (sometimes defective) members of the
category 'verb' which are listed in the lexicon only once but participate in different constructions (Goldberg 1995). While the impossibility of 'stranding' covers does not often prove as evidence for categorizing them as prepositions, we show that ordinary transitive verbs in comparable serial constructions also disallow stranding. Although the potential for forming a category of 'preposition' may be present in the language, covers lack both the sufficient distinctiveness from the category 'verb' and the necessary prototypical properties of their own to motivate a separate category of 'preposition.'

David B. Frank (Summer Institute of Linguistics)
The St. Lucian Creole verb phrase

The verb phrase in St. Lucian French Creole consists of an uninflected verb optionally preceded by one or more particles marking time, mood, and aspect. This paper examines the possibilities of co-occurrence among the different parts that make up the verb phrase. But then, more importantly, the paper explains the meanings associated with the different forms the verb phrase can take, and by extension, the meanings of the different particles that can precede the verb. Questions: Does the 'anterior' marker it in St. Lucian Creole mean the same thing and have the same function as what appears to be basically the same particle in Haitian Creole? Is the structure of the verb phrase basically the same in all creole languages? While this data-oriented paper does not attempt to answer these questions, it makes a reference to the issues and provides a solid analysis of the St. Lucian Creole verb phrase and its meanings that can be used as a basis of comparison with other Creoles. The present study is based on years of field work and a wealth of textual data collected first-hand.

Nila Friedberg (University of Toronto)
Elision, prominence, & meter in Brodsky's verse

It is well-known that poetry makes an aesthetic use of the inherent linguistic properties of language (Jakobson 1923). Periods of metrical innovation are particularly instructive since they often reveal the relationship between meter and language in the most direct way (Hanson & Kiparsky 1996). In this paper I examine the rule of metrical elision borrowed into Russian iambic poetry from English by Joseph Brodsky. All instances of Brodsky's elision display common properties. First, Brodsky only elides vowels in the first poststressed syllable within a word, where vowels are phonetically most reduced in Russian (Zemskaja 1973). Second, 77% of Brodsky's elisions apply to theme vowels, i.e. morphemes that signal the paradigm class, do not have meaning and are thus morphologically nonprominent. Third, the strong metrical position following elision is always unstressed, making the site of elision the least prosodically prominent position in the line. Brodsky exploits principles of prominence already inherent in Russian, and elides vowels that are least prominent in terms of phonetics, prosody, and information load. However, the way he combines the three prominence criteria is unique: although there is no process in Russian phonology that requires the conjunction of the three criteria, in Brodsky's meter they overlap.

Victor A. Friedman (University of Chicago)
Interrogatives as diagnostic for tense marking in evidentials

Bulgarian, Macedonian, and Turkish have verb paradigms descended from perfects and used for unwitnessed events, surprise, and disbelief. It is generally claimed that these evidentials neutralize tense, and their use to express surprise with apparent present meaning is among the arguments adduced. Such usage is compared with the Albanian admirative, a set of verb paradigms for which surprise is a common meaning. However, the Albanian present indicative can be used in present-tense questions whereas the Balkan Slavic and Turkish evidentials cannot. This unacceptability helps demonstrate that they must always refer to a pre-existing situation and therefore always have a past reference. The Albanian admirative has a fully grammaticalized set of paradigms including a true present tense. Unlike Balkan Slavic and Turkish evidentials, Albanian admiratives (like those of the Frasheriote dialect of Aromanian, an endangered language of the southern Balkans) do not occur in connected narratives. Evidentials develop from perfects owing to their focus on present results of past actions. As evidentials develop into admiratives, their range of usage expands in sentence types but narrows in discourse. Thus the Balkan Slavic and Turkish evidentials represent pragmatically determined discourse functions, whereas the Albanian admirative is a fully grammaticalized verbal category.

Brent Galloway (Saskatchewan Indian Federated College/University of Regina)
Language preservation & revival: Passing the torches for Upriver Halkomelem

A look at past and present research efforts by linguists and Indian people shows the first stage of passing the torches, finding the fire: documenting and preserving the language. Work from the 19th and 20th centuries is summarized. It is multidimensional, involving work with elders groups, ethnogeography, ethnobotany; in classes to revive cedar root basketry, cedar bark bailer making, drum-making; in fish camps, spirit dances, and teaching classes of spirit dancers. A project funded by SSHRC has just allowed 400 hours of Halk'emiylem audiotapes to be put onto CDs. The second part of the process is teaching and encouraging new speakers. Curriculum development and teaching efforts have involved work by several Indian groups and linguists, with much community encouragement, classes on many reserves, day care centers, public schools, Indian-run schools, and for staff. Language immersion
computers and Internet, in the media, and at home. Work still remains for speakers with beginning-to-moderate fluency to bring them to full fluency and help them learn the old stories and make up new ones. The third stage of the process of passing the torch is carrying the torches: keeping the language spoken in public, at ceremonies, at work, at school, on computers and Internet, in the media, and at home. Some of these efforts are reported, and for the first time, the prospects seem good for the survival of the language.

Edward Garrett (University of Virginia)

Interactional conditionals: Evidence from Tibetan

In Tibetan, verbs of internal perception can only occur with the direct evidential imperfective auxiliary gi 'dug if the subject is first-person (1P):

(1) nga/*khyed.rang/*khong grod.khog ltoqs gi.'dug
   'I'm hungry.' (Not: 'You're hungry' or 'He's hungry.')

In conditional protases, however, gi 'dug with internal perception verbs induces an anti-1P effect:

(2) *nga/khyed.rang/khong grod.khog ltoqs gi 'dug na
   'If you're hungry' or 'If he's hungry.' (Not: 'If I'm hungry.')

The pro-1P effect in declarative clauses follows from the combined pragmatics of evidentiality and assertion. One might expect the anti-1P effect in conditional protases to follow in a similar way from the combined pragmatics of evidentiality and conditionality. And it does--almost. One additional and novel ingredient is crucially required to explain the second example. Conditionals like this are 'interactional conditionals'. Unlike run of the mill 'hypothetical conditionals', interactional conditionals commit the speaker to presuppose that the protasis can be judged at the time of speech by some discourse participant to be either true or false. Furthermore, interactional conditionals impose an anti-1P restriction to the effect that this 'judge' cannot be the speaker. And thus is explained the infelicity of the conditional case with gi 'dug.

Jean Mark Gawron (San Diego State University)

Two kinds of determiner in DP

This talk defends and extends an analysis of complex determiners for DP. Following previous work, measure partitives such as a gallon of milk and a box of chocolates are treated as DPs headed by complex determiners (a gallon and a box, respectively). This treatment identifies a class of [+Nom] determiners that subcategorize for measure partitive PPs; such measure partitives are thus structurally distinct from ordinary partitives (a box of the chocolates). It is argued that the complex determiners also include a class of [-Nom] determiners (subcategorizing for NP) containing superlatives and ordinals such as the most expensive and the first. In general +Nom and -Nom determiners are disjoint (-Nom: * many of men, many men; +Nom: 'a number of men', * a number men) but an unexpected bonus of this analysis is that it allows for a special class of underspecified complex determiners, showing both +Nom and -Nom Nom properties, which admit both structures: Barry Bonds hit a career-best (of) 73 home runs. Note that analyzing the determiner of a career-best 73 home runs as a career-best rather than as a accounts for the otherwise inexplicable co-occurrence of a with a plural head noun.

Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)

Cheong Youn (Kyungil University, Korea)

Korean experiencers: Dative subjects or ±-nominals?

Moore and Perlmutter 2000 argues for two types of dative-marked NPs exhibiting subject properties--dative subjects (surface subjects marked dative) and ±-nominals (initial subjects that are final indirect objects in Inversion constructions)--and propose five tests for subjeckhood. Dative-marked experiencers in psych constructions in Russian and Romance languages are ±-nominals, they claim, since they pass only two tests. In contrast, we show that dative-marked experiencers in Korean pass all five subject tests. This leads to two possible conclusions: Experiencers are dative subjects in Korean or experiencers in both Korean and Russian are ±-nominals and the proposed diagnostics are not cross-linguistically valid. To frame the problem in another way, is there evidence that experiencers in Korean advance (from indirect object to subject) rather than retreat (from subject to indirect object)? We present three arguments, based on case stacking, case mismatches, and honorific case, that the preferred analysis for Korean is advancement. The Korean facts, insofar as they yield a different result from the Russian ones, support the claim that both types of dative-marked nominals, and thus both types of psych constructions, must be recognized in universal grammar.

Donna B. Gerdts (Simon Fraser University)

Thomas E. Hukari (University of Victoria)

Halkomelem denominal verbs

In Halkomelem Salish, four prefixes attach to nouns to form verbs: lh- 'eat, drink', txw- 'buy', c- 'make,obtain', dL- 'go to'. The first three probably originated as verb roots while the last form originated as the oblique determiner. First, we give a brief description of
denominal verbs. They are surface intransitives and allow no external modification or doubling of the semantic object. They differ from other intransitive verbs, however. For example, the causative suffix, when attached to denominal verbs, yields an applicative rather than a causative meaning. Second, we contrast the denominal verb construction with the lexical suffix construction. Lexical suffixes, which are historically nouns, attach to verb stems to form intransitive verbs. We show that lexical suffixes, not deverbal nouns, parallel the properties of noun incorporation constructions found in many of the world’s languages.

Chip Gerfen (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Kelley Vance (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

tu’o: An orthography & picture dictionary for Coatzospan Mixtec

This paper reports on the results of a practical orthography development project for Coatzospan Mixtec, an unwritten language spoken by approximately 2500 people in northern Oaxaca. Our philosophy was to seek an organic process, resulting in a practical orthography with widespread village acceptance, presented in a form unmediated by Spanish. We thus created a picture dictionary (to be freely distributed to all households) connecting concrete images with words illustrating each of the segments of the language in word-initial position. Here, we describe the issues, both linguistic and sociological, that shaped the orthographic and photographic choices made. Linguistic concerns include adequate representation of phonemic contrast, the question of how or whether to overtly represent salient allomorphic processes such as glottalization and palatalization, and how to address strictly phonologically conditioned differences between men’s and women’s speech. Sociological concerns included gaining official, village-government support while constructing consensus among different and sometimes overlapping constituencies within the village, including but not limited to evangelicals, Catholics, PRI-istas, PRD-istas, PAN-istas, teachers, Spanish-literate and illiterate community members of both sexes. Broad interest areas that emerged included degree of adherence to pan-Mixtec standardization as advocated by the Academia de la lengua mixteca and the affirmation of Mixtec identity via key, non-Spanish-based orthographic choices for sounds shared by the two languages as well as for sounds particular to Mixtec. Additionally, community members were especially interested in photographic choices, facilitating the inclusion of local and traditional Mixtec cultural artifacts whenever possible.

Ives Goddard (Smithsonian Institution)

Postsyntactic stem derivation in Fox

Theoretical discussions of problems of wordhood have used data on Fox compound verb stems, which have been shown to be lexical units that consist of more than one word (Goddard 1988, 1990; Ackerman & LeSourd 1993; Ackerman & Webelhuth 1998; Dahlstrom 2000). Ackerman and Webelhuth 1998 have addressed this analytic paradox by proposing a richer and more complex lexical component that would be able to treat Fox compound verbs as lexical items, in effect taking simplex verbs as the model for compound verbs. Goddard 1998 and 1990 argued that compound verbs should be taken as the model for simplex verbs, and that many types of simplex verbs, as well as compound verbs, were morphologically derived postsyntactically. This paper presents Fox data that raise problems for the strict separation of syntax and derivational morphology, even using an enriched model of the structure of the lexicon. For example, secondary derivation is possible, not only from compound stems but also from full sentences that include adverbial and negative particles that are not PVs. These data suggest that, unless all of sentence syntax is put into the lexicon, linguistic theory must recognize that the lexical and morphological components of language either interpenetrate each other or operate in parallel.

Victor Golla (Humboldt State University/University of California-Davis)

Organizing the transcription of American Indian languages

The 19th-century pioneers of American Indian linguistics realized that the systematic collection of data on American Indian languages required a standard technical orthography, and as early as the 1820s attempts were made to create one. The Americanist transcriptional system that emerged in the 1870s under Powell’s sponsorship was a unique blend of phonetic precision and practicality, designed for use by both scholars and laymen. The replacement of the Powell-BAE system by a thoroughgoing phonetic system in 1916 reflected the rise of academic professionalism, specifically Boasian anthropology. The revision of this system in 1934 reflected the rise of a discipline of linguistics that was institutionally separate from ethnology but that still retained an American (if not always an Americanist) identity. During the 1960s, the 1934 system came to be identified with pre-Chomskian structuralism and rapidly fell out of use except among Americanists, for whom its use became a defining trait. Contemporary Americanists, however, tend to distinguish themselves from other linguists by the habitual use of several orthographies in addition to the 1934 standard, depending on context: IPA for technical phonetic description; a tribally sanctioned writing system for pedagogical and other 'practical' uses; and sometimes a language-family standard for communication with fellow specialists. In addition, as American Indian linguistics becomes increasingly concerned with archival materials, a familiarity with the major orthographic traditions of the past is generally expected.

Luis González (Wake Forest University)

Episodic -ee nouns in English: A natural class

Barker 1998 shows that the -ee suffix is the fifth most productive suffix in contemporary English (surpassing even the intuitively more
productive -er), that the 'formation of nouns in -ee is moderately but genuinely productive' (Barker 1998:695) and that a nominal thematic role type should be posited to account for them. A verbal role that can account for -ee nouns in English has already been proposed for Spanish. This paper presents evidence for the need for such a role in English and answers most of the questions posed by Barker. The analysis will offer a principled account of -ee nouns and will show that they belong to a natural class. It will be argued that the same rule that allows speakers to refer to addressees and payees (structural indirect objects) as well as trainees and nominees (structural human direct objects) can be used to propose a predictable analysis for nominative-dative marking in two of the three classes of psych verbs of Belletti and Rizzi 1988. Positing a thematic role for -ee nouns will make case marking predictable for so-called psych verbs.

Jeffrey Good (University of California-Berkeley)  

On the origin of a verb phrase template in Chechen & Ingush

Chechen and Ingush, related Nakh-Daghestanian languages, make use of an enclitic clause-chaining particle, 'a, which imposes the templatic restriction on its VP in 1:

(1) [ [ lword='a [ lv lvp
Example sentences are given in 2.

(2) a. Ahwmad, [zhwala]='a [gina,]v)vp qiera=velira cunakh.
   Ahmed.abs dog.abs =a see.cv fear=aux.pst 3sg.lative
   'Ahmed saw a dog and got scared.' (Chechen)

   b. Muusaa, balha [ [g]a= 'a [gejna,]v]vp avtobusaa tehavysar.
   Musa work.adv delay.inf='a delay.cv bus.dat miss.pst
   'Musa was delayed at work and missed the bus.' (Ingush)

In 2a the VP naturally fulfills the templatic restrictions in 1. In 2b the simple intransitive VP does not naturally satisfy restriction that 'a be preceded by a word in the VP, forcing a cognate infinitive (underlined) to appear before 'a and 'expand' the VP, without affecting the semantics--presenting striking evidence for the template in 1. The cognate-infinitive construction is otherwise only used to mark a VP as contrastive. A proposal on the diachronic origins of this construction will be given. It will be proposed that the contrastive semantics of the cognate-infinitive construction were redundant in chaining constructions of the type seen in 2 leading to the reanalysis of the construction as resulting from a templatic restriction on the VP.

Grant Goodall (University of Texas-El Paso)  

V-initial clauses & the categorial status of locatives & temporals

This paper explores the following two properties of Spanish: (1) V-initial clauses (both VSO and VOS) are possible and (2) locatives and temporals may be DP's. Property 1 is surprising, given that there is evidence that the verb does not raise out of TP and that the EPP is active, but I will follow Zubizarreta 1998 in suggesting that a null locative or temporal satisfies the EPP in Spanish. If this is true, why are null locatives and temporals (typically PPs) able to satisfy the EPP? The answer, I claim, is property 2. Evidence for 2 comes from the behavior of overt locatives and temporals, many of which require a preposition in order to take an object, may themselves be the object of a preposition, are able to take diminutive suffixes, undergo raising, and trigger agreement on the verb. All of these are properties associated with nominal expressions. Spanish thus suggests that there are at least two different sources for apparently V-initial clauses: the more standard source involving V-raising and the source proposed here, in which null DP locatives or temporals may satisfy the EPP.

Shelome Gooden (Ohio State University)  

Reduplication: Symbiosis between prosody & grammatical structure

Discussions about the phonetic and morphophonological properties of reduplication in Caribbean English Creoles (CECs) are quite rare (e.g. Devonish ms, LaCharité and Kouwenberg 1998). This paper is the first to combine the results of perception experiments with acoustic analyses in an effort to shed light on the phonetic properties, of two types of reduplications in Jamaican Creole (JC), intensive and distributive. Results from a pilot perception experiment and acoustic analyses confirmed that there are differences (e.g. pitch, duration) between words like swelswel 'very swollen' (intensive) and otherwise identical words like swelswel 'swollen in different places' (distributive). Reduplication is just one aspect of Jamaican Creole grammar which demonstrates this delicate/intricate interaction between pitch and grammatical structure (cf. Lawton (1963) on intonation). This research contributes not only to our understanding of the productivity and scope of reduplication in JC but also the relationship between the prosodic features and semantic functions of reduplication. It also provides further support for the interrelatedness between different areas of the JC grammar, in this case, phonetics, phonology and morphology. This emphasizes the fact that individual components of the grammar do not function in isolation but may depend on or affect each other.
Matthew Gordon (University of California-Santa Barbara)
An acoustic investigation of stress in Hupa

This paper reports the results of an acoustic study of stress in Hupa. A list of approximately 75 words in isolation were recorded from two speakers, with a third speaker providing a subset of the words. Three measurements were taken for each syllable in the recorded words: peak intensity, fundamental frequency as taken from the midpoint of each vowel, and vowel duration. Results indicate a robust differentiation between stressed and unstressed syllables along all three parameters for all three speakers. Stressed vowels are significantly longer than unstressed vowels and have greater intensity and higher fundamental frequency. The data both confirm observations about the location of stress made by other researchers and also suggest new generalizations. As Woodward 1964 and Golla 1970 find, long vowels attract stress over short vowels. The present data suggest that the leftmost long vowel attracts primary stress in words containing more than one long vowel. In words lacking a long vowel, the final syllable carries the stress, with two complications. First, final syllables closed by a glottal consonant (h/ or glottal stop) optionally relinquish their stress to the penult. Second, stress does not fall on enclitics. Evidence for secondary stress is not compelling in the examined data, though one speaker increases intensity on long vowels lacking primary stress, suggesting that they may carry secondary stress.

Ana C. Gouvea (University of Maryland-College Park)
Relative clause processing & its interaction with cross-linguistic syntactic properties

Subject center-embedded relatives (1) are easier to process than object center-embedded relatives (2).

(1) The man that__ is pinching the woman is talking to the child.
(2) The man that the woman is pinching__ is talking to the child.

Based on cross-linguistic experimental and syntactic data from English and Brazilian Portuguese (BP), we argue that a particular syntactic property, the possibility of extraposition, conditions the manner in which relative clauses are processed.

(3) The child is talking to the man that__ is pinching the woman.
(4) The child is talking to the man that the woman is pinching__.

Subject and object center-embedded (1, 2) and right-branching (3, 4) relatives were examined using RSVP (200ms/word). Both languages showed the subject/object contrast. A cross-linguistic difference was found: In BP but not in English, center-embedded were more difficult than right-branching relatives. This cross-linguistic difference is explained by the fact that English but not BP allows extraposition from relative clauses creating an ambiguity during the processing of right branching relatives. We examined different types of extraposition from relative clauses in BP and English to ensure that the extraposition judgments were robust. Eye-tracking data were also collected for English that confirmed our hypothesis.

Stephane Goyette (Louisiana State University)
A tale of romance in two far-away lands

A growing number of creolists believe that creolization does not exist as a linguistically distinctive process. This presentation seeks to ascertain whether this is true by comparing two contact languages, one (Korlai Portuguese) normally considered a creole, the other (Istro-Romanian) not. Both contact languages have a single substrate each (Marathi and Croatian), two languages typologically not unlike one another. Likewise, Portuguese and Romanian are typologically close to one another. Therefore, a theory claiming that no such process as creolization exists would predict these two contact languages to be not unlike one another. Instead, comparison reveals a stark contrast between them: Whereas contact with its substrate (Croatian) has made the inflectional morphology of Istro-Romanian more complex than that of Romanian, Korlai Portuguese has lost most of the inflectional endings of Portuguese through contact with its substrate (Marathi). It is concluded that creolization is indeed a linguistic process quite distinct from language change, and which is characterized, inter alia, by the large-scale elimination of inflectional morphology.

Tania Granadillo (University of Arizona)
Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona)
Pitch prominence occurs on critical information - NO!

It is well-documented that register has a major influence on linguistic variation and that intonation is one parameter influencing this variation. Recent advances in acoustic analysis now permit accurate investigation of prosodic variation as it intersects with register. This paper considers a specific environment in which focal accent can be expected: not- negation used in actual interactions. Comparing prosodic prominence on not/no in English and Spanish LDC CallFriend phone conversations, we show that there is a wide range of variation in prosodic strategies used for conveying negative information; this variation is correlated with the language being spoken as well as with speaker-stance—since agreement or disagreement are not treated similarly in specific social situations across different languages, and interactive 'face' concerns outweigh cognitive imperatives; therefore information critical to the hearer's understanding isn't necessarily prosodically prominent. All declarative tokens of not or no were coded for linguistic environment, information content, speaker characteristics, interactive factors, and intonational characteristics. Results of the multivariate analysis demonstrate that register, interactive stance, and language are all critical for an adequate understanding of the intonation used for negatives, demolishing the hypothesis that information which is critical to the hearer must be prosodically prominent.
Andrea Gualmini (University of Maryland, College Park)
Stephen Crain (University of Maryland, College Park)

Children don’t lack any knowledge

Experimental studies on children’s understanding of indefinites and negation report a systematic nonadult interpretation of sentences like Pluto didn’t eat some apples (see Musolino 1998). In this paper we question whether these findings require a grammatical explanation. We draw upon the observation that negative statements are generally used to point out discrepancies between the facts and the listener’s expectations and that this felicity condition was not satisfied in previous studies. To evaluate the role of felicity in negative sentences, a Truth Value Judgment task was conducted with 22 English speaking children (age: 4.0 - 5.6 - mean: 4.10). On each trial, one character had a precise task to carry out. To illustrate, children were told a story about Robocop, who had to deliver four pizzas to Grover. On the way to Grover’s house, two pizzas fell off the delivery truck, so only two pizzas were delivered. Eleven children were asked to evaluate Robocop didn’t deliver some pizzas, which was consistently accepted (89%). The remaining children heard Robocop didn’t lose some pizzas, which was accepted only 52% of the time. The findings show that children’s interpretation of indefinites in the scope of negation is fully adult-like when the felicity conditions associated with negative statements are satisfied.

Marcia Haag (University of Oklahoma)
Durbin Feeling (University of Oklahoma)

Interactions of meter & tone in Cherokee nouns & clitics

This paper argues that essentially plural predicates such as friends, neighbors, and meet are syntactically derived from their corresponding relational nominal or verbal predicates friend of, neighbor of, and meet (with) via a process akin to reflexivization. It is argued that these predicates are inherently symmetric and come with a presupposition that its arguments are not identical. Absorbing the internal argument via reflexivization therefore results in a predicate that no argument can directly satisfy. The situation can be rescued if the relation is pluralized making it possible that a plurality satisfies the reflexivized predicate indirectly if its parts stand in the basic relation to each other. Deriving essentially plural predicates in this manner avoids lexical redundancy, allows for a characterization of the class of relational predicates that have (apparently morphosyntactically simplex) essentially plural predicates, and accounts for the close similarity and differences between essentially plural predicates and reciprocated predicates like critics of each other and talked to each other.
Epenthetic vowels in Mohawk, inserted by a process that separates sonorants from preceding obstruents, appear to be invisible for processes of stress placement, open syllable tonic lengthening, and word minimality requirements. I propose that this categorical invisibility derives from the fact that these vowels do not create a new syllable. Rather, they create a complex and syllable-like coda on an existing syllable. Epenthetic vowels have similar effects on stress in Tiberian Hebrew, Tubatulabal, Winnebago, and Scots Gaelic. In all these cases, epenthesis separates sonorants from nonhomorganic adjacent consonants. I propose that the motivation for this type of epenthesis is to move the sonorant gesture away from an adjacent consonant in order to prevent it from weakening. I propose a general constraint against syllables with epenthetic nuclei, *EMPTY NUC. The effects of this constraint will depend on the motivation for epenthesis: Epenthetic vowels that are introduced to separate adjacent articulations will not form new syllables, but epenthetic vowels inserted to avoid marked syllable structures will.

Shoko Hamano (George Washington University)
A constraint-based reanalysis of the weakening of the labial obstruent in the sound-symbolic stratum of Japanese

In Hamano 2000, I argued that the well-known weakening process of intervocalic /p/ surfaced as *p > b in the sound-symbolic stratum of modern standard Japanese. In this paper, on the basis of data from a northern dialect of Japanese, I reanalyze this phenomenon in a constraint-based framework. The Tsugaru dialect of Aomori has not fully undergone the weakening process. Intervocalic voicing also shows a markedly different pattern in the sound-symbolic stratum of this dialect. Comparison of the two dialectal patterns indicates that the following constraints were relevant to the weakening process in the central dialects: (a) Stops and fricatives maintain contrasts in the second syllable. (b) Voicing contrast is marked only once per root. (c) Voicing contrast is borne by the initial obstruent. (d) An obstruent in the second syllable is voiceless. These constraints were ranked in the following order: (a)/(b) > (c) > (d). The weakening process was incorporated as a constraint against the voiceless labial obstruent in intervocalic position and ranked between (a)/(b) and (c). This reanalysis not only better accounts for the differences between the two dialectal patterns but also provides a more cogent explanation of how the weakening process took place.

Wil Hass (Minnesota School of Professional Psychology)
Cosmologies, evolutions, histories, & life-spans in the description of language origin, change, & termination

The diachronic nature and features of language have interested many philosophers, philologists, linguists, and other authorities within the modern Western tradition. Little serves to unite their observations on how and why language changes--no disciplinary norms or commonalities of world view--other than reliance on several root metaphors, of which the principal ones derive from four sources: (1) cosmology (origin and formation of the universe); (2) organic evolution (chiefly, origin and extinction of species via natural selection); (3) human history (societal innovation, domination and diffusion); and (4) life-span ontogenesis (individual birth, growth and death). These metaphors provide analogies for addressing many issues, such as: (1) accounting for why language appeared vs how language changes; (2) emphasis on origin, alteration, or termination of language; (3) distinctions between surface (phenotypic) and underlying (genotypic) aspects of language; (4) particular area of language (phonological; morphological, etc.) focused on; (5) reliance on specific putative natural/universal gradients of change; (6) implication of different internal and external factors in language change; (7) emphasis on one or another adaptive (directive or selective) force; (8) individual/group (population) as linguistic unit; (9) particularistic/holistic scopes of change; (10) gradualistic/saitarian time courses. Citations illustrate how different authorities exemplify these varied applications. The resulting reference models have not gained paradigmatic status; most instances strike current readers as facile, fadish, and ad hoc. Generating a principled and potentially cumulative synoptic approach to language change remains challenging.

Jason D. Haugen (University of Arizona)
Nominal verbs in Yaqui

In 1a, we see a simple predicative sentence, with no overt copula, with a subject NP and a predicative NP that attributes the quality of the latter upon the former: 's/he is a dog'. In 1b, we see that the second noun is inflected with perfective aspect (literally, it means 's/he is dogged'), which is a Bahuvrihi construction similar to English sentences such as He is long-haired. The perfective aspect indicates possession of the second NP (Jelinek 1998). Finally, in 1c, we see that reduplication also yields an aspectual meaning upon the second NP, habitual action, and we once again have a verbalization of the second NP. In this paper I claim that Yaqui roots are a-categorial...
and that denominal verbs are formed through incorporation. In the possessed noun case, the noun is incorporated into an abstract functional head indicating possession, such as \( P_{\text{HAVE}} \) (Harley 2000). This complex then moves into an abstract stative \( V \) head via head movement. Habitual action and making/doing are formed through incorporation of the noun into 'little v'.

Jason Haugen (University of Arizona)  
Catherine Hicks Kennard (University of Arizona)  
Robert Kennedy (University of Arizona)  

The basis for bases: Assigning reduplicative bases with alignment constraints

In theories of reduplication, the 'base' refers to the source of copy. Under optimality theory (OT), McCarthy and Prince assume the base is an adjacent string of segments. Subsequent OT research generally assumes further that the base includes all nonreduplicant segments to one side of the reduplicant. We argue that the base need not include everything in the adjacent string, but that its extent is determined by the satisfaction of constraints. We use data from a variety of language families to support our argument: Mayo and Yaqui (Uto-Aztecan), Malagasy (Malayo-Polynesian), Tawala (Oceanic), as well as English-based language games. In each case, we show that a less-than-stem base offers a superior account of the pattern than alternatives like syllable-role correspondence and markedness effects. Our approach also resolves the Kager-Hamilton conundrum, which is the theoretical problem that ranking base-reduplicant identity over input-output identity unnaturally predicts the base to reflect the reduplicant's size-restriction. In our approach, since the base can be much smaller than the stem, such a ranking will not force the stem to reflect the reduplicant's size-restriction.

Samuel H. Hawk (The Salk Institute)  
Karen Emmorey (The Salk Institute)  

Serial verbs of motion in ASL reexamined

Supalla 1990 argued that serial verb constructions in American Sign Language (ASL) contain a 'verb of locomotion' that utilizes human body part classifiers to express manner of locomotion. Such verbs cannot incorporate path, which must be expressed through a second less marked classifier predicate, following the manner of locomotion verb. Manner of locomotion is analyzed as the main verb phrase followed by a path satellite. The results of acceptability judgment tests show that verbs containing the 'arms' body part classifier displayed a greater tendency to be judged as acceptable when path information was incorporated into the main verb compared to when path followed the main verb as a satellite. Verbs using the 'legs' body part classifier exhibited the same tendency. The 'foot' and 'head' body part classifiers were equally acceptable in phrases in which path information was included in the main verb and in phrases in which path information was expressed by a following satellite. The results of this study suggest that verb serialization in ASL is not required for classifier verbs expressing manner of locomotion. Rather, preference for serialization (or conflation) is determined by the specific body part classifier within the manner of locomotion verb.

Rachel Hayes (University of Arizona)  

Do reduplication patterns in an English word game reflect phonotactic probabilities?

Recently linguists have explored the role of probability in phonology (e.g. Coleman & Pierrehumbert 1997). The present research advances the conception of phonological grammar as a probabilistic system to explain the distribution of reduplicative patterns in an English word game. Specifically, I examine the interaction between (1) language-wide restriction against trimoraic syllables and (2) the probabilistic distribution of English rimes. I report on an experiment designed to test the question: How does the restriction against trimoraic syllables interact with the probabilistic distribution of rimes? It was hypothesized that: (1) The shape of reduplicants produced by participants in the English word game will be closed when the VC rime sequence has a high frequency and open when the VC rime sequence has a low frequency. (2) The influence of phonotactic probabilities will be overridden by the restriction against trimoraic syllables--monosyllabic reduplicant will be open when the nuclear vowel is tense and optionally closed when the nuclear vowel is lax. Both hypotheses were confirmed. This study provides evidence for the interaction of phonotactic probabilities and a grammar-wide restriction against trimoraic syllables. The findings suggest that although phonological theory must take into account probabilistic influences, these probabilistic influences interact with restrictions of a more formal nature.

Rachel Hayes (University of Arizona)  
Michael Hammond (University of Arizona)  

What phonological phenomena are affected by lexical frequency?

We aim to answer the question of why some phonological processes are impacted by lexical frequency while others are not. We hypothesize that the distribution of frequency-dependent and frequency-independent phonological processes is determined by whether the process maintains or neutralizes a phonemic contrast. A test case is the nasalization of vowels preceding nasal consonants in English. Sometimes it is primarily phonetic; it applies noncontrastively in words such as hem [hɛm] and sun [sʌn]. But in casual speech styles where a nasal consonant can be omitted before an obstruent, nasalization provides the only distinctive information: can't [kænt] vs cat [kæt] and hint [hɪnt] vs hit [hɪt]. We predicted an effect of lexical frequency with words like hint (because of the non-
nasalized counterpart: *hit), but not words like spent (because it has no nonnasalized counterpart: *spent). The timing of the onset of nasal air flow and average nasal air flow across the vowel indicated weaker degree of nasalization of the vowel in higher-frequency words when the words had a nonnasalized counterpart than when there was no nonnasalized counterpart. We argue that processes that distribute contrastive properties are affected by frequency because those properties are stored lexically.

Kirk Hazen (West Virginia University)

*Scientific language analysis: Studying dialects in the new old-fashioned way*

The argument of what constitutes language is ancient (e.g. Plato's Cratylus). In the 20th century, the division between the generative grammar approach (Chomsky 1957, 1964) and the variationists approach (Weinreich, Labov, & Herzog 1968) drew the most formidable lines in the sand. Although the variationists for the most part accepted the general conclusions of the generative grammarians, fundamental differences consisted of the locus of language and the extent of abstraction for the linguistic model. From both generative grammarians and sociolinguists, recent work points towards coalescence of the language definition divide. Although sociolinguists today have generally been brought up in a Labovian tradition, the emphasis on identity has taken the study of language variation from the speech community to the individual. Even the generative grammarians who have led the field for decades recognize that the formalist method is one perspective among many, including those of neuroscience and diachronic linguistics (e.g. Chomsky 2000, Jackendoff 1997). Within this intellectual context, an opportunity exists for the study of language varieties--an opportunity for a more theoretically rigorous approach where the integration of psychological properties can be incorporated into an explanation of the human language faculty conceived of as the mental grammar plus the other mental components that guide its data flow. This paper outlines what qualities can be drawn together from the 20th century divisions to provide for a new foundation for the study of language varieties.

Reese M. Heitner (City University of New York)

*Reducing the phoneme: Meaning, Bloomfield, & the neopositivist reduction of linguistic equivalence*

Among the defining issues of early 20th-century linguistics, particularly within the pre-Chomskyan framework of American structural or descriptivist linguistics, concerned a definition of phonemic equivalence untainted by semantic considerations. Committed to firmly placing phonology and the study of language generally on a secure scientific basis, the search for an objective standard of phonological classification free of subjective and interpretive semantics inspired the work of such prominent American linguists as L. Bloomfield, Z. Harris, B. Bloch, and C. Hockett. 'Reducing the phoneme' characterized a vocal, if not entirely cohesive or even coherent, movement in pre-Chomskyan American linguistics. Less well-known, however, is the distinctive Viennese historiography of American descripivism, as some of the parallels between 'Bloomfieldian' linguistics and contemporaneous behaviorist psychology are more the result of a common positivistic inheritance from the philosophical foundationalism of logical positivism than direct cross-fertilization. In particular, the self-conscious role Leonard Bloomfield played in transmitting and linguistically implementing the scientific methodology and aspirations of The Vienna Circle is charted. If behaviorism was the psychological ally of logical positivism, American descripivism remains its most transparent but largely undocumented linguistic legacy.

Pétur Helgason (Stockholm University)

Catherine Ringen (University of Iowa)

*Voice & spread glottis in Swedish*

Stops in Russian, Hungarian, and Romance languages ('voice' languages) are different from those in most Germanic languages. In the former, initial 'voiced' stops are fully voiced whereas in the latter they are voiceless (unaspirated) unless preceded by a voiced sound. Iverson and Salmons 1995 suggests that [voice] languages with a two way stop contrast have distinctive [voice] but that most Germanic languages, including German, Icelandic, and Swedish have distinctive [spread glottis] ([sg]) for stops, not [voice]. In our empirical investigations, we found that Swedish does not have voiceless unaspirated stops in initial position as in German and Icelandic; rather Swedish has both fully voiced stops, typical of [voice] languages, and aspirated stops in initial and stressed syllables. In this paper we present data on the distribution of voice and aspiration and analyze these data in OT. We assume that Swedish has underlying stops specified for [sg] or for [voice]. To account for the distribution of aspiration, we assume markedness constraints referring to strong positions (Zoll 1999, Smith 2000, in preparation). This analysis avoids the problems of Lombardi's (1999) account of Swedish: 'majority rule' (Bakovic 1999) and the otherwise unattested ranking of a general faithfulness constraint above a positional faithfulness constraint.

Jane H. Hill (University of Arizona)

*Cupeño negative sentences*

In Cupéño, a Uto-Aztecan (Takic) language, the sentential negative particle (qay) is usually sentence-initial; when material other than discourse particles precedes qay, it is marked as focussed or topicalized. Only one negative particle can appear in a sentence. Constituent negatives are usually adjacent to the negated constituent (e.g. adverb). Nouns cannot be negated directly; in such cases
Denominal suffix or suffix complex. They behave syntactically the same way as transitive verbs with incorporated noun objects. With few exceptions, the object (marked with accusative case) of a denominal verb or of a noun-incorporating verb is either a modifier of the noun stem within the verb or else can be understood as standing in apposition with it. This report will be based on the more than 2800 denominal and noun-incorporating verbs that appear in the Hopi dictionary (1998) as well as on a few items collected since the dictionary was published.

Kenneth C. Hill (University of Arizona)  
Denominal verbs in Hopi  

Denominal verbs in Hopi are rather different from other verbs. Denominal verbs are formed from a noun stem plus a derivational suffix or suffix complex. They behave syntactically the same way as transitive verbs with incorporated noun objects. With few exceptions, the object (marked with accusative case) of a denominal verb or of a noun-incorporating verb is either a modifier of the noun stem within the verb or else can be understood as standing in apposition with it. This report will be based on the more than 2800 denominal and noun-incorporating verbs that appear in the Hopi dictionary (1998) as well as on a few items collected since the dictionary was published.

Dimitri Hilton (Barry University)  
Binding theory & the morpheme yo in Haitian Creole  

Yves Dejean (Personal Communication) argues that while 1 is grammatical, 2 is not:

(1)  
Li te ba li li.  
3sg PST give 3sg 3sg  
'He gave it to him.'

(2)*  
Li te ba yo yo.  
3sg PST give 3pl 3pl  
'He gave them to them.'

I argue that the reason for the ungrammaticality in 2 is because the pronominal yo in Haitian Creole is lacking the feature person. As such the two yo come to have the same indexation and violate condition B of the binding theory, which states that all pronouns must be free in their governing category. Evidence for such a claim finds support both in the literature and the language itself. Ritter 1992 argues that number occupies the head position in a determiner phrase. She supports her argument in a cross-linguistic study between Hebrew and Haitian Creole. I demonstrate that the pronominal yo is in complementary distribution with the deictic plural yo and that they are both the same morpheme—lacking the feature person.

Craig Hilton (Ohio State University)  
This, that, & yonder on vowels in Atepec Zapotec  

This paper examines the behavior and phonational typology of vowels in Atepec Zapotec (AZ) as demonstrated by the nominal deictic morphophonology. It presents evidence for two phonation types and the existence of a glottal stop and shows that moraic quantities are crucial to construction of the forms of deictically suffixed adnominals. Previous work on Mixtec and Zapotec has found different patterns of phonation types in the vowel systems. Bartholomew 1983 gave AZ three syllabic phonation types: modal V, cut V', and interrupted V'V. Evidence from deictic suffixation shows that the modal and interrupted vowels are equally unified entities. The distribution of the cut/checked vowel in roots, however, suggests that the cut vowel is actually a modal vowel with a glottal stop <V7>. In addition, there are phenomena that have to do with vowel raising in the case of the proximal deictic -i 'this', and -a 'yonder'. Thus for ré7e 'pitcher' 'this pitcher' is r17i, but 'yonder pitcher' yields r17a. The labial feature of vowels also shows indestructibility in conjunction with suffixation but becomes minimalized to a single mora, as seen in *kulo7 'butterfly' > kulú7i 'this butterfly', kulú7a 'yonder butterfly', and crucially in betú7 'grouse' > betú7i 'this grouse'. All of these phenomena are in part dependent on the moraic quantity of the root-final syllable.

Mercedes Q. Hinkson (Western Washington University/Northwest Indian College)  
The semantics & productivity of the lexical suffix *wil in Ucwalmicwts (Lower Lillooet)  

I am addressing the synchronic semantics of the suffix *wil in Ucwalmicwts (Lower Lillooet), a Northern Interior Salish language, using primary field work. Historically, lexical suffixes developed from roots used as the right member of a compound (Kinkade 1998). Morphologically, these suffixes are derivational morphemes that denote entities usually referred to by full nominals in other languages, e.g. body parts (face, hand, mouth), cultural implements (canoe, house, clothing), and natural elements (fire, water, tree). The suffix *wil is traditionally labeled canoe. However, there is evidence that the concept canoe is not the core meaning of the suffix. I have argued elsewhere that the historical meaning of *wil is a shape schema and that all meaning extensions of the suffix form a category related through shape (Hinkson 2001). The present paper shows the productivity of the suffix *wil in Ucwalmicwts and how the synchronic meanings of the suffix correspond to the shape schema 'concave/hollow'.
Stress in Yana (a stem-initial language) is described as follows in Sapir and Swadesh 1960: 'the word stress, variable to some extent, tends to fall on the first heavy syllable...Where there is no heavy syllable, the first syllable tends to carry the stress'. To examine the stress rule and its exceptions in Yahi, we analyzed Sapir's elicitations, taken from his original notebooks from the summer he worked with Ishi. A full 20% of the elicited forms are exceptions to the stress rule. In analyzing the exceptions to the rule, we find that close to 90% of the exceptional examples skip the first heavy syllable and put the stress on a later heavy syllable instead (we will call this 'rightward stress shift', or RSS). Most commonly, this pattern is found in conjunction with certain suffixes that change the syllable weight of the preceding syllable by lengthening the vowel or else they vary between being light or heavy depending on the weight of the preceding syllable. It appears, then, that the primary cause of stress shift to later syllables is tied to rules of syllable weight increase. Much less common (less than 10% of the exceptions to the stress rule) is a pattern of placing stress on an initial light syllable (ILSS) even in the presence of an eligible heavy syllable elsewhere in the word. Sapir describes Yahi as often accenting an initial light stem syllable where Northern and Central Yana accent the following suffix and lengthen its vowel. However, this does not appear to be common in elicited forms. There are only a few lexical items that exhibit this tendency, and even they show the fronted stress only about 30% of the time. The difference between Yahi and the other Yana languages, though slight, appears to correlate with a difference in what happens to the second syllable: for those items which show occasional initial light syllable stress, the same lexical items in Northern and Central Yana are related to a lengthening of the vowel of the syllable following the initial stem. This vowel-lengthening process creates a heavy syllable which is then stressed according to the regular stress rule. ILSS in Yahi may be related to a historical process of loss of the second-syllable lengthening rule associated with the morpheme, with stress being a residue of the old rule, searching for a locus. Discourse patterning of stress exhibits certain differences from the elicited material; for example, the lexical items that Sapir cites as having forced stress have a much stronger tendency to do so in connected discourse. If there is time, preliminary observations will be made about the differences between stress in elicitation and discourse.

Jane Hodson (University of Sheffield, UK/University of California-Berkeley) (Session 34)

The mother tongue & the mother-grammarians in 18th-century England & America

The 18th century, as has been well-documented, saw the rise of Standard English and the publication of an ever-increasing flood of grammar books. The same century also saw the development of highly idealized and sentimentalized concepts of childhood and motherhood. In this paper I shall consider the relationship between motherhood and standardization and explore some of the conflicting roles that mothers were assigned. In their role as the earliest educators of their children, the responsibility and intellectual ability of mothers is often emphasised. Noah Webster, for example, singles it out as a matter of particular praise for American women that they 'are not generally above the care of educating their own children', and he recommends that particular attention should therefore be paid to the education of young ladies. At the same time, women's language was often identified as inherently less correct than that of men and a potential source of contagion for their children. Such tensions, I shall argue, show up in Lady Eleanor Fenn's The child's grammar and the mother's grammar, where good grammar is equated with good mothering, but the need to cite male authorities sometimes results in confusion, as in the case of Fenn's multiple definitions of the participle.

Dennis Holt (Central Connecticut State University) (Session 66)

Poetry in Pech & the aesthetic dimension of language loss [Honduras]

This paper will explore certain poetic structures and relationships (i.e. metaphors, kenning, epithetic devices, etc.) as they occur in the lexicon of the Pech language of Honduras and will also discuss some of the aesthetic aspects of language endangerment and language loss, as well as the potential importance and role of poetry in maintaining and revitalizing endangered languages. One of the interesting findings that will be reported and discussed is the apparent fact that metaphors can be correlated with one another to create more complex metaphorical relationships within the lexicon, which thus, at some of its aesthetic high-points, comes to resemble a sort of poem. The point will be made that in a real sense a language's lexicon is in effect a huge and brilliant volume of the most venerated poetry of a people, making its loss especially saddening from an aesthetic point of view.

Gary Holton (Alaska Native Language Center/University of Alaska-Fairbanks) (Session 58)

Clause-combining in Tanacross Athabaskan

This paper describes the grammar of clause-combining in Tanacross based on a quantitative study of the function and distribution of conjunctive particles in connected text. The inventory of formal markers of clause combination include nearly a dozen particles, most of which have a diachronic source in postpositions. The particles il and t's' are commonly used as coordinators; however, they differ significantly in both their formal properties and their functions. Both particles are formally identical with postpositions (meaning 'with' and 'toward', respectively). The former requires the preceding clause to be nominalized whereas the latter occurs only with grammatically verbal clauses. The two coordinators also differ in terms of their distribution within the discourse: il occurs in phrase-final position; ts't' may occur at the beginning of an intonation unit. These structural differences are iconically reflected in the functions of the particles: il signals greater cohesion between clauses; ts't' signals more loosely combined clauses.
Laurence Horn (Yale University) (Session 21)

1=3: Indexicality, reference & the asymmetry of binding

Syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic approaches to anaphora address the near-complementary distribution of reflexives and pronouns without distinguishing across persons. Direct reference theorists (Kaplan, Perry) distinguish the pure indexical I from demonstratives like he, she. Pure indexicals refer automatically (unmediated by speaker intentions), thereby amounting to contextualized proper names—which the R-expression-like behavior of first-person pronouns and their partial immunity from Principle B. I consider inter alia (1) contrastive contexts in which a name or a 1st- or 2nd-, but never 3rd-, person pronoun shows up in place of the expected reflexive (I'm voting for me) and (2) the dissociative third person, in which politicians, athletes, and other celebrities replace an expected first-person indexical with a proper name (I'm going to be talking about Bob Dole; I've got to look out for Tim Hardaway). While the 'Southern double object construction' appears to allow Condition B violations with all three persons (I want me a shotgun, She needs her a pickup), these 'objects' are in fact nonargument clitics marking subject concord. A revised binding theory that pragmaticizes Condition C and restricts the domain of Condition B to co-argument third person pronouns handles this construction while predicting the person asymmetries arising elsewhere.

George Huttar (Summer Institute of Linguistics, Nairobi Evangelical School of Theology) (Session 44)

Creole genesis: The nature & use of semantic & lexical evidence

This paper is partly methodological and partly a statement of a position on creole genesis based on two kinds of data—semantic and lexical—drawn chiefly from modern descendants of Surinamese Plantation Creole (SPC). Methodologically, it considers the use of semantic data by writers on the origins of specific creoles and on creole genesis generally and the uses to which lexical data have been put in arguing for various positions on creole genesis. It develops a set of principles for or valid argumentation from both semantic and lexical data, many of which have been articulated by various authors elsewhere. Empirically, a study of semantic data from SPC's descendants supports those 'substratist' approaches to creole genesis that attribute the bulk of a creole's semantic structure to substrate sources. Study of lexical data, where lexemes from various substrate sources are seen to be distributed across semantic domains and within domains in nonrandom ways, provides evidence for the validity of the commonly used undefined notion of 'basic vocabulary'. Earlier superstrates contribute more than later superstrates to the phonological shape of what is generally considered 'basic' vocabulary, and superstrates more than substrates.

Daniela Isac (Université du Québec à Montréal) (Session 17)

The force of negative moods

This paper focuses on a puzzling restriction on surrogate/suppletive imperatives: Short infinitives and indicatives can acquire imperative force only under negation.

(1) a. *Călca pe iarba! (Romanian) b. *Parlare! (Italian) c. *Grafis! (Greek)
    step.INF. on grass speak.INF
    Nu călca pe iarba! Non parlare! Mi(n) grafis!
    neg step.INF on grass neg speak.INF. neg write.IND.2.sg
    'Don't step on the grass!' 'Don't talk!' 'Don't write!'

Based on evidence from Greek, Cypriot, Romanian, Bulgarian, Albanian, and Macedonian, I propose that all imperatives (true or surrogate) involve checking a (logical) mood feature hosted by a functional head (F) that is higher than the Infl projection which hosts the clitics. The differences regarding negation (true imperatives cannot be negated, whereas surrogate ones can) stem from the different ways in which the logical mood feature is checked. True imperatives raise to F whereas in suppletive forms, the verb raises to an Infl head which is lower than F, and an independent particle is merged in F. I propose that the same division of labor is at work in 1: The verb raises to an Infl head which is lower than F, and the negative marker raises to F to check the logical mood feature.

Iskra Iskrova (Indiana University) (Session 45)

Albert Valdman (University of Indiana)

An optimality theoretic account of nasal in Haitian Creole

Nasality has been for a long time a central issue in phonological studies of Haitian Creole (HC) in particular and French-based creoles in general. Recently, there has been renewed interest in this issue, witness several studies shading new light (Cadely 2000, 2001; Nikiema 2000). This analysis accounts within an optimality theoretic framework for instances of progressive (1) and regressive assimilation (2) as well as for local (3) and long distance spreading (4). When the feature [nasal] spreads into an available onset position, a structure preserving condition in the language triggers the insertion of a nasal consonant (5). The insertion of a nasal consonant may even take precedence over the insertion of a default consonant that normally shows at specific morphemic boundaries (6).
Recent changes in Faroese experiencer constructions

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Cherokee

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subject verbs that assign accusative case to their theme objects; however few of these verbs remain in use in Modem F a roese . The

accusative case in both Faroese and, more infrequently, in Middle English.

endangered language. Preliminary results from recordings made in another perceptual correlate of the tense-lax distinction. Based on the pauern derived from natural speech, two nine -s tep continua for

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consonants in Cherokee contrast for aspiration, being voiceless aspirated and voiceless unaspirated. Average

This talk is concerned with experiencer constructions in Faroese . Modem Faroese has recently lost a previously common construction

unchanged in Modem Icelandic . The subject experiencer appears in dative case, and the subject of complement clause is assigned

unaffected by changes in raising verbs such as 'to sell'

weird, right dodgy, really strange: Layering & recycling in English intensifiers

Rapid semantic developments in linguistic change occur with intensifiers, which maximize or boost meaning. This area of grammar is

always undergoing semantic shift as new expressions are frequently created to replace older ones (Stoffel 1901, Peters 1994). Historical records confirm frequent turnovers of popular intensifiers. Full in Middle English was taken over by right, which was in turn taken over by very in the 16th century (Mustanoja 1960). This paper examines variable usage of intensifiers in a socially and generationally stratified community corpus. Using multivariate analyses, we assess the direction of effect, significance, and relative

importance of conditioning factors in apparent time. Of 4.019 adjectival heads, 24% were intensified, and there is an increase of intensification across generations. Earlier forms (e.g. right and well) do not fade away but co-exist with newer items. However, the most frequent intensifiers are shifting rapidly. Very is most common but only of the older speakers. In contrast, really dramatically increases among the youngest generation. This confirms that variation in intensification is a strong indicator of shifting norms and practices in a speech community. Such actively changing features can make an important contribution to understanding linguistic change and the burgeoning new megatrends among younger speakers.

Relative formant amplitude in the perception of the tense-lax vowel distinction in English

It has been generally recognized that formant frequencies and duration are the primary acoustic and perceptual cues in maintaining the contrast between the tense /i/ and lax / I in English. This study explores the patterns of relative formant amplitudes for /i/ and / I as another perceptual correlate of the tense-lax distinction. Based on the pattern derived from natural speech, two nine-step continua for /i/ and two 9-step continua for / I were synthesized with the amplitude levels of either F2 or F4 changing in steps of 2 dB. Twelve native speakers of American English served as subjects in three perceptual experiments. The results show that listeners were sensitive to changes in F2 levels in the way predicted by naturally produced /i/ and / I. Subjects' sensitivity was also manifested in F4 for /I/ but not in F4 for /i/. This indicates that, perceptually, a higher formant contributes to the quality of a lax vowel, but it does not affect listeners' decision about a tense vowel. In conclusion, the pattern of relative formant amplitude is a cue to vowel categorization and processing, maintaining the perceptual distinction between a tense and a lax vowel.

Cherokee stops: Acoustic data from old & new recordings

Voice onset time measurements from recent recordings of 12 speakers, 30-year-old recordings of 5 speakers, and 40-year-old recordings of 2 additional speakers, provide a measure of whether there has been any recent phonetic change in stop voicing in this endangered language. Preliminary results from recordings made in 2000-2001 confirm previous impressionistic phonetic reports--stop consonants in Cherokee contrast for aspiration, being voiceless aspirated and voiceless unaspirated. Average VOT was 67 ms for 'th' and 15 ms for 't'. While the velar aspirated stop had a longer VOT (95ms), the 'k' VOT was about the same as 't' (16 ms). Comparison of these data with VOT measurements taken from recordings made in 1961 suggest that Cherokee stop voicing has not changed much in the last 40 years. VOT of 'th' was 52 ms, 'kh' was 58 ms, 't' was 12 ms, and 'k' was 13 ms.

Recent changes in Faroese experiencer constructions

This talk is concerned with experiencer constructions in Faroese. Modern Faroese has recently lost a previously common construction involving raising verbs with experiencer subjects, which take nonfinite or small clause complements. The loss of such constructions in Faroese appears to parallel the history of similar constructions in Middle English whereas experiencer constructions remain unchanged in Modern Icelandic. The subject experiencer appears in dative case, and the subject of complement clause is assigned accusative case in both Faroese and, more infrequently, in Middle English. Older Faroese had a number of such dative experiencer subject verbs that assign accusative case to their theme objects; however few of these verbs remain in use in Modern Faroese. The
partial recent loss of dative experiencer subject constructions is shown here not to be part of a more general erosion of morphological case in Faroese as the system remains largely intact. The focus of the discussion is on the role that language contact might play is the loss of dative experiencer contructions, specifically contact with Danish.

Megan Jones (University of York, UK) (Session 51)
Sali Tagliamonte (University of Toronto/University of York, UK)

Linguistic shipwreck? Preverbal do & the Southwest connection revisited

We consider the contribution of Southwestern British dialects to the development of preverbal do, as a Habitual marker in the New World. Earlier work concentrated on similarities in form and semantic function (e.g. Harris 1986, Rickford 1986). Yet the underlying grammatical patterning has not been tested on relevant data. We subject preverbal do, in past temporal reference, to quantitative analyses in two corpora: Somerset English (Jones 2000) and Samaná English (Poplack & Tagliamonte 2001). We test the contribution of factors from the historical record and those relevant to preverbal do in creoles. -In both varieties, the frequency of periphrastic did is 7%. Its occurrence is influenced by adverbial position, clause type, type of verb, verb class, parallel processing, and stativity and anteriority of the verb, the effect attested for Creoles. Most striking are clear correspondences between Samaná and Somerset in the ranking of constraints for all of the factors tested. We argue that the parallels in form, function, and constraint hierarchy make it unlikely that they are the products of independent developments. Instead, this appears to be remarkably intact diffusion. We discuss the implications of these findings for the origins and development of New World contact vernaculars and English-based creoles.

Brian D. Joseph (Ohio State University) (Session 6)

Albanian-Greek negation parallels: Dialectology & contact in the Balkans

Albanian and Greek show grammatical convergences resulting from intense and sustained contact in the Balkans. Also, as Indo-European languages, they share features because of their genetic relationship. Sorting out these causes for convergent traits is important for understanding both IE dialectology and the nature of the Balkan contact situation. This paper explores four characteristics involving negation in Greek and Albanian but of diverse origins. First, in confirmation of suggestions of Pedersen 1922 and Cowgill 1960, the details of an etymological connection between Albanian as(-) 'and not; no- (in compounds) and Greek α(κτί) / Armenian դէ', 'not' are worked out, with all deriving from the emphatic negation phrase *ne...H2oyu k*id, literally 'not...long-life any'. Second, this shared innovation is paralleled by a shared retention (considered significant here as the Balkans constitute a contact zone): preservation of PIE nonindicative negator *mę. Finally, Albanian and Greek alone show another shared retention involving negation: preservation of *mę's PIE functional range (e.g. prohibition, modal negation, etc.), and a parallel shared with Balkan Romani and Balkan Slavic: use of *mę by itself as a one-word prohibitive utterance, an innovation from the PIE standpoint, but of uncertain provenance, though arguably a Balkan diffusion feature.

Christine Jourdan (Concordia University) (Session 41)
Rachel Selbach (Concordia University)

There's more to bae than meets the eye!

A series of now classic papers have discussed the putative grammaticalization of the future/imperfect marker (baem)bae in various dialects of Melanesian Pidgin. It was hypothesized (Sankoff & Laberge 1973/1980) that when a pidgin becomes a creole, time marking formerly carried out periphrastically by use of sentence initial adverbs would gradually move closer to the verb, to eventually become grammaticalized as (phonologically reduced) tense marking part of the verb phrase. We here revisit the predictions made by comparing two corpuses collected ten years apart (Jourdan 1983) and Jourdan 1993) in the capital of the Solomon Islands, Honiara. This allows us to trace changes in the same urban setting over the period of this time span. Our results indicate that not only is a complete elimination of bamba in favor of bae underway, but there is also a slight increase in the frequency of the immediate precedence of bae to the VP. We analyze the changes in word order as results of changes in the pronominal system and innovative discourse structures rather than as evidence of an adverb becoming a tense marker in the evolution from pidgin to creole.

Jeffrey L. Kallen (Trinity College Dublin) (Session 24)

Irish in America: 'Mr. Dooley' & Hiberno-American dialect writing

The depiction of Hiberno-English dialect in American literature goes back at least to the 18th century and flourished in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Few linguists have analyzed this literary material, yet the study of 'Hiberno-American' can be valuable in (1) providing information on the relative dating and development of dialectal forms where the record in Ireland is lacking or ambiguous; (2) shedding light on dialect contact in American English, given the selectivity of authors in denoting features as characteristically Irish rather than generally American or otherwise ethnically-marked; and (3) helping to understand the development of American
English as the outcome of interplay among various Old and New World sources. To illustrate the value of Hiberno-American dialect literature, this paper focuses on the work of Finley Peter Dunne, whose newspaper columns featuring the fictional Irish-American 'Mr. Dooley' were based in Chicago (1893-1898) before national syndication from New York in 1899. Variables which are examined include uses of perfect and habitual verb forms, plural subject marking with verbal -s, dentalization of /d/, incomplete FLEECE merger (e.g. dacent 'decent'), and raising to KIT (e.g. whin 'when'). I conclude that while Dunne's use of Irish English is probably not as faithful to spoken norms as some critics have suggested, nevertheless provides valuable insight into the perception of Hiberno-English in the New World and the role of the English of Irish immigrants and their descendants in the development of American English.

Yoonjung Kang (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)  
*Phonetic knowledge in loanword adaptation: Adaptation of English word-final stops to Korean*

When English words with a postvocalic word-final stop are adapted to Korean, an epenthetic vowel is variably inserted after the final stop even though vowel epenthesis is not motivated by constraints on syllable structure in any obvious way. A survey based on a comprehensive body of loanword data reveals three factors that affect the likelihood of vowel epenthesis in this position. (1) Epenthesis is more likely when the prefinal vowel is tense than when it is lax. (2) Epenthesis is more likely when the final stop is voiced than voiceless. (3) Epenthesis is most likely when the final stop is coronal, less likely when it is dorsal, and least likely when it is labial. The findings suggest that reference to fairly sophisticated phonetic details of both English and Korean--such as release of word-final stops in English and intervocalic voicing of plain stops in Korean--is necessary to capture the complexity of data, contrary to LaCharite and Paradis' (2001) claim that information regarding phonetic variations is unimportant in loanword adaptation. Some purely phonological alternative analyses are discussed and rejected. I propose an OT account whereby the variability of epenthesis is derived from the variable ranking of Ident (Release), Ident (Voice), and Uniform Exponence.

Nina Kazanina (University of Maryland-College Park)  
Colin Phillips (University of Maryland-College Park)  
*Russian children's comprehension of aspectual distinctions*

We present results from a comprehension study of grammatical aspect in Russian children. Previous results of sentence-to-picture matching tasks and spontaneous speech suggest early mastery of aspect. However, our results indicate that Russian children show a strikingly nonadultlike understanding of aspect when tested on their ability to associate imperfective predicates with incomplete events. Whereas previous studies investigated Russian children's ability to use grammatical aspect to distinguish completed from ongoing events, we tested whether children can use aspect to distinguish completed past events from past events which do not reach completion. In a story judgment task, children were asked questions using perfective and imperfective verbs, such as:

(1) Gde obezjyanka postroila domik?  
   Where monkey build-PERF a house?

(2) Gde obezjyanka stroila domik?  
   Where monkey build-IMPERF a house?

Twelve children aged 3;1 - 5;6 showed a bimodal pattern of results: Four children gave fully adult-like judgments for both types of questions. The remaining children showed adult-like comprehension of perfective predicates, but nonadultlike comprehension of imperfective predicates, by rejecting past imperfective predicates referring to incomplete actions. We suggest that the children's failure may be due to their unwillingness to accept a predicate when a direct object is not present in the scene.

Steve Hartman Keiser (Ohio State University)  
*The functions & statistical distribution of periphrastic duh in Pennsylvania German*

Researchers have debated the origins and the functions of the periphrastic construction duh + infinitive (henceforth, 'periphrastic duh' [PD]) in Pennsylvania German.  

Un sie duh so funny schwetze asemol  
and they do so funny talk sometimes

And they talk so funny sometimes'

The earliest references note in passing a general 'present tense' function for PD but highlight an 'iterative' function as well as an 'emphatic' function used also in question formation and negation (Frey 1942, Reed 1947, Buffington and Barba 1965). Later accounts dispute these restrictive claims and offer substantial evidence to support an analysis of PD as having nearly all of the functions of the general present tense (Burridge 1992, Huffines 1992, Costello 1992). This study contributes to the investigation of PD in Pennsylvania German by offering the first statistical analysis of PD in an extended corpus of conversational data. The data were recorded in three Amish communities in the Midwest. The preliminary results support Costello's formulation of PD being 'in apparent free variation with the synthetic form of the present tense' (1992:242), although distributional frequency also supports the early researchers since the most common functions are to express habitual aspect and to form questions. In addition, negative native speaker judgments of sentences with PD expressing previously unattested functions, e.g. past with present relevance, Zidder leitsche yaahre duh er in Walnut Creek wuhrne 'Since last year he's been living in Walnut Creek', suggest that no further expansion of PD functions is imminent.
This paper will examine the core concepts of the theory of meaning in Potebnia’s theory of language and philosophy of language, namely, internal form and obraz. He postulates three complex components: the external form, the internal form, and the content in language. As I argued elsewhere, Potebnia’s theory presupposes the interaction of language, thought, and cognition. Internal form is intrinsically connected with the representation of the complexes of signs/marks of apperceived universe(s). The internal form is discussed in conjunction with the concept of ‘obraz’. Obraz means both ‘form’ and ‘icon (sign, image, symbol)’. Potebnia argues that the word or language ‘can be both an instrument of analyzing the thought and of condensation of the thought uniquely because it is a representation, i.e. not an obraz, but the obraz of an obraz. If an obraz is an act of consciousness, then a representation is the cognition of that consciousness’ (1862/1913:138). This discussion is also linked to what Potebnia refers to as the ‘etymological form’ or semantic form. This has been often misinterpreted because of the lack of awareness that the term ‘semantics’ was coined at the close of the 19th century.

Valeri Khabirov (Ural Pedagogical University, Russia)

_Growth of the lexicon of the creolized Lingala & Sango_

During creolization, the vocabulary of the creolized language reduces sometimes very considerably. At a later stage, when creolized idioms become multifunctional, their vocabularies grow. The new terms in these languages are mainly neologisms. The terminological enrichment of Lingala and Sango, as our questionnaires show as well as some other sources, goes two ways—borrowing from the local and European languages and coining words with the help of the internal language resources. Lingala and Sango terms may be classified as: (1) primordial; (2) neologisms coined by way of widening the meaning of the primordial word; (3) borrowings which underwent phonological and morphological assimilation; (4) neologisms coined by way of derivation or composition from primordial stems in accordance with the existing models; (5) borrowings from both local African languages and other languages which did not undergo any adaptation; (6) periphrastic terminological expressions. New terms may be built in accordance with the traditional derivational model, for example in Lingala Pr+R+Sf, Pr+R and R+Sf in Sango or in accordance with the models of composition N+N, N+ya+N, (ya --possessive particle in Lingala), N+i+N (i--possessive particle in Sango), N+N+N, N+N+N+N, N+V, N+VN+N:

(1) _li-mel-i_ 'aperitif' (Lingala) _bô_ 'collect', _bô-ngbi_ 'unite' (Sango)
(2) _elakisi_ 'model' (Lingala) _kâmáád_ 'to arrest' (law) (Sango)
(3) _fomazi_ 'cheese' (Lingala) _dúteë_ 'tea' (Sango)
(4) _e-kanis-eli_ 'philosophy', _n-dako_ ya ma-pinga 'Staff', _manáká mo-sala_ 'program', _moi-nzela-lombongo_ 'capitalist' (Lingala)
   _sàrâ_ 'to scratch oneself', _s_r_ 'itch', _wà-s ndá-gb_ _-ngú_ 'oceanographer', _wà-m nd ng-yé_ 'student' (Sango)
(5) _falasa_ 'horse' (Swahili), _wikend(i)_ 'weekend' (English) (Lingala), _dúmfa_ 'universe' (Arabic)
(6) _motambwisi mpepo azali komeka mpepo_ 'pilot' (the one who makes the aircraft fly) (Lingala)
   _sò só d à Ingá t'i hírâ_ 'pilot' (person that he (she) knows to fly) (Sango)

All composite terms may be considered as such on the assumption of them being (1) asyndetic and endocentric and (2) syndetic and exocentric.

Sotaro Kita (Max Planck Institute, Nijmegen) (Session 7)

Asli Özyürek (Koc University, Turkey)
Shanley Allen (Boston University)
Amanda Brown (Boston University)

Cross-linguistic variation of iconic gestures accompanying motion event description

This study concerns the relationship between the mental processes underlying speech production and gesture production. The relationship is probed by observation of how gestural representation of motion events varies across languages and within a language, depending on how the concurrent speech expresses the events. Narratives are elicited from English, Turkish, and Japanese speakers by animated cartoons, depicting a motion event. One half of the stimuli were separation items, for which English speakers tend to separate manner and path into two clauses (e.g. _while he was spinning, he went up the hill_). The other half were conflation items, for which they tend to choose a one-clause expression (e.g. _he rolled up the hill_). Turkish and Japanese speakers produce two-clause descriptions for both types of items. It was found that when the speakers separate manner and path into two clauses, they are more likely to produce two separate gestures for manner and path. When (English) speakers uses a one-clause expression, they are more likely to express manner and path in a single gesture. This sensitivity of iconic gestures to the linguistic structure of concurrent speech indicates that iconic gestures are generated from an interface representation between spatial thinking and speaking.
Kathryn A. Klar (University of California-Berkeley)

'A serviceable system for writing Indian languages': Correspondence between Harrington & Sapir, 1910-1912

On April 18, 1913, John P. Harrington addressed a letter to Edward Sapir in Ottawa in which Harrington laid out his 'preliminary recommendations' for the American Anthropological Association committee which was devising 'a serviceable system for writing Indian languages' (Sapir, Jan. 1, 1913). At the time, Harrington was still a member of the committee (along with Sapir, Boas, Kroeber, and Goddard); he was subsequently removed, ostensibly because he was not a 'paid-up' member of the AAA. Harrington's invitation to join the committee in the first place was preceded by several years of detailed episodical discussions between him and Sapir on the nature of and difficulties with the phonetic representation of Native American languages (particularly Shoshonean dialects). Previously, only a portion of Harrington's side of this conversation was known through letters preserved in Sapir's papers in Ottawa. In the course of biographical research on Harrington, I have located seven letters written by Sapir to Harrington between May 23, 1910, and May 20, 1912, which bear directly on the thinking that each man was doing at the time about these problems. I describe the provenance of these letters and briefly note Sapir's and Harrington's thinking on the matter at this early date. I believe that the ideas expressed in these letters influenced both the final decision by the AAA Committee on Orthography and Sapir's subsequent development of the idea of the phoneme.

Eon-Suk Ko (University of Pennsylvania)

A phonological & phonetic analysis of the Korean metrical system

This paper proposes a lexical accentual system for the dialects of Korean that maintain a vowel length distinction. Phonological arguments are drawn from accentual shift phenomena in two sets of data--morphologically conditioned accent shift in verbal stems and suffixes and accent shift in idiomatic compounding. The former has been previously discussed as a rhythmic shortening phenomenon of vowel length. The latter has been largely ignored in the literature of generative phonology except for a brief description in some grammar books as exceptional cases of vowel length realization. This paper reinterprets vowel duration in Korean as an acoustic manifestation of accent at the surface level. Acoustic analyses of the correlates of accent on surface reveal that greater amplitude and higher pitch accompany the longer duration of the vowel, suggesting a dynamic stress system for Korean. Further, it was found that the duration of vowel on the peniniitely accented syllable is realized longer than an unaccented syllable in the same position, contrary to the traditional belief that long vowel occurs only in the initial position. This finding strengthens the argument of this paper to analyze the duration of vowel in Korean as a phonetic entity instead of a phonemic one.

Andrew J. Koontz-Garboden (Stanford University)

Adpositions in Spanish & Portuguese-based creoles

Although adpositions have received significant attention in the pidgin/creole literature as they relate to serial verbs (Boretzky 1983, Byrne 1984), less attention has been paid to them from a cross-linguistic/typological perspective. Such research is potentially important in light of current controversies surrounding the typological status of creoles (cf. McWhorter 1998, Degraff 2000) and can shed light on the process of creolization in general. The present study makes a small contribution to this broader debate by offering a typological examination of adpositions in 14 Spanish and Portuguese-based creoles of the Americas, Africa, and Asia. Descriptive grammars and linguists were consulted to compile lists of the adpositional lexical items used to express the following semantic relations (from Baxter 1988, Clements 1996) in the creoles under study: accusative/theme, dative/recipieent, benefactive, locative, goal/directional, genitive, source, cause, instrument, comitative, and temporal. The comparative study reveals that certain semantic relations (e.g. instrumental) are lexically encoded more homogenously across the sample than others (e.g. causative) despite the common lexical source of the creoles. This suggests that certain semantic roles may be encoded earlier in the process of pidginization/creolization while others may be formed subsequent to this process, allowing for language independent development and explaining the observed heterogeneity.

Jaklin Kornfilt (Syracuse University/Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Two subject/nonsubject asymmetries

A number of unrelated languages (e.g. Turkish, Irish, Yaqui) exhibit subject/nonsubject distinctions with respect to the inflection morphology in their relative clauses (RCs): A particular 'relativization marker' appears with subject targets; for other targets, another, more general, subordination marker appears. Some other languages, only partly co-extensive with the group above (e.g. Berber, Breton, Turkish), exhibit another subject/nonsubject asymmetry: No local subject agreement is possible when a subject is targeted, while agreement is possible or obligatory for a nonsubject target. In contrast to previous studies, I claim that these asymmetries are distinct, even where they co-occur. Generalized binding accounts for the second asymmetry, via an extension of Principle B, which rules out locally A'-bound pro as well as overt resumptive pronouns; therefore local, overt, rich Agr-morphology is impossible in
Types of subordinative and extraction-related subject morphology in Salish languages are often distinguished not just by their phonological shape but by their position in the clause, when the main predicate of the clause is preceded by an auxiliary. Some information is now available on clauses with motion auxiliaries in Comox, the northernmost Central Salish language. Unsurprisingly for a Central Salish language, it appears that in complement and adverbial clauses, as in main clauses, subject morphology attaches to an auxiliary, if available, rather than to the main predicate. In nonnominalized extraction (wh-movement) constructions—specifically, extractions of surface direct object—Comox evidently also retains the old Central Salish pattern, this time that of attaching subject morphology directly to the main predicate even if an auxiliary is present. In nominalized extraction constructions (for extraction of obliques of various kinds), however, Comox appears to have innovated: instead of attaching nominalizing and subject (possessive) morphology only to the main predicate as in several other Salish languages, Comox now attaches it to an auxiliary if there is one. That is, the positional properties of nominalizing morphology in extraction constructions have been assimilated to its positional properties in nonextraction constructions. This in turn implies that extraction nominalization in Comox cannot be regarded as a variety of lexical nominalization, contrary to what is plausibly the case for other Salish languages.

Mai Kuha (Ball State University)  
Variation in the interpretation of 'Have you V-ed before?' as a sign of pragmatic change

A considerable amount of research has been done on linguistic change and variation, but it is not clear whether pragmatic change and variation exist, and, if so, how they could be studied. Prince (1988) presents evidence of pragmatic borrowing from one language to another; we should not exclude the possibility that pragmatic norms might change. While pragmatic change is in progress, we should see regional variation in norms, resulting in miscommunication that would be particularly difficult to detect. The possibility of pragmatic change and variation was investigated by focusing on one specific structure: sentences of the form 'have you V-ed before?' (where V is a verb), which trigger the implicature 'you are expected to V' for some speakers of American English, but not others. In an earlier phase of this study, responses to a metapragmatic assessment questionnaire were collected from a small sample of speakers from the major dialect areas of American English. Results pointed to the possibility of loss of the implicature spreading from the Lower North dialect area. To further investigate this potential case of pragmatic change, a more in-depth investigation of particular speech communities is needed. The present study takes the next step: The same metapragmatic assessment task is administered to a larger sample of speakers from Indiana in order to determine whether the implicature is indeed lost. Possible emerging interactional functions of 'before' for speakers who have lost the implicature are proposed.

Rajesh Kumar (University of Illinois-Urbana)  
Overt licensing of NPIs (negative polarity items) in Hindi

Most analyses of NPI licensing assume c-command requirement, whereby the negative must c-command the NPIs. To maintain the c-command requirement, earlier analyses propose covert LF movement in the cases where the negative licensor does not c-command the NPIs on the surface. Such an analysis has conceptual as well as empirical problems. Conceptually it has to posit LF movement, and empirically it does not account for the long distance scrambling of NPIs in Hindi as the movement of negative licensor is an instance of head movement and should be local. This paper provides further evidence against LF licensing based on reconstruction and binding and posits overt licensing of NPIs that preserves the c-command requirement.

Jenny Yi-Chun Kuo (University of Minnesota-Minneapolis)  
A pragmatic approach to the interpretations of Chinese bare nouns

Bare nouns are nouns that occur without demonstratives, numerals, or articles. Chinese bare nouns, like English bare plurals, can have a generic (kind-referring) or existential (object-referring) interpretation. But unlike English bare plurals, they can also have definite reference. There have been proposals to account for the interpretations of Chinese bare nouns in terms of syntactic structure (Cheng & Sybesma 1999, Li 2000) and predicate types (Li 1997). This paper attempts to simplify Li's (1997) generalizations by relating the kind referring vs object referring interpretations to the semantic distinction between individual-level and stage-level predicates (Krätzer 1989). I show that Chinese bare nouns have a generic interpretation with individual-level predicates. With stage-level predicates they have an definite interpretation when they are in topic position and an existential interpretation when they are not in topic position. However, bare nouns often do not appear as arguments of any predicates in natural discourse. This paper attempts to reconstruct sentence fragments based on contexts. I will show that the givenness hierarchy (Gundel, Hedberg, & Zacharski 1993) restricts possible interpretations of Chinese bare nouns and that relevance theory (Sperber & Wilson 1986) is needed to explain how people choose the intended interpretation from the possible ones.
A new approach to the classification of North American dialects defines the major regions by chain shifts now moving in opposing directions. The central organizing principle in these vowel systems is the status of the historical low vowel classes short a and short o. Whether these vowel classes are intact as a single phone or split into two as /æ/ ~ /æh/ and /o/ ~ /oh/ will determine the direction and character of chain shifts, following the general tendency to maximal dispersion of contrasting categories. The Atlas of North American English shows that the geographic distribution of mergers and splits of the low short vowels is correlated with the geographic distribution of the Northern Cities Shift, the Southern Shift, and the Canadian shift. These chain shifts are in turn related to sound changes of wider distribution: the fronting of the nuclei of back upgliding vowels. While the history of population movements accounts for the initial location of these boundaries, and sound changes are often associated with local social categories, the large-scale differentiation of dialects is governed by structural relations within the vowel systems and the unidirectional principles of chain shifting and merger.

Aditi Lahiri (University of Konstanz, Germany)

Astrid Kraehenmann (University of Konstanz, Germany)

Notker's Anlautgeset & initial geminates in Alemannic

The OHG Alemannic manuscripts by Notker Labeo (950-1022) are famed for the spelling alternation of initial stops: Notker's Anlautgesetz. Word-initial stops vary in spelling depending on the preceding context: <b d g> after sonorants and <p t k> after all other sounds. The Anlautgesetz is particularly interesting because of the lack of phonological voicing contrast in stops: Proto-Germanic voiceless stops were geminate fricatives or affricates after the Second Consonant Shift. The distribution of labial and velar stops in the Martianus Capella manuscript suggests that these did not contrast in voicing and the Anlautgesetz applied. But coronal stops differ due to other changes: <t> occurs frequently after sonorants. Our interest is not the Anlautgesetz itself but in comparing Notker's system with the singleton-geminate stop contrast in word-initial, medial, and final position in modern Alemannic dialects like Swiss German Thurgovian (instead of the voicing contrast of Standard German). We claim that incorporating loans led to labial and velar word-initial singleton-geminate stop contrast, but coronal initial geminates also come from Germanic. This is reflected in Notker's system.

Richard Larson (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)

Naoko Takahashi (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)

Order & interpretation in Japanese relative clauses

Japanese pronominal relatives (RCs) expressing (individually)-level properties (like smoking) must occur closer to the modified N than RCs expressing s(tage)-level properties (like meeting someone on a specific day).

(1) a. [Watashi-ga kinoo atta] [tabako-o suu] hito-wa (Tanaka-san desu)
   1sg-NOM yesterday met tobacco-ACC inhale person-TOP (is Mr. Tanaka)
   'the person who smokes who I met yesterday is Mr. Tanaka'

b. *[tabako-o suu] [watashi-ga kinoo atta] hito-wa (Tanaka-san desu)
   'the person who smokes who I met yesterday is Mr. Tanaka'

Similarly, RCs containing -ta inflection interpreted adjectively must occur closer to N than RCs with -ta inflection interpreted as past finite. These phenomena parallel one in English. Larson 1988 notes that when certain adjectives (2a) are doubled (2b), the outer A is read as s-level, whereas the inner A N is read as i-level. Example 2b means, approximately, 'the inherently visible stars that happen to be visible now'.

(2) a. the visible stars
   s-level or i-level

b. the visible visible stars
   s-level i-level

Larson analyzes 2b via relative attachment of AP: S-level attributives are DP-modifiers; i-level attributives are NP-modifiers. We propose a similar analysis for Japanese: S-level/finite RCs are DP-modifiers; i-level/adjectival RCs are NP-modifiers.

Yolanda Lastra (Instituto de Investigaciones Antropolgicas (IIA), UNAM, Mexico)

Martha C. Muntzel (Direcci6n de Ling6istica, Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia, Mexico)

Colonial toponyms from Guanajuato, Mexico

Guanajuato is a former mining town where different Indian groups were taken to work in the mines. In this paper, we present toponyms from the city of Guanajuato to discover what they reveal about colonial ethnic identity. Some colonial Guanajuato city o street names are in four distinct Indian languages, an interesting situation in Mexico. Our claim is that the presence of multilingual place names is the result of forced labor for the mines. The goal of this paper is to analyze these names and to determine what the: reveal about the linguistic and ethnic history of the city.
McWhorter (in press) makes two strong claims: First, the world’s simplest grammars are creole grammars, and second, creole grammars constitute a synchronically identifiable typological class. In this paper, I provide an alternative way of addressing these issues within the framework of the relexification account of creole genesis in Lefebvre 1998 and the references therein. First, I argue that creole languages do not constitute a typological class and that what creole languages really have in common is the process by which they come about. Second, I show that the isolating character of creoles is derivable from the way functional category lexical entries acquire a label in creole genesis (Lefebvre & Lumsden 1989). Third, I show that, due to constraints associated with the process of relexification, there are more covert lexical entries in creole languages than in their substratum languages (Lefebvre & Lumsden 1994a, 1994b; Lumsden 1995). This explains why creole languages tend to look simpler. Fourth, I address McWhorter’s hypothesized creole typological features in light of the previous discussion and show that, on the one hand, Haitian provides counterexamples to some of the features, and that, on the other hand, the other features proposed by McWhorter are derivable from a sound theory of how creole languages come about.

Philip LeSourd (Indiana University) (Session 13)

Discontinuous noun phrases in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy

The Eastern Algonquian language Maliseet-Passamaquoddy, like many other languages with highly flexible word order, makes extensive use of discontinuous constituents. Jelinek 1984 and Baker 1996 have argued that discontinuous NPs in many 'nonconfigurational' languages arise through the independent generation of coindexed adjunct nominals. I argue against such an analysis for Maliseet-Passamaquoddy and in favor of an analysis in which discontinuous NPs arise through rightward extraposition of one constituent of the phrase. An ordinary Maliseet-Passamaquoddy NP may include a demonstrative determiner, one or more modifiers, and a head noun, in this order. NPs may be shown to be hierarchically structured in the usual fashion through the use of standard tests for constituency. Against the predictions of an analysis of the segments of discontinuous NPs as syntactically independent adjuncts, the relative order of these segments remains the same when an NP receives discontinuous expression.

Philip LeSourd (Indiana University) (Session 61)

Second position particles in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy

Maliseet-Passamaquoddy, like many other Algonquian languages, employs an assortment of enclitic particles to encode information about the interrelationships of propositions in discourse and to indicate speakers’ attitudes toward the content of their speech. These particles are typically stationed in second position in a sentence, but various options are involved in determining what counts as second position. This paper represents an attempt to sort out these options. Determining what counts as second position will enable us to use the distribution of enclitics as a tool for the investigation of the syntactic structures of the language. In a cross-linguistic study, Halperin 1995 identifies two widespread rules for the placement of second-position clitics: These may be stationed after the first (prosodic) word in a sentence or after the first constituent. Some languages, he notes, employ both principles. Maliseet-Passamaquoddy appears to be a language of the latter type: Enclitic particles typically follow the first prosodic word in a sentence, which may be a short phrase; but the host for such clitics must also be a syntactic constituent. Examples are given in 1.

(1) a. [Kat=na qin] cipokeluwiyol pskiqfsol.
   not=CONTRAST really there.are.not.many.blades.of.grass
   'But there really isn’t a whole lot of grass.'

   b. [Kat qin]=yaq=na nokomokitú.
   not.really=QUOTATIVE=CONTRAST he.is.not.very.big
   'But he was really not very big, they say.'

In fact, however, two distinct positions may count as second: Clitics may occur either in second position within a topic phrase, adjoined to the beginning of a clause, or as the second constituent within the clause itself. Both positions are occupied by enclitic particles in 2.

(2) a. [Nö=yaq=olu nutapektuhúsit] [cù=al=lu
   that=quotative=contrast fiddler surely=uncertain=contrast
   'kosishtun etotli-tplúmiht].
   he.knows.it ongoing-they.discuss.him
   'But that fiddler, they say, must have known that they were talking about him.'
Julie A. Lewis (University of California-Berkeley)
Interlocutor gender & status effects on female speakers’ pitch

Both physiological and social constraints affect the pitch of speakers’ voices. Among social constraints are those due to characteristics of the interlocutor. My presentation discusses a study isolating the influences of interlocutor gender and status on American females’ pitch in conversations where topics are controlled. Twelve female college student subjects all spoke with a female and male peer and professor. Solid-minute excerpts of speech from the beginning and from each topic were created for each conversation. Median pitch, standard deviation of pitch, and 80% pitch range were calculated. In the pooled data, pitch range was significantly larger with female interlocutors compared with males (F(1, 73) = 6.179, p < 0.05). This effect could reflect a camaraderie/high engagement politeness style used between American females. Examination of individuals’ data revealed subgroups with similar pitch patterns. Some subjects had larger ranges and SDs with females, like the pooled data only more so. Another subgroup had larger SDs and ranges with peers, perhaps reflecting a camaraderie style used with them. A third group had higher median pitches with professors, possibly reflecting distance/deference politeness. My study sheds light on the different ways in which women vary their sociophonetic strategies depending on their interlocutor.

Mary S. Linn (University of Pittsburgh)
Lexical affixation in Euchee (Yuchi): A missing link

Lexical affixation, usually associated with the Salish languages, is argued to be present in Euchee (Yuchi), a southeastern isolate. Historically, the leftmost basic stem of noun compounds in Euchee have been called 'thematic elements', and more recently they have been attributed to an archaic noun class system. Instead, these morphemes are argued to be the heads of compounds. Lexical affixes are generally seen as evolving from compounds when the stem of a compound becomes bleached. Like lexical affixation elsewhere, a large set of compound stems in Euchee have become or are in the process of becoming bleached and/or obscure. Thus, Euchee provides a definite link between compounds and the loss of meaning in stems, arguably a distinct early stage in the grammaticalization of lexical affixes.

Jeffrey Lidz (Northwestern University)
Alexander Williams (University of Pennsylvania)
The causative structure of resultatives

Previous treatments of resultative constructions have assimilated them to ECM constructions or simple transitives. Object-sharing, where a single NP is an argument to both the ‘means’ and the ‘result’ predicates, is typically handled without empty categories or movement. Syntactic diagnostics in Kannada cast doubt on such analyses. In ECM constructions (1), as in transitives, verbal reflexive marking (VRM) occurs when the subject binds a coargument anaphor. But in resultatives, VRM does not occur (2). Since VRM is conditioned by syntax, resultatives must be structurally distinct from both ECM constructions and transitives. The distinction is captured if, as in 3, the causal relation between the two predicates is expressed through a CAUSE head taking the means VP and result AP as arguments. The object NP is projected internal to either the VP or the AP, with two consequences. First, the relation between an anaphor and the matrix subject is rendered nonlocal, blocking VRM. Second, ‘object-sharing’ is a relation between two NP positions, one in VP and one in AP.

Joanna Lowenstein (University of Chicago)
Acoustic analysis of the speech of adults with cochlear implants: A case study

This paper presents acoustic analysis of the speech of a postlingually deafened adult with a nucleus cochlear implant (CI), from pre-implant and one, three, and six month post-activation recordings. As neither intonation nor vowels provide physical landmarks to aid articulation, and stops have physical landmarks but require precise articulation and timing, these factors should be most affected by recovery of (partial) hearing after implantation of a CI. Articulatory changes that follow experience with a cochlear implant are characterized via acoustic analysis of vowel formants and duration; stop VOT, duration, and burst spectra; and sentence F0 peaks and contours. Subject’s data are analyzed for individual longitudinal trends and implant effects. Subject trends are compared to those found in the MIT studies. Preliminary analysis of this subject’s vowel formant data reveals an increased use of acoustic space in the post-implant sessions, a departure from very tightly clustered tokens in pre-implant recordings. There is a tendency towards change away from pre-implant values at one month post-activation and back towards pre-implant values at three months and six months, for vowel duration and VOT. An overall increase in fundamental frequency with CI experience can be observed in both vowel F0 data and sentence intonation data.
Reciprocal laa- in Totonacan

In all Totonacan languages, the verbal prefix laa- ‘recip’ occurs on transitive and ditransitive verbs to mark a reciprocal relation between a subject and a direct or indirect object. In many of the languages, this prefix also occurs on regular (nonreciprocal) transitive and ditransitive verbs to mark subject/object combinations involving local (first or second person) participants when one or both is plural. The goal of the present paper is to describe the distribution and use of the prefix laa- in Totonacan languages and to explain this distribution on the basis of its semantics. We argue that laa- is, historically, a distributive morpheme which signals that the various members of a group appear in more than one thematic role in a relation denoted by a transitive or ditransitive verb. It is this common distributive function that unites the diverse uses of laa- in these languages and provides the basis for the extension of this prefix into other semantic domains.

Ian Maddieson (University of California-Berkeley)

Typological patterns of phonological systems in geographical perspective

Typological patterns of segment inventories, syllable structures, suprasegmental features, and other phonological properties have been studied extensively for the insights they provide on the structure and evolution of human language. However such patterns have not been much examined using the kind of large-scale geographical perspective which has been applied to typological properties in morphology and syntax. This paper will report on mapping of several general or special typological properties found in a sample of geographically and genetically dispersed languages approaching 600 in number and combining those of the UPSID database and the World atlas of linguistic typology, plus judicious additions in areas otherwise geographically underrepresented. Viewing typological data in spatial terms can provide a way of distinguishing between patterns which should be accounted for as resulting from universally factors and those better explained as due to the propagation of a local idiosyncracy. Co-occurrence patterns of different properties can also be profitably examined geographically to visualize the strength or weakness of their association and check whether an association might arise from bias in analytical choice. The geographical distribution of a number of typological characteristics of varying types will be displayed and discussed in the light of these perspectives.

Ian Maddieson (University of California-Berkeley)
Pilar M. Valenzuela (Max Planck Institute, Leipzig)

Phonetic aspects of Shipibo

Shipibo, a Panoan language spoken by about 30,000 people in central eastern Peru, has a number of interesting phonetic properties including a set of three coronal voiceless sibilant fricatives and a vowel system with only four qualitative distinctions and only two phonological heights. This paper presents a first acoustic analysis of these and other phonetic features based on the speech of one male speaker. The spectral envelopes of the three sibilants were compared using ensemble-averaged FFT spectra of several repetitions. The alveolar is marked by low energy at low frequencies and peak energy high in the spectrum (above 5 kHz) in all contexts while the palato-alveolar and retroflex differ from each other more subtly in the distribution of mid-frequency energy (2-5 kHz) and reflect more influence of vowel context. As in a number of other four vowel systems the back nonhigh vowel is lower (has a higher first formant) than the front nonhigh one (leading to the choice of orthographic 'i' and 'o'). The third nonhigh vowel has a mean second formant value similar to that of the low central /a/ and a mean first formant which fits on a regression line fitted to values for 'i' and 'o' and seems best regarded as a high central unrounded vowel. The contribution of phonetic analysis to understanding the relationship between vowel nasalization, syllable weight, and stress placement will also be examined.

Candace Maher (University of New Mexico)

Mother-in-law language in the Jicarilla Apache community

This paper reports on the structure and use of ‘mother-in-law’ language in Jicarilla Apache, an eastern Apachean language spoken in Northern New Mexico. The focus is on lexical and morphological characteristics of this variety, spoken now only by the oldest speakers with in-laws. Data is drawn from fieldwork with Mrs. Wilhelmina Phone in Dulce, NM, in the summer and fall of 2001. The speech act of greetings is discussed. Linguistic strategies employed in the greeting of in-laws will also be examined.

Christine Mallinson (North Carolina State University)

The regional accommodation of African American English: Evidence from a bi-ethnic mountain enclave community

Recent studies of bi-ethnic enclave dialect communities in coastal North Carolina (Wolfram, Thomas, and Green 2000) suggest that earlier African American speech accommodated localized dialect norms while it exhibited a persistent substral effect from the early African-European contact situation. To determine if such situations were the norm or an anomaly, we examine Beech Bottom, NC, a small, long-term, bi-ethnic enclave mountain community of former feldspar miners. The population of Beech Bottom ranged from 80
to 110 residents in the early 1900s; due to the decline of feldspar mining, the community size dwindled; currently fewer than 20 residents remain, about half of whom are African Americans. To what extent do Beech Bottom African Americans share the local Appalachian dialect with cohort European Americans, and what does this reflect about the status of earlier African American English here and elsewhere? Is there a contemporary ethnolinguistic divide, and if so, how is it manifested? We examine these questions by considering a representative set of diagnostic structures for a sample of current African American and European American Beech Bottom residents. Phonological variables include postvocalic r-lessness, syllable-coda consonant cluster reduction, and regional vowel traits such as voiceless /ay/ ungliding. Morphosyntactic variables include 3rd plural -s attachment, 3rd singular -s absence, copula absence, and was leveling. The analysis supports the conclusion that earlier African American speech accommodated to local dialect norms, and it also suggests that there has been subtle but persistent substrate influence in the historical development of AAVE.

Charles C. Mann (University of Surrey, UK)

Attitudes towards Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin in urban, southern Nigeria: The generational variable

Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin (ANP), or 'Nigerian Pidgin English', is an endogenous, Atlantic pidgin, which evolved from contacts between the diverse tribal peoples on the coasts of part of the 'slave coast' (present-day Nigeria), and, principally, Portuguese sailors (15th century) and British traders, missionaries, and colonial officials (especially from the 18th century). A questionnaire- and interview-based survey of attitudes toward Anglo-Nigerian Pidgin (ANP) was undertaken on a stratified random sample of 1,200 respondents in six urban centres in southern Nigeria, in relation to perceptions of its language status, possible use as a subject and medium of instruction, and possible adoption as an official language in the future, given its ever-increasing vitality and preponderance. This paper analyzes and discusses the findings on the age group/generational variable, which was one of eight variables tested for in the survey, the others being gender, ethnic group, linguality, occupation, age of contact, source of contact, and ANP competence. The ramifications and implications of these findings on the age group/generational variable are discussed in relation to the future status, development, and spread of ANP.

Stephen Marlett (Summer Institute of Linguistics/University of North Dakota)

Denominal verbs in Seri

The current Seri dictionary database has about 100 verbs listed which have noun roots and a prefix -i-, meaning roughly 'have X' and sometimes 'put on X' where X refers to the noun. An example is the verb stem -i·dast, 'to have teeth'; -taast is the bound root for 'tooth'. I discuss these facts with respect to claims in the literature (e.g. Baker 1988; Gerdts 1996; Mithun 1984, 1986; Rosen 1989; Sadock 1980, 1986) that relate to noun incorporation and denominal verb formation. In general, these examples seem to be best analyzed as example of the latter. Some general observations include the following: First, there do not appear to be alternative paraphrases for many of these examples. Second, by clear morphological evidence, the clause may be intransitive or transitive. Third, the object of the verb (if transitive) is typically indefinite, but it also may be definite. Other characteristics of clauses with these verbs are carefully explored and amply illustrated.

Jack Martin (College of William and Mary)

Classifying location in Creek

Prefixes are commonly added to verbs in Creek and other Muskogean languages to specify location. The four locative prefixes in Creek are a·- 'on a side or underside', ak·- 'in water or a low place', oh·- 'on top of or over' and tak·- 'on the ground or in an enclosed space'. Four main uses of each prefix are identified based on their interaction with verbal semantics: locative, partitive, directed, and classificatory. In each case, location makes reference to the absolutive argument: For intransitives like 'play' and 'sit' the prefix describes the location of the subject; for transitives like 'hit' the prefix indicates the location of the object. With a semantic class of evasive verbs, the prefix specifies the location from which the absolutive argument departs. In addition, each of the suffixes has a number of idiomatic and metaphorical uses. Data for this paper are from a dictionary (Martin & Mauldin 2000) and from texts.

Frank Martinus (Kolegio Erasmus)

Papiamentu's struggle for final recognition

The first part of the article describes the negative influences that the colonial dependency on Holland had on the education in Curacao. It has pushed Papiamentu, the majority language of Curacao for more than two hundred years, completely aside as a language of instruction. Only some 10% of the (mainly Dutch-speaking) youth is served by this situation. For the majority of school-going children, it forms a great impediment causing a high percentage of repeaters and drop-outs both in elementary and secondary education, and promoting a high crime rate amongst adolescents. Ironically this forms a continuous source of irritation between Holland and Curacao, as of late these lost and crime committing youth have been finding the road to Amsterdam, creating there harshly operating Cosa Nostra. The second part of the article deals with the counter movements to this situation. It zeroes in particu...
Akiyo Maruyama (University of California-Santa Barbara)  
**Navajo `dko: A discourse marker**

This study examines functions of the Navajo connective `dko 'so, then, so then' (Young & Morgan 1987) in spoken narratives. While there is a rich body of research on Navajo grammar within the word and sentence, (Haile 1926, 1951; Reichard 1951; Young & Morgan 1987, 1992 etc.), relatively few discourse-based studies have been done so far. An examination of the functions of `dko in spoken discourse reveals a rich structure which emerges only when one looks at connected speech. A main function of `dko is to link upcoming text to the prior discourse. In some cases it marks continuation of the previous topic; in others it signals a contrast between a previous action and a subsequent one. Note that these are what the English connectives 'and' and 'but' do in spoken discourse (Schiffrin 1987, 1994). This finding poses an interesting question about discourse management strategies: If we look at languages whose grammars and lexicons are very different from each other, should we expect their discourse structures to differ as well? When we compare Navajo with English, for instance, whose grammar and lexicon are very different from those of Navajo, we find that the two languages behave strikingly similarly in terms of certain discourse management strategies. This study suggests that discourse-based functions of `dko are context sensitive, and it is presumably this feature which `dko and English connectives share despite the differences in grammars and lexicons.

Hirokuni Masuda (University of Hawai'i-Hilo)  
**The protolanguage hypothesis & superstructure: A creolistic insight into the language evolution**

Advocating an explicit discrepancy between an early-stage pidgin and a full-fledged creole language, the protolanguage hypothesis claims that the linguistic form of an early hominid, Homo erectus, is most likely a pidgin-like rudimentary language. On the other hand, the language of our direct ancestor, Homo sapiens, should have been the archetypal form of human language that resembles creoles. This paper argues that the early-stage pidgins and full-blown creoles are also of different kinds in their discourse. The narrative superstructure of creoles is rule governed. However, the narratives in pidgins reveal rather conventionalized formations of discourse that are heavily dependent on the extralinguistic factors. This research concludes that the protolanguage hypothesis is right in that there are two linguistic systems in the course of evolution: protolanguage and archetypal language. While the former is formed under an overwhelming pressure for communication, the latter comes into existence when the abstract mental system for the grammatical representation is created. The human language could not have evolved just through the adaptation of pre-existing communication systems. The birth of the human language must have been triggered by the innovation of more complex internal systems that realize the high-level mental functions within the brain.

Kyoko Masuda (University of Arizona)  
**Context effects in the perception & production of English liquids by Japanese adults**

Discrimination and production of English liquids are difficult for Japanese adult speakers. This study reports Japanese learners' development of perception and production skills with an emphasis on acoustic analysis of production data. Five Japanese adult speakers participated in this study at two different times (Session 1, 4-6 months after arrival in the US, and Session 2, about 6 months after Session 1). Participants produced English words containing /r/ or /l/ in four word positions: initial, final, consonant cluster, and intervocalic. The /r/ and /l/ production data were acoustically analyzed. Furthermore, they were presented to English native speakers for identification and goodness ratings. Japanese participants also determined if they perceived /r/ and /l/ in a minimal pair identification task (e.g. right-light). Findings were the following: (1) The English native speaker judges were more accurate in identifying /r/ vs /l/ in data from Session 2 than from Session 1 for all but one Japanese participant. (2) The position of /r/ and /l/ in a word had a large effect on successful perception and production. (3) Word final position was the easiest to perceive. (4) /l/ was easier to produce than /r/ regardless of Session (see Masuda et al., 2000, Aoyama et al., to appear, for Japanese children). The acoustic data will be discussed in relation to the identification and goodness ratings provided by English native speakers.

Masiel Matesa (University of Zulia, Venezuela)  
**Preposition incorporation in Wayuunaiki (Arawak)**

Alvarez 1994 claims that the applicative in Wayuunaiki is a syntactic process which allows indirect objects and obliques to become direct objects through preposition incorporation to a host verb. In this paper we attempt to show that the so-called applicative is actually a lexical process in Wayuunaiki. With this purpose the principles and parameters principles and some concepts of the minimalist program have been taken as foundations. It is concluded that: (1) Prepositions are part of the prepositional phrases...
Changes in signs undergo residue only if they can undergo weak drop. The syntactic unit remains as residue on the other articulator. Residue is a phonetic process in which the final configuration of one hand feeds on a process that deletes the nondominant hand of a two-handed sign as far as the meaning is recoverable. Hence two-handed signs undergo residue only if they can undergo weak drop. This paper argues against the claim that the use of two articulators, the arms/hands, in ASL permits the simultaneous expression of two syntactic units (Miller 2000). Rather, it is argued that a single syntactic unit is expressed on one articulator while the earlier syntactic unit remains as residue on the other articulator. Residue is a phonetic process in which the final configuration of one hand perseveres through the articulation of the other arm/hand. The modality-specific articulators have only the effect that such phonetic effects are visible in signed languages. The following predictions are borne out. First, the domain of residue, which is the sentence, restricts its application. Thus the nondominant hand cannot be re-used in a new sentence as a point of reference. Second, residue interacts with a phonetic constraint that trilled movement occurs only during active articulation. Since the output of residue is no longer part of the active articulation, the trilled movement in a sign cannot continue when it becomes part of residue. Third, residue feeds on a process that deletes the nondominant hand of a two-handed sign as far as the meaning is recoverable. Hence two-handed signs undergo residue only if they can undergo weak drop.

Yoshiko Matsumoto (Stanford University)

Changes in Japanese honorification as cognitive reorganization

Variations in the use of Japanese honorifics have sometimes been regarded as grammatical deviations produced by speakers who lack the appropriate linguistic and social training (e.g. Kikuchi 1995). This paper argues that currently observed changes reveal a process of cognitive reorganization that is motivated by contextual conditions of use, the speaker's intention, and subjectification (e.g. Traugott 1989). The paper focuses on a nonsubject honorific construction, o-verb (stem)-suru ('honorific prefix-verb stem-do'), for which changes in use have been noted (e.g. Hudson 1999). What is 'honorified' in this construction are cognitively reorganized from the subject and nonsubject referents to the two prominent participants of the discourse: the speaker and the addressee. Since the relation between these participants is one of the most relevant factors in the context of polite speech, such a direction of change is well-motivated. This paper offers an addition to previous findings by demonstrating that the general direction of change is manifested in the nonsubject honorific form when analyzed from the point of view of cognitive reorganization of grammatical constructions.

Kelly Lynne Maynard (University of Illinois-Urbana)

Isogloss distributions in Albanian reflect the history of Balkan convergence

This paper presents the case study of Albanian within the Balkan convergence area. This paper tests the hypothesis that the history of the Balkan convergence area can be elucidated by detailing isoglosses of convergence area features in Albanian by presenting the data of isogloss distribution. Isoglosses showing the presence or absence of the following features in Albanian--historical rhotacism, stressed schwa, nasal vowels, phonemic long vowels, pronunciation of word final schwa--and whether the auxiliary verb kam 'have' o: dua 'will' is used to construct the future are presented. The sources for these data are published grammars of Albanian as well as recordings from recent fieldwork conducted in Albania in 2001. The explanation of the distribution of these data constitutes the core analysis of the paper.

Kristie McCrary (University of California-Los Angeles)

Empirical evidence for syllable structure in Italian

This paper evaluates the empirical basis for statements about Italian syllable structure and reports on research that seeks to identify which phenomena represent the Italian learner's source of evidence about syllabification. Vowel lengthening, raddoppiaimento sintattico (RS), and article allomorphy (il vs lo) have been analyzed as syllable dependent processes in Italian and may provide evidence for syllabification of consonant clusters to the Italian learner (Vogel 1982, Chierchia 1986, Davis 1990, Willshire & Maranzana 1998, Moren 1999). However, various inconsistencies surface in the empirical data: Native speaker intuition and psycholinguistic evidence conflict with the phonological analysis; evidence from RS and article allomorphy may be contradictory; Furthermore, the results of pilot experiments suggest that consonantal interlude duration is a better predictor of stressed vowe
duration than syllable type. If the pilot results hold (10+ subjects), vowel lengthening cannot be interpreted as evidence bearing on syllabification. The role of RS in the determination of syllable divisions is also considered. An analysis of RS is proposed that draws on segmental conditions governing the context where geminates are permissible (before vowels/liquids). The global conclusion is that the primary evidence upon which intuitions of syllabification are based involves word phonotactics (cluster/segment distributions), not vowel lengthening and RS.

**Raimundo Medina** (Universidad del Zulia, Venezuela) (Session 55)

*The locality of verb movement in Kari'ña (Cariban)*

This research paper attempts to exploit some theoretical aspects of phrase structure and locality of movement according to the minimalist program proposed by Chomsky 1995 with its theory of equidistance in order to produce an analysis of verb raising in the Kari'ña language. It is suggested that the verb in this Cariban language typically obeys procrastinate, a constraint which states that movement in a derivation should be delayed as long as possible. It is proposed that the features of tense are weak and therefore invisible in the phonetic form if they are not check off. It is also suggested that when negation occurs with lexical verbs, it forces tense and agreement to adhere to a light verb, in the sense of Jespersen 1954, which occurs in a position dominated by the VP-shell.

**Evan Mellander** (McGill University) (Session 19)

*Prominence contours & diphthongal moraicity*

It is widely accepted in the phonological literature that rising diphthongs (those with a rising GV sonority profile, e.g. French *quoi* [kwa] 'what') generally behave as phonologically light or monomoraic while falling diphthongs (those with a falling VG sonority profile, e.g. English *cow* [kaw]) generally behave as phonologically heavy or bimoraic (cf. Kaye 1985; Hayes 1985; Hyman 1985; Schane 1987, 1995; Rosenthal 1994; Casali 1998). While the structural distinction between the two types of diphthong is immensely useful in explaining a range of cross-linguistic facts, it is not clear what principles underlie it. The present paper develops a principled explanation for this asymmetry in terms of the interaction of constraints on rhythm and prominence enforced at the moraic level. A central aspect of the analysis is the assumption of a general principle demanding trochaic rhythmic pattern in bimoraic sequences (Prince 1983; Kager 1993, 1995; McCarthy & Prince 1986). As the most sonorous element, the vowel forms a prominence peak and thus must occur initially within the bimoraic domain. Bimoraic structures which are prominence-final such as heavy rising diphthongs and bimoraic onset-nucleus sequences are thus rhythmically ill-formed, and correctly predicted to be highly marked.

**Norma Mendoza-Denton** (University of Arizona) (Session 26)

**Sean Hendricks** (University of Georgia)

**Nicole Taylor** (University of Arizona)

*Teaching dialectology through multimedia: The Language Samples Project at the University of Arizona*

The Language Samples Project (LSP) is an interactive website with teaching and research tools for dialectology, sociolinguistics, and linguistic anthropology. Teaching language sound structures can be a difficult enterprise without access to audio samples, and the study of variation is more concrete (and engaging) for students when they can hear the intonation of British English or the substandard influence in U.S. Chicano English. One of the aims of the LSP is to provide access to audiovisual samples and rich sociolinguistic content for instructors in interactive classrooms and for distance education. Another aim of the LSP is to provide students with the opportunity to participate in faculty-guided research on sound-related concepts in linguistics and dialectology, using the LSP website both as a clearinghouse for speech corpora available for research and as a way to incorporate student research into our ongoing survey of English dialects around the world. The content of the site aims to be representative not only of the diversity of English around the world but also of the diversity of student speech varieties and linguistic experiences. Undergraduate classes involved in the use of the website design their own data collection projects to contribute to the ongoing research and fieldwork connected with the study of dialects.

**Luisa Meroni** (University of Maryland-College Park) (Session 10)

**Andrea Gualmini** (University of Maryland-College Park)

**Stephen Crain** (University of Maryland-College Park)

*Children would rather satisfy Condition A than violate Condition B*

Investigations on children's knowledge of the principles of the binding theory have led to a rather complicated picture of children's linguistic competence. Whereas children appear to obey Condition A and C, they are reported to violate Condition B (e.g. Chien & Wexler 1990). This paper provides additional evidence of children's knowledge of Condition B, using a comprehension task called Felicity Judgment task (Chierchia et al. 2001). Twenty English-speaking children participated in the experiment (age: 4;2 - 5;01; mean age: 4;8). They were presented with sentences like 1 and 2, in contexts in which a dwarf scratched himself and did not scratch someone else.

(1) The dwarf scratched himself. (2) The dwarfed scratched him.

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actively avoid offensive language. The data come from observations and recordings of a number of classroom and lapse phenomena. I propose an

The aim of the present paper is to investigate the linguistic practices typical of a formal events, the stress system of this undocumented language is particularly complex as it combines quantity-sensitivity with syllabic nuclei, are fairly rare (Kenstowicz 1994, De Lacy 1997): most examples come from Papua New Guinea, the distinction in its vowel inventory, in addition to a four-way quantity distinction, yielding twelve possible syllable weights, possibly the most yet documented in any language (cf. De Lacy 1997). Stress systems like that of Nanti, which take into account the sonority of syllabic nuclei, are fairly rare (Kenstowicz 1994, De Lacy 1997); most examples come from Papua New Guinea, Siberia, and the Caucasus. Moreover, the Nanti stress system is iterative, unlike most of the sonority-driven stress systems discussed in the literature. The iterative nature of the Nanti stress system introduces analytical issues not seen in other sonority-driven stress systems, including stress clash and lapse phenomena. I propose an OT analysis for the stress phenomena observed in Nanti, which include nonfinality and foot-degeneracy effects that interact in surprising ways with sonority and syllable quantity. I discuss the significance of the Nanti data for the understanding of sonority-driven stress systems and indicate the challenges it presents to current optimality-theoretic approaches to stress.

Brian Merrilees (University of Toronto)

Cross-referencing & synonymy in a 15th-century French-Latin dictionary

In the Bibliothèque municipale de Angers, in the Loire Valley, manuscript volumes 497 and 498 comprise two-thirds of an unusual 15th-century French-Latin dictionary. Both are substantial: 497 contains 621 folios and covers the letters G to P; 498 contains 561 folios and covers Q to Z. A first volume which contained the letters A-F is missing. What is interesting in this dictionary is its form, both from its apparent method of compilation and its internal structures. It is from an analysis of these internal structures that this paper is derived. It hinges on the relationships between the articles of the dictionary that lead to an understanding of the compiler's sense of the whole, a linking of synonyms and semantic and lexical similarities. The basis of our analysis is the technique of cross-referencing, used it appears, in a planned and intentional manner to create an overall network of meaning. We examine both the structure and the nature of this cross-referencing, showing how the work represents an advancement on earlier lexicographical works.

R. Mesthrie (University of Cape Town)

Nguni pidgin (Fanakalo) vs Nguni (Xhosa and Zulu) interlanguages

An important unresolved issue in creolistics and second language acquisition (SLA) studies is that although the outcomes of pidginization and SLA are distinct, it is difficult, in the earliest stages, to differentiate an interlanguage from a pidgin in the making. Much of the literature in SLA on pidgin-interlanguage overlaps and the stages of interlanguage acquisition is based on English as target language/superstrate. Fanakalo gives us a chance of examining acquisition processes from 'the other side', with an African language (Zulu or Xhosa) as superstrate/TL and Germanic languages (English, Afrikaans) as substrates. This paper examines the overlaps and major differences between Fanakalo and Nguni interlanguages (fossilized at various stages), drawing on earlier descriptions of Fanakalo and on the work of J. Marshall on the Xhosa of eastern Cape English farming communities. In addition I examine the interlanguage and pidgin of a speaker from KwaZulu-Natal. More specifically one could ask whether there is a mirror image effect when people with a 'standard average European' background encounter agglutinating African (Bantu) languages? My paper examines the following in Fanakalo pidgin and in NSL (Nguni as a second language): noun class markers and concord, tense, copula, articles. I conclude that though there are some overlaps between pidgin and SLA, on the whole they can be differentiated.

Lev Michael (University of Texas-Austin)

Sonority-driven stress in Nanti (Arawak)

This paper describes the word-level stress system of Nanti, an Arawakan language of the Kampa family spoken in lowland southeastern Peru. The stress system of this undocumented language is particularly complex as it combines quantity-sensitivity with the requirement that stress fall on the syllable with the most sonorous nucleus in any given foot. Nanti makes a three-way sonority distinction in its vowel inventory, in addition to a four-way quantity distinction, yielding twelve possible syllable weights, possibly the most yet documented in any language (cf. De Lacy 1997). Stress systems like that of Nanti, which take into account the sonority of syllabic nuclei, are fairly rare (Kenstowicz 1994, De Lacy 1997); most examples come from Papua New Guinea, Siberia, and the Caucasus. Moreover, the Nanti stress system is iterative, unlike most of the sonority-driven stress systems discussed in the literature. The iterative nature of the Nanti stress system introduces analytical issues not seen in other sonority-driven stress systems, including stress clash and lapse phenomena. I propose an OT analysis for the stress phenomena observed in Nanti, which include nonfinality and foot-degeneracy effects that interact in surprising ways with sonority and syllable quantity. I discuss the significance of the Nanti data for the understanding of sonority-driven stress systems and indicate the challenges it presents to current optimality-theoretic approaches to stress.

Bettina Migge (Goethe-University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany)

Social & linguistic practices in a kuutu

The aim of the present paper is to investigate the linguistic practices typical of a formal events, the kuutu 'important sociopolitical deliberations' in the Eastern Maroon (EM) community. The language use in a kuutu is considered respectful and skillful. The aim is to discuss controversial and delicate issues in a nonconfrontational and polite manner. The most distinctive features of kuutu speech are that (1) speakers avoid interrupting each other; (2) speakers (takiman) select someone (pikiman) from among the persons present to guide (i.e. ritually respond to) his verbal contribution (piki a taki); (3) speakers make use of rich verbal metaphors (nongo) accessible to only those who have a firm knowledge of EM culture to present and to give import to their opinions; and (4) speakers actively avoid offensive language. The data come from observations and recordings of a number of kuutu among the Pamaka.
Amy Miller (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History)  
*Innovations in Yuma personal prefixation*  
(Session 56)

In standard Yuma (also known as Quechan), as spoken in the 1930s and by conservative speakers today, prefixes indicating person of subject and object on the verb are identical with those which have been reconstructed for Proto Yuman. The speech of less conservative speakers, however, reveals innovations both in the form of the personal prefixes and in their use in connected speech. This paper examines these changes and their implications.

Lisa Cohen Minnick (University of Georgia)  
*Literary dialect as linguistic evidence: A computational approach with data from Faulkner, Hurston, & Twain*  
(Session 24)

This paper explores potential linguistic applications for literary speech data, focusing specifically on literary depictions of African American speech by Faulkner, Hurston, and Twain and what they reveal about the relationship between artistic goals of dialect representation and the realities such representations may reflect. These realities include the significance of and attitudes about social and ethnic variation in speech and in speakers, both within and outside of literary texts. The computational methods used in the paper include analysis of literary speech corpora with the goal of addressing questions about how and why authors represent dialect in the ways that they do, with the assumption that the representations have much to do with the social determinants and consequences of as well as perceptions and attitudes about variation. Despite resistance on the parts of some linguists to using literary dialect as linguistic evidence, the data can also offer interesting information about language behavior as a component of identity, including how spoken language and variation function as tools for solidarity or distance between characters within the text, as well as between author/narrator and character. Using literary texts as tools for helping to understand attitudes towards varieties of American English, the paper intends to show, can challenge the widely held belief that literary representations of dialect have little or nothing to offer to a study of language variation.

Armik Mirzayan (University of Colorado-Boulder)  
*Information structure in Lakhota narratives*  
(Session 58)

This paper explores the relationship between syntactic word order structure and information flow in larger discourse. Based on evidence from a variety of language it has been shown that there is a general preference for ergative patterning of argument structure in discourse (J. DuBois 1987). Do split-intransitive case marking languages follow this pattern as well? The language for this case study of information structure is Lakhota, a Siouan language spoken in South Dakota, which exhibits split-intransitive (or split-S) case marking. Observations from Lakhota narratives (E. Deloria 1932) and spoken discourse indicate that the verb almost invariably occupies sentence final position. The nodes which are addressed in this paper are the preverbal slots, usually occupied by nominal and adverbial phrases. What is the order of these preverbal phrases in a given discourse location? A few possible configurations for Lakhota are:

- Adverbial Phrase Nominal Phrase Verb(+clitics)
- Nominal Phrase Adverbial Phrase Verb(+clitics)
- Nominal Phrase Nominal Phrase Verb(+clitics)

In cases where there exist two NP arguments (which are rare in the texts), the order of the two nominal phrases relative to their semantic and syntactic role is investigated; this configuration is especially important for 3rd person participants which are not explicitly marked by agreement prefixes on the verb. The issues relevant to this investigation are: (1) Is the relative order of the preverbal arguments fixed or variable? (2) Does the variation of word order correlate with syntactic parameters, discourse pragmatic factors, or both? Generally, the distribution of information among argument positions in spoken or narrative discourse is not random, nor is it rigidly fixed. In Lakhota, word order tends to follow specific patterns which correlate with how the information in a given clause is to be incorporated into the larger discourse. The structure of information flow in Lakhota is analyzed in terms of degree of expectedness of the content expressed in a given clause, the relative salience of the participants in narrative space-time, animacy, and definiteness of the nominal referents, and boundary conditions on discourse units created by clauses which interrupt referential continuity (shifting the agent or introducing new participants). Other factors, such as switch reference, existence of competing referents, contrastive focus constructions, and temporally sequenced clauses as opposed to 'background information' clauses, which may influence the flow of information are also considered in this analysis. In cases where a preverbal element may be extra-clausal, possible morphosyntactic marking of this feature is considered, and the results are discussed whenever appropriate.

Marianne Mithun (University of California-Santa Barbara)  
*The polysynthetic riddle [Mohawk]*  
(Session 55)

The status of the word in polysynthetic languages is a continuing question. If a Mohawk speaker looks outside and reports, *Onktstarate:ni*, is this processed like the single English word 'sprinkling' (free translation) or the sentence 'Drops are falling' (literal)? Some clues to this mystery may come from humor. Mohawk speakers seem to laugh more than many others, especially when speaking Mohawk. But when the jokes are explained in English, they typically fall flat. The humor reveals two things. On one hand, talented Mohawk speakers use their language in innovative ways that depend on an awareness of the components of polysynthetic
words. They create subtle, humorous imagery within words that would be impossible with analytic structures. On the other hand, we know that humor can come from sudden shifts in perspective or interpretation, as in English shaggy dog stories. Such humor is rampant among Mohawk speakers. Describing a domestic quarrel in the neighborhood, one speaker reported that various objects came flying out of an upstairs window, including frisbees, adding: Ontena’tarate:ni’ it was raining bread. This is the same word as above, except that in place of the noun stem -hstar- 'drop', she incorporated the stem -na’tar- 'bread' (round cornbread). The corresponding English sentence would have little punch. The Mohawk word, processed instantaneously as a lexical unit or Gestalt, produced the sudden recognition that this was not the familiar 'sprinkling' verb. It then elicited an appreciation of the implied cornbread/frisbee imagery. Further examples illustrate such interplay between lexical compositionality and psychological integrity.

Timothy Montler (University of North Texas) (Session 61)
Categories in Straits Salishan

Tests for category membership in Klallam and Northern Straits can be found in the distribution of the constituents of what have been called complex predicates, the first element of which typically has no overt morphology. Among these first elements we can identify a category of auxiliary and three categories of nonpredicative, adverbial intensifier. Verbs as opposed to nominal and adjectival lexical items can be identified as the class of lexical items that may follow auxiliaries. Among the remaining lexical items, nouns can be distinguished from adjectives and adjectives from auxiliaries by syntactic position and number agreement.

David Mora-Marin (University of North Texas) (Session 58)
The preferred argument structure of Classic Lowland Mayan texts

In this paper I discuss the P(referred) A rgument S tructure of C lassic L owland M ayan hieroglyphic texts (a.d. 200-900). The CLM texts analyzed consist of a series of clauses from the site of Palenque in southeastern Mexico; they comprise a total of 162 clauses and are characterized by very high information pressure quotients. I propose a PAS favoring at most one lexical argument per clause, in S function, as new information; lexical A and O, whether as old or new information, are avoided. The main strategy in the maintenance of the observed PAS is intransitivization (i.e. passivization, mediopassivization, antipassivization). In addition, oblique and possessive constructions also play an important role in the introduction of old and new arguments.

Elliott Moreton (Johns Hopkins University) (Session 16)
Strengthening of diphthong upglides before [-voice] stops in English

This study addresses a seeming paradox in the implementation of [+/- voice] and its effect on the vowel in English VC syllables. Several studies have found that the [at] offset has a lower F1 before [-voice] stops, so that tight = [ia̯t], tide = [ia̯d] or [atd] (e.g. Thomas 2000). However, in nonhigh monophthongs, higher vowel F1 is a correlate of [-voice] and a cue to it (e.g. Crowther & Mann 1994). An explanation is proposed based on the exaggeration of supralaryngeal gestures preceding a [-voice] obstruent (Fujimura & Miller 1979). This predicts more extreme offsets before [-voice] not only for /at/, but for /oat/, /eet/, /aat/, and a lower F2 for /aat/. An instrumental study of the production of 13 speakers from the eastern U.S. confirmed this prediction. In a separate perceptual experiment, 16 listeners from a similar population judged synthetic tokens between tight and tide. It was found that any exaggeration of the offset a lower F1 or a higher F2 increased the probability of a tide response. Duration, F1 offset, and F2 offset contributed independently to the percept of voicing.

Thomas B. Morton (University of Pennsylvania) (Session 45)
*Intervocalic /d/ > [r] in Palenquero Spanish

The variable flapping of intervocalic /d/ in Spanish (higaro ~ higado 'liver', perazo ~ pedazo 'piece') is identified with Afro-Latin Americans (Cuervo 1955; Fluréz 1951; Granda 1977; Montes 1985; Lipski 1985; Megenney 1990, 1983; Schwegler 1991). Lipski 1994 considers intervocalic /d/ > [r] among a short list of items he deems worthy of further consideration as possible African influence on Latin American Spanish pronunciation. He notes that same pronunciation is currently found in Equatorial Guinea, an officially Spanish-speaking African nation. In Latin America [it] is found among monolingual Spanish speakers in regions with prolonge African presence (Lipski). In a recent unpublished overview of the Spanish of el Palenque de San Basilio, Schwegler and Morton 2000 confirms that flapping of intervocalic /d/ may vary with the more standard variants ("" and "") in Palenquero Spanish (PS). A closer analysis of recorded samples of Palenquero Spanish reveals that flapped /d/ occurs most frequently in certain elderly. This paper proposes that the flapping of intervocalic /d/ in PS is the result of centuries-long contact with the local Spanish-based Palenquero creole language. This finding has implications for hypotheses concerning the history of this and other linguist phenomenon in further Black enclaves of Latin America.
The feature of evidentiality is grammaticized in many Native American languages and Tsimshian (Sm'atgyax), which is spoken on the northwest coast of British Columbia and into Alaska, is no exception. There are two classes of candidates for the category of evidentials in this language--Boas' classes of 'modal suffixes' and 'sentential demonstratives'. These are distinguished by their placement within a word and a clause, respectively; by frequency of appearance; and apparently by their function(s). After a brief look, for comparative purposes, at evidential markers in Nisga'a, a closely related Tsimshianic language, we consider the distribution of the modal suffixes and sentential demonstratives in Tsimshian (Sm'atgyax), including problems of identification. In examining the functions of these two classes we argue that they can be grouped together as evidentials and using detailed examples from adawx 'traditional legends', we demonstrate that one of their uses is as an aid in discourse structure--being used as 'highlighters' for dramatic, descriptive, and narrative effect.

Robert W. Murray (University of Calgary)

Syllable cut studies in English phonology: John Hart (1551) as pioneer

John Hart was a 16th-century orthoepist, but he was also a true budding phonologist who provided detailed descriptions of his London dialect in three separate works. While previous studies had difficulties in fully appreciating Hart's descriptions (e.g. Stockwell & Minkova 1990, Lass 1989), in this paper I demonstrate that the key to understanding Hart's work is the recognition that he spoke a syllable cut dialect. Hart allows us to identify the constellation of properties typically constituting the Silbenschnitt syndrom (Becker 1998). There are only two types of stressed syllables, smoothly vs abruptly cut, and all five vowels can occur in both types. Smoothly cut syllables can be open or closed; abruptly cut syllables must be closed either by a consonant in syllable coda or through ambisyllabicity. Accordingly, the hiatus preference is respected, and Hart's 'short' vowels cannot occur in stressed open syllables whereas his 'long' vowels occur in both open and closed syllables. Vowels in smoothly cut syllables were phonetically lengthened while consonants in abruptly cut syllables took on special properties, and ambisyllabicity was environmentally determined. The recognition that early Modern English was a syllable cut language has enormous implications for our understanding of both synchronic and diachronic aspects of English phonology.

Katrin Mutz (University of the Saarlandes, Germany)

The expression of reflexivity in 'French-based' creoles

It is still a matter of research which structural or functional restrictions underlie the diverse reflexive constructions in specific creole languages (cf Carden/Stewart 1988; Corne 1988, 1989; Carden 1993, Muysken/Smith 1995, Heine 2001). In my analysis based on data of several 'French-based' creole languages, I will show that the choice of the 'appropriate' reflexive construction between the different options depends on various converging aspects--on the semantics and the valency-structure of the verb, on the register used (e.g. spoken vs written), on lexicalization matters, and on the discourse context. In the (basilectal) creoles, there is no element whose only function is to mark reflexivity, like se in French, i.e. beside their reflexive meaning the elements used in the reflexive construction convey at least one other function. In my talk, I want to present the range of functions of the elements used in the reflexive constructions, and I want to show the (cognitive, structural) links between these different functions. The aim of my paper is to give a structured overview of the options and (distribution) restrictions with regard to the construction of reflexivity in the French-based creole languages. Furthermore, the 'functional paradigm' of these reflexive elements and its place within the grammar will be presented.

Carol Myers-Scotton (University of South Carolina)

Janice L. Jake (Midlands Technical College)

Sources of inflections: Testing the creole system morpheme hypothesis

Even though creoles largely are constructed out of morphemes from the superstrate, only certain types of superstrate morphemes occur. Few late system morphemes from the superstrate occur; they are structurally assigned to index elements (e.g. subject-verb agreement) or to build larger constituents (e.g. possessive of). This paper tests the creole system morpheme hypothesis: Late system morphemes from the superstrate are not available in creoles to function as late system morphemes. Instead, content morphemes are reconfigured to meet the requirements of the creole morphosyntactic frame. This hypothesis is tested against quantified data from several English-based pidgins/creoles. For example, in Nigerian Pidgin English, the English content morpheme there (locative adverb) occurs, reanalyzed as a late system morpheme in the creole frame. It serves as the existential copula (de: di m—ni de 'there is money' (Farclas 1996: 222). However, existential there (a late system morpheme) does not occur in pidgins/creoles. The differential constraints on content morphemes from the superstrate vs those on late system morphemes are evident of a basic division in morpheme type and how morphemes are accessed in language production.
Toshide Nakayama (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)  
*Denominal verbs in Nuuchahnulth*  
(Session 57)

There are a number of lexical suffixes that have verbal meanings in Nuuchahnulth. Many of them attach to a noun root and produce a complex word with a verbal meaning. Interestingly, within the complex it is the lexical suffix that serves as a semantic head. For example, -i'c 'eat, consume' + su:H 'salmon' yields su:w'i'c 'eat salmon'. The resulting denominal verb is intransitive in that it does not take an objective argument. This is in contrast to a complex word based on the so-called 'referential stem' ?u which can take an objective argument: See, for example, ?u:i'c su:H'a: (?u;i'c <?u 'REF' + -i'c 'eat'; su:H'a: 'salmon') 'eat salmon' where the complex verb ?u:i'c takes an argument su:H'a:. This paper compares denominal verbs with verbs of different morphological makeup—lexical intransitive verbs on the one hand and complex verbs consisting of the 'referential stem' and a verbalizing lexical suffix on the other.

John D. Nichols (University of Minnesota-Minneapolis)  
*Where did you put my language? Problems in North American linguistic bibliography*  
(Session 59)

The listing and description of published and manuscript sources for the study of North American indigenous languages has been a scholarly activity since the time of Schoolcraft. The late 19th-century bibliographies of James Constantine Pilling remain useful today. Following an historical overview of bibliographic work on the languages, special problems in contemporary bibliography are examined, including the location and description of such sources as field notes and recordings, working papers, conference proceedings, reprints, newsletters, locally-produced reference and pedagogical materials, and ephemera. While seemingly trivial work, the location of both early and contemporary work on indigenous languages can be vital in language revitalization programs. Can scholars answer the question 'Where did you put my language?' as they are increasingly held accountable for repatriating the data extracted from indigenous communities?

Lynn Nichols (Harvard University)  
*On a component of propositional attitudes in Burmese 'aspect'*  
(Session 20)

Burmese verbal morpheme khé has been variously analyzed as a directional auxiliary or as distal/perfective aspect. In indicative contexts khé has a completive (i.e. excluding utterance time) and/or geographically distal interpretation. khé occurs additionally, however, in the protasis of counterfactual conditionals. These two usages of khé are not independent but reflect a single basic meaning, similar to the evaluative property of propositional attitudes like 'be odd', 'be interesting'. khé specifies that a proposition (set of worlds) is 'very far' from/excludes some context of evaluation. In counterfactual protases, this context of evaluation is an ordering source (epistemic, doxastic, presupposed, or evaluative). In the case of regular indicatives, distance is evaluated from utterance context. Burmese khé is therefore more like a propositional attitude predicate than aspect since it contains an evaluative semantic component similar to those of attitude predicates that may be applied to the same sort of semantic components as attitudes, i.e. contexts and context sets.

Peter Norquest (University of Arizona)  
*Kinds of correspondence in Rotuman & Kwara'ae*  
(Session 11)

A phenomenon occurs in two Oceanic languages, Rotuman and Kwara'ae, where segments parsed as a bisyllabic foot in conservative speech are instead realized as a monosyllabic foot in regular discourse. Depending on the identity of segments in the input, a variety of surface phenomena can occur, including metaphatih, coalescence, deletion, and vowel tautosyllabification. Much attention has been paid to Rotuman in the literature; Kwara'ae provides crucial evidence, however, which must be considered in the case of Rotuman as well if a unified analysis is to be presented which can explain the facts of both languages. The present analysis is couched in optimality theory. It is asserted that all segmental realizations on the surface must be achieved via input-output correspondence, but the question is raised of whether realizations of prosodic identity (segmental associations within feet) must be dealt with using output-output correspondence. Prosodically disjunct stress and vowel phenomena in Rotuman, which favor faithfulness to stems over constraints on prosodic words, provide further support for output-output correspondence. Finally, Rotuman reduplication is shown to provide an example of 'emergence of the unmarked' which has been previously untreated.

Naomi Ogasawara (Eastern Michigan University)  
*Japanese rendaku: A phonetic investigation*  
(Session 15)

Rendaku is a particular morphophonological phenomenon observed in Japanese compound words. When multiple words are compounded to make a word, the initial voiceless obstruent in an affected morpheme becomes voiced (e.g. asa 'morning' + sake 'wine' = asazake). Rendaku, however, is blocked by Lyman's Law, which does not allow multiple voiced obstruents in a single morpheme. For example, kami 'god' + kaze 'wind', is pronounced as kamikaze not kaminigaze. An existing voiced obstruent [z] in the second morpheme prevents the voicing of the initial [k]. Rendaku is morphologically conditioned and part of the core grammar of Japanese. It is sensitive to a phonological constraint forbidding two voiced obstruents in a single morpheme. Given these facts, I
investigate in this paper, whether or not rendaku plays a role in the phonetics as well. I conducted an experiment with 26 words which included bilabial, coronal, or dorsal voiced stops. Half of the selected words had underlyingly voiced stops, and the rest had voiced stops derived by rendaku. The results indicate that rendaku, in addition to consonant voicing, also, has effects of lengthening preceding vowels. This may be a phonetic clue to the voiced nature of the consonants affected by rendaku.

Sean P. O’Neill (University of Oklahoma)

Classificatory semantics in Northwestern California

The grammatical systems of the Hupa, Yurok, and Karuk languages impose very different classifications onto the surrounding world of perceptible objects and events. Each language holds within its inventory of regular grammatical concepts a series of categories for classifying perceptual objects according to features of shape, animacy, and number, alongside a host of criteria specific to each system. While featuring many parallel semantic elements, the language-specific taxonomies differ profoundly in terms of structural composition as well as conceptual configuration, yielding three systematically distinct—and ultimately some incommensurable—schemes of classifying the various objects of routine experience. Contextually speaking, each system is also invoked under different, though sometimes overlapping, series of communicative circumstances, with variability in the degree to which the categories are obligatory. The Hupa system, for example, consists strictly of verbal categories, classifying objects according to predominantly physical features while devoting special attention to the relative state of movement. The Yurok system, on the other hand, is composed of a series of classifiers that operate strictly within the realms of numerals and adjectival verbs, categorizing objects according to properties of shape and animacy, without devoting any particular attention to the relative state of motion, though obligatory in most contexts of counting. Finally, a scattered series classificatory elements is present in Karuk, including isolated sets of both noun classifiers and classificatory verbs, though neither scheme is especially systematic throughout the structure of the language. Each classificatory system also projects its own unique series of metaphorical possibilities.

Giulia R. M. Oliverio (Alaska Native Language Center)

Verb stem alternations in Guichicovi Mixe

This paper will describe how the shape of verb stems alternates with inflection in Guichicovi Mixe, a Mixe-Zoquean language of eastern Oaxaca, Mexico. Verb stems alternate depending on the nature and number of the stem-final consonant(s) and on the initial segment of the aspectual suffix. These alternations differentiate eight types of verb stems in Guichicovi Mixe. Of special interest are stems ending in a consonant cluster that includes a glottal stop. Together with distinctive vowel length this yields four different types of stems, i.e. CV7C, CVC7, CV:C7, and CV:C:C7. This four-way contrast is especially interesting since it seems to be a unique feature within Mixe.

Natalie Operstein (University of California-Los Angeles)

Spanish loans & the fortis/lenis contrast in early Zapotec

Modern Zapotec languages are characterized by a fortis/lenis contrast in their obstruents and sonorants. The main distinguishing feature of this contrast is length, which in the obstruents is combined with such additional characteristics as aspiration (in word-final fortis stops and affricates) and lengthening of preceding segments (by lenis obstruents). Sixteenth-century Zapotec, known mostly through a dictionary and grammar published in 1578, likewise had a fortis/lenis opposition in the consonants, which is apparent from observations of the first grammarian of the language, Juan de Cordoba, and the spelling used in his Zapotec dictionary. The treatment of consonants in early Spanish loanwords in Zapotec provides an additional source of information on the surface phonetics of the fortis/lenis contrast in 16th-century Zapotec. This paper is devoted to an examination of the treatment of the consonants in the earliest stratum of Spanish loans in Zapotec and contributes to an understanding of the 16th-century phonology of both Zapotec and American Spanish.

Luis Oquendo (University of Zulia, Venezuela)

Realis or irrealis in the Japrería language/mind

In the Japrería language, the distinction between realis and irrealis is not a morphological or syntactic category but a semantic field in the mind of the speaker.

Haihua Pan (City University of Hong Kong)

Jianhua Hu (City University of Hong Kong)

Licensing dangling topics in Chinese

Shi 2000 claims that topics must be related to a syntactic position in the comment, thus denying the existence of dangling topics in Chinese. Under Shi's analysis, dangling topic sentences in Chinese are not topic-comment but subject-predicate sentences. However, Shi's arguments are not without problems. In this paper we argue that topics in Chinese can be licensed not only by a syntactic gap but also by a semantic gap/variable without syntactic realization. Under our analysis, all the dangling topics in Chinese are, in fact, not
subjects but topics licensed by semantic gaps/variables that can turn the relevant comments into an open predicate, thus licensing dangling topics and deriving well-formed topic-comment constructions. Thus our analysis fares better than Shi’s in not only unifying the licensing mechanism of a topic to an open predicate without considering how the open predicate is derived but also unifying the treatment of normal and dangling topics in Chinese. Our analysis suggests that languages may choose different ways to license a topic. In English, only syntactic open predicates can license a topic, but in Chinese, both semantic and syntactic predicates can license a topic.

Anna Papafragou (University of Pennsylvania)
Julien Musolino (Indiana University)

The acquisition of scalar implicatures

This paper presents the results of two experiments designed to investigate preschoolers’ ability to derive scalar implicatures (SIs). In the first experiment, we tested a group of 30 5-year-olds (and 30 adults) on three different scales, somehalf, twothree, and start/finish. We found that while adults could easily derive SIs, children did so significantly less often. Moreover, we found that children’s ability to derive SIs on the twothree scale was reliably higher than on the somehalf and start/finish scales. In the second experiment, we trained a group of 20 5-year-olds to detect infelicitous statements (e.g. This is a brown animal used to refer to a dog) and then tested them on the somehalf and twothree scales. This manipulation significantly improved children’s ability to derive SIs. These findings indicate that children’s ability to derive SIs varies depending on the nature of the scalar term and on children’s awareness of the goal of the task.

Panayiotis A. Pappas (Texas A&M University)

Weak object pronoun placement in Later Medieval Greek & the limits of generalizations

In the demotic texts of Later Medieval Greek (LMG), weak object pronouns appear adjacent to the verb, either before or after it. In this study, the variation is fully and accurately described, and a complex pattern is revealed with a number of intralinguistic parameters affecting the position of the pronoun. It is further demonstrated that the evidence is such that it cannot be accounted for by reference to the mechanism of V-movement as has been previously proposed both for LMG and Old Romance languages. A more important and surprising result that emerges from this study is that no generalization can capture the entirety of the phenomenon. This failure to generalize over the data is brought about by the fact that the position of the pronoun in LMG depends on the surface characteristics of the element that immediately precedes the verb and not the structural ones. In fact, many of the elements that affect the placement of the pronoun in a similar way do not fall under any natural classification while others which would be expected to pattern the same way do not. These findings introduce the possibility that generalizations in language can be localized or specific to a particular construction.

Mary Paster (University of California-Berkeley)

Vowel height harmony & blocking in Buchan Scots English

In Buchan Scots English, foot-internal, left-to-right vowel harmony is blocked by voiced obstruents. Van der Hulst and van der Weijer 1995 notes that consonantal interference in vowel harmony is cross-linguistically rare and limited to consonants with secondary articulations; the Buchan system is unique in that voiced obstruents without secondary articulations block harmony. In this paper, I lay out the details of the Buchan system and relate its development to another unusual fact about Buchan: the nature of voicing. Dieth 1932 notes that in Buchan a ‘discrepancy between St[andard] E[nglish] and Scots is exhibited by the tenues p, t, k, which are devoid of aspiration. Since aspiration no longer divides the second and third row of stops, voice and intensity become the main discriminating factors’. If voiced obstruents in Buchan are voiced throughout, some strategy (or strategies) must be employed to maintain voicing. One such strategy, raising the tongue to enlarge the oral cavity, could be carried into the following vowel and misparsed as a feature of the vowel, cancelling out the lowering effect of harmony. This analysis explains why a Buchan-like system failed to arise in English dialects where the voiced/voiceless distinction is not signalled by phonetic voicing per se.

Mark Patkowski (Brooklyn College-City University of New York)

Right hemisphere involvement in multilinguals during speech production

The debate concerning the representation of languages in the bilingual brain is a long-standing one. Numerous studies claim to have uncovered differences in laterality for second languages learned at different ages. However, serious theoretical and methodological issues have been raised; in particular, Paradis has convincingly argued against the above research, citing clinical evidence and questioning the validity of the testing procedures. Yet, Paradis has also proposed that speakers of later learned languages demonstrate greater reliance on right-hemisphere-based aspects of language to compensate for age-based lacunae in linguistic competence, and other researchers have found sufficient reason to continue to use the testing procedures in question. This study, then, reexamines the issue of right hemispheric involvement in the bilingual brain by means of a finger-tapping concurrent procedure, but with a substantially larger sample than has been usual in such research (n=102). The results, seen as consistent with greater right cerebral involvement in speech production for late nonnative subjects compared to native subjects, with the early nonnative group exhibiting intermediate characteristics, are discussed in light of Paradis’s proposals.
Peter L. Patrick (University of Essex, UK) 

Esther Figueroa (Juniroa Productions) 

The meaning of 'kiss-teeth'

We explore previously-unresolved problems of meaning for 'kiss-teeth' (KST), an everyday Caribbean oral gesture. Similar forms, examples of African cultural continuity across the diaspora, are often overlooked despite continuing interest in historical links between Caribbean creoles and African communication systems. Dictionary entries treat them as lexical items, providing overlapping lists of affective states (scorn, impatience) for related entries (suck-teeth, chups, etc.). But the meaning of KST is not a single semantic unit while lists are incomplete, contingent and inadequate. We distinguish idiolects from metalinguistic labels; consider geographical distribution and diffusion of both functions and particular forms; and analyze related signs as a set, for shared pragmatic function. KST is inherently evaluative, an implicit oral gesture with a sound-symbolic component and remarkably stable functions across the diaspora: an interactive resource with multiple possibilities for sequential organization, used to negotiate moral positioning among speakers and referents, and closely linked to community norms, expectations of conduct, and attitude. It participates in a system of indirect discourse, requiring reconstruction of intention by speaker/hearers. It functions in personal narratives to mark both internal and external evaluation, sometimes ambiguously. Proposed functions are illustrated with data ranging from historical to contemporary, oral to literary, monologic to interactional.

David A. Peterson (Texas Tech University) 

From copula to ergative case clitic in Hakha Lai

This paper discusses the source morphology and grammaticalization of the ergative case clitic (=ni?) in Hakha Lai (Kuki-Chin branch of Tibeto-Burman), which I argue has a cross-linguistically unusual origin--a copula. Ergative case markers are well-known to develop from oblique markers (Dixon 1994), but the ergative marker in Lai has no clear origin of this sort. The best candidate for cognate morphology in the family appears to be an equative copular element (cf. nii in Mizo and nee in Khumi). A noncanonical agreement pattern pointed out for Lai by Bickel 2000 also provides evidence for the former use of this marker as a copula. I suggest that the origin of the ergative construction was a cleft in which the agent was clause-external and the patient was privileged. The cleft construction thus bore considerable morphosyntactic resemblance to many ergative constructions, in which pivot properties are concentrated in the absolutive patient, and not in the ergative agent (Van Valin & LaPolla 1997). Reconstructible layers of ergative constructions in Kuki-Chin whose ergative markers arose from more usual sources provided ample precedence for the development of a new ergative construction in Lai on the basis of this cleft construction.

Karen Petronio (Eastern Kentucky University) 

Valerie Dively (Gallaudet University) 

Variation of the sign YES in Tactile American Sign Language

To date, research has not looked extensively at the sign YES in either American Sign Language (ASL) or in Tactile American Sign Language (TASL). In TASL, a sociolinguistic variety of ASL used in the U.S. Deaf-Blind community, a Deaf-Blind person tactilely receives the language by placing their hand on top of the signer's. We describe seven uses of YES that occur in TASL and present preliminary findings on linguistic and sociolinguistic factors that correlate with the different uses and phonological forms of YES. The data come from four one-hour interviews in which a Deaf-Blind interviewer, fluent in TASL, interviewed four Deaf-Blind people who were also fluent in TASL. In this data, the sign YES was used as a response to a question, as a noun, as an agreement verb, as a predicate, and as a way to give back-channel feedback. With different functions, YES also appeared in a preverbal position as well as in a sentence final position where it could indicate confirmation, and at times it appeared to serve a discourse function of indicating the end of a topic or the end of the signer's turn.

Betty S. Phillips (Indiana State University) 

Low vowel merger in Indiana: A naughty, knotty problem

The merger of the stressed vowels in words such as naughty and knotty has been well-documented for a path from western Pennsylvania through central Ohio and Indiana, expanding then to include most of the western U.S. The current study focuses on Terre Haute, IN and the apparent time differences between 10 younger (age 18-24) and 10 older (age 47-53) female speakers. Bailey 1973 (p.19) surmised that this shift began before /l/ + vowel (e.g. naughty), then extended to other environments involving a following alveolar (e.g. caught, dawn). However, in our auditory analysis of Terre Haute natives reading a prepared passage, the pair naughty/knotty had the highest percentage of merger for both younger and older speakers (90% and 70% respectively), with the merger of naughty and knotty far behind (50% and 17%). The environment before /l/ and /l/-.--*Dawn/Don, Pauley/Polly-- showed more frequent merger than the other words ending in /l/: Dawn/Don (70% and 30% for younger and older speakers, respectively), Pauley/Polly (90% and 50%), taught/taitot (50% and 20%), wrought/hrot (40% and 30%). In addition, one speaker merged taught but not taut with tot, indicating that for this speaker, at least, perhaps word frequency or word class might be a conditioning factor.
Marc Pierce (University of Michigan)

Exceptions to Sievers' Law in Gothic: Sound change, analogy, or both?

The vowel/glare alternation known as Sievers' Law is a perennially popular topic in Germanic (and Indo-European) linguistics. According to this law, 'unbetontes...i oder a ist consonant nach kurzer, vokal nach langer silbe ohne rücksicht auf die sonstige accentilge des wortes' (Sievers 1878:129). In Gothic, the Germanic language that has best preserved Sievers' Law, in light stems, we find the semivowel variant while in heavy and in polysyllabic stems, we find the vocalic variant, as in forms like nasjis 'save', sōkeis 'seek', and mikileis 'be a disciple'. There are, however, a number of exceptions to this generalization, e.g. andbahtis 'office' and reikjis 'kingdom' (where we expect *andbaheis and *reikeis), which defy an easy solution. While most scholars (e.g. Murray & Vennemann 1983) seem to view these forms as the result of analogy, it is also possible to analyze them as the residue of an uncompleted sound change (as does Kiparsky 2000). It seems more likely that both sound change and analogy play a role in motivating these exceptions, and both these factors are considered here.

Madelaine C. Plauché (University of California-Berkeley)

Lily Liaw (University of California-Berkeley)

Explanations for asymmetries in stop consonant confusions

Stop place identification studies of consonant vowel sequences (CVs) in English and many other languages report asymmetries in listener errors. For example, [ki] is often confused for [ti], but [ti] is rarely confused for [ki]. An account that relies on acoustic similarity alone is inadequate as it would predict that confusions of [ti] for [ki] should occur as often as [ki] for [ti]. CV tokens (C = {p, t, k} and V = {i, a, u}) were collected from native English speakers and presented to subjects in a stop identification task. Several potential cues to stop place were extracted for each token, including second formant rate and transition, stop burst properties, and VOT. Results from the perceptual experiment were used to evaluate previous explanations for asymmetries in stop place confusions including consonant affinities for certain vowels (Repp & Lin 1989), segment frequency in the lexicon (Vitivitch 1999), markedness due to production constraints (Lindblom 1986), and degradation of nonrobust features, which is inherently unidirectional (Chang et al. 2000). The results also show that in certain CV contexts, listeners disfavor stop places with greater token-to-token variation along a primary cue than those with less variation.

Robert J. Podesva (Stanford University)

Segmental constraints on geminates & their implications for typology

Phonological analyses of geminate consonants traditionally appeal to constraints on or rules referring to prosodic well-formedness and are largely concerned with geminate representation. This focus on prosody alone carries the implication that all geminates behave the same regardless of segmental composition. In point of fact, few languages permit gemination of all consonants in their inventories, suggesting that independent of prosodic acceptability some geminate types are more well-formed than others. To explain this fact, I argue here that constraints on geminates must refer to segmental composition. Working in the framework of optimality theory, I propose a set of segmental constraints on geminates and illustrate how individual constraints in the set (CD against geminate voiced obstruents, CR against sonorants, SS against fricatives, and GG against gutturals) are necessary to account for geminate distributions in Buginese, Selayarese, Wolof, and Biblical Hebrew. The phonetic motivation for these constraints, along with universal rankings among them, predict a number of implicational universals holding on the shape of geminate inventories. A cross-linguistic survey of geminate inventories in 52 languages upholds the predicted generalizations. Segmental constraints on geminates thus account for alternations involving geminates and also work cross-linguistically to restrict permissible geminate inventories from within the grammar.

Jorge E. Porras (Sonoma State University)

Temporal distance & discourse referents in Palenquero

This paper presents an analysis of the roles (both linguistic and pragmatic) temporal distance elements and discourse referents play in the referential component of Palenquero grammar in contexts beyond the scope of the sentence. First, a set of (oral) narrative discourse samples are chosen. Selection of texts is made according to their ability to exhibit functional features (either grammatical, cognitive, deictic, or expressive), that characterize Palenquero discourse. Then, a comparison to the lexifier is made in order to identify convergent/divergent areas. Essentially, this study examines acknowledged claims that creole grammars (such as Palenquero's) are distinct from those of other languages (such as Spanish) and determine which (if any) of these differences are present at the discourse level. To achieve this goal, two correlated domains are considered, temporal distance (i.e realis and irrealis interpretations as functions of TMA categories), and discourse reference (i.e. the way pronominal and anaphoric expressions are bound within a context situation and what is their role as functions of grammatical units such as discourse markers). This study shows that parameters of syntactic cohesion and semantic coherence of sentences in Palenquero discourse are basically similar to those of its natural lexifier, Spanish, with differences only existing at a local morphosyntactic level.
Bill Poser (University of British Columbia/University of Pennsylvania) (Session 56)

Dakelh (Carrier) babytalk

Babytalk is all too often overlooked in the study of endangered languages. Not only does it seem to be a peripheral topic, not worthy of attention when more central matters remain to be addressed, but it is difficult to study in languages no longer used by children. In Carrier, an Athabaskan language of central British Columbia, two types of babytalk survive: babytalk forms of some nouns, such as du 'grandmother', used exclusively by children or when speaking to children, and special verb roots used in place of the regular adult verbs, such as bah 'to eat'. Unlike the nouns, these verb roots may be used by adults with other adults, with an endearing connotation (e.g. 'eat, sweetie'). A third type of babytalk, consisting of ordinary verb roots with special 'childish' prefixes, was described in 1932 by Father Morice for the Stuart Lake dialect. No trace of this remains. Knowledge of babytalk provides an explanation for an otherwise peculiar lexical deviation in the Nazkoh dialect. In this dialect, what we know from other dialects to have been the babytalk vocative/indefinite forms of 'grandmother' and 'grandfather' have completely replaced the original adult forms and are now used as stems.

Kristen Precht (Kent State University) (Session 14)

Gender differences in affect, evidentiality, & hedging in American conversation

This paper compares gender differences in expressions of affect, certainty, doubt, emphatics, and hedges ('stance') in American conversation. Two research questions are posed: (1) Do men and women use stance at similar rates? (2) Do men and women use different lexical items to express stance? Frequencies of stance markers were computed with StanceSearch, a computer program which identifies 1,300 stance markers within their grammatical frames at a 94% accuracy rate (Precht 2000). Over 500,000 words of conversation from the Longman Corpus of Spoken and Written English were examined. The frequencies of the most common stance markers were compared. The results suggest that men use more expiatives and 'negative' affect markers; women use more social markers and boulamaic modality. Women seem to use more epistemic mental verbs than men while men use more nonverb markers of certainty or doubt. Men had higher frequencies for hedges, and women had higher frequencies for amplifiers. This seems to be the first large-scale quantitative analysis of gender differences across such a wide range of stance markers. The findings are not what one might expect, given past research on stance and gender. Potential areas for further research will be discussed.

Liina Pylkkänen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) (Session 21)

Verbal domains: Causative formation at the root, category, & phase levels

While much current research assumes that all causative formation takes place in the syntax, there is still no serious response to the Fodorian objection that the caused events of lexical causatives are generally unavailable for event modification. Thus it appears that modification facts remain a strong argument for a lexicalist position. This paper argues that this problem is solved by assuming a radical version of the syntactic approach where functional heads not only introduce the external argument (Kratzer 1994) but also define the syntactic category of otherwise category-free roots (Marantz 1997). In such a theory there are three sites where causative, or any verbal morphology, can attach--at the root, after verbal category has been determined, or after the external argument has been introduced. We argue that these three merging sites constitute the core classification of causative constructions cross-linguistically.

Liina Pylkkänen (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Alec Marantz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Neural mechanisms of spoken word recognition: Onsets & inhibition

Spoken word recognition crucially depends on the ability to reject representations that are similar to the perceived speech signal but nevertheless constitute a nonoptimal match to it. The neural mechanisms underlying inhibition of wrong matches are largely unknown. Inhibition is behaviorally evidenced by delayed responses to targets which are preceded by phonologically related primes, but the cognitive level of this effect is unclear. We used magnetoencephalography (MEG) to locate the neural source of inhibitory effects in a cross-modal priming paradigm. We found that the source of the delay is in inhibited activation when the inhibited representation matches in onset with the selected representation and in inhibited recognition when the rejected and selected representations are otherwise phonologically similar. The result underscores the importance of word onsets in speech processing.

Nicolas Quint (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) (Session 50)

Mafalda Mendes (Verbalis Computação and Linguagem)

Making the first Standard Portuguese/Cape Verdean dictionary: A technical & linguistic challenge

Today, in the Republic of Cape Verde (Africa) and in the Capeverdean diaspora, two languages are in daily use: Capeverdean, a Portuguese-based Creole language, is the mother tongue of the great majority of Capeverdean people; Portuguese, the official language of Cape Verde, dominates almost exclusively in written contexts and at school. The development of written creole seems highly desirable, for cultural and educational reasons, but this implies the existence of adequate reference materials, such as diction-
aries. Our Capeverdean, Portuguese, French team is in the process of constructing the first standard Portuguese-Capeverdean dictionary. This task is quite a challenge technically, because of the scarcity of economic and human resources, and linguistically, because of the numerous problems arising from the nonstandardized status of the Capeverdean language such as choice of a reference variety (which dialect/sociolect?), production of neologisms (for example, how can we translate bar code in Capeverdean?). In this presentation, we will explain in detail the difficulties we encountered and the solutions and methodology we developed to solve them, resorting to examples taken from our dictionary, which is due to be completed by December 2001.

Oleg A. Radchenko (Moscow City Pedagogic University)  
*Humboldt redivivus* & the problem of historiographic correctness in modern linguistic historiography

I want to apply the principle of historiographic correctness to the neo-Humboldtian school in modern German language philosophy (represented mainly by J. L. Weisgerber, J. Trier, W. Porzig, H. Brinkmann, etc.). Into modern language philosophy, they introduced the very first language relativity theory considering every language as a system of unique concepts and as a special way of cognition, a permanent process of reconstructing reality by original means of the given language community. Very special results of their research were (among others) a content-oriented grammar of German, an ergologic etymology, and a field approach to lexical resources of language. In spite of their strong influence upon every field of Germanic studies in European linguistics, the neo-Humbolditians have been attacked since the 1960s in Germany and outside for having presumably collaborated with the Nazi regime (a trace of this unfair opinion can be found in Chr. M. Hutton's newly published opus on Linguistics during the Nazi period). In my report, I will demonstrate an opposite view of this case, especially using archive materials from J. L. Weisgerber's Roskrets University file (the case Leffers) in order to find an objective approach to the description of linguists trying to survive under a totalitarian regime.

Jacquelyn Rahman (Stanford University)  
Semantic constraints on passivization in Caribbean English Creole

A fairly strict set of semantic constraints is imposed upon passivated constructions in Caribbean English Creole (CEC), which otherwise have no identifying features (e.g. no passive morphosyntax). Among the dimensions of transitivity described in Hopper and Thompson's scale of transitivity (1980), affectedness of the undergoer stands out as a central requirement in CEC passivization, with volitional activity, discussed by Winford 1988, 1993, often accompanying it. Passivization is limited to causative verbs, where the undergoer is totally affected. Perfective aspect, which enhances affectedness, is also favored. Definiteness and referentiality also enhance affectedness and are usually present in subjects of well-formed CEC passives. Features that detract from affectedness, such as nonperfective aspect and nonindividuating qualities, typically make CEC passives less than acceptable. Noncausative verbs are usually disallowed. Affectedness generally intersects with the requirement that only subjects failing to meet the selectional restrictions requirements of their collocated verbs are allowed, a property observed by Allsopp 1983:152 and Craig 1975:3. Together, affectedness, aspect, and semantic incompatibility eliminate ambiguity regarding voice. Interestingly, the constraints found in CEC passives are also generally found in certain AAVE passives.

Jeffrey Rasch (Rice University)  
Subject vs topic in expressions of cognition & emotion in Yaitepec Chatino

The most frequent word order in Chatino is VSO, but for most clauses, the subject can alternatively be placed sentence-initially, where it occurs as a topic (sometimes morphologically marked as such), or with content appropriate to the answer of a wh-question and other related functions. However, for certain expressions of emotion, cognition, and physical sensation, in which the noun in subject position refers to a body part or to a cognitive or emotive faculty, this second alternative is not available—instead, only the possessor of the body part or faculty can occur in initial position. Analogous restrictions are also found for certain expressions in other semantic fields. The fact that some subjects can occur sentence-initially while others cannot reveals the existence of two types of semantic content that usually but not always coincide in the subject position—one related to the argument structure of the verb and the other, to pragmatic features of topic or theme.

Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University)  
Reexamining isolation within isolation: New evidence from Abaco Island, The Bahamas

Sociolinguists have increasingly recognized the importance of the individual in shaping community speech norms and initiating language change which impacts understanding of the ideology of identity and factors associated with language innovation, accommodation, and maintenance on the community level. The Afro-Bahamian community of Sandy Point in Abaco, Bahamas, maintains a unique variety of English with some creole patterning that is distinctive from white-enclave speech norms. Previous research has suggested individual identity may be strong enough to perpetuate an ethnic variety of English even by a single family in an ethnically dominant community. In Sandy Point, there remains a lone lifelong white resident (Sainty). Examining a diagnostic set of phonological variables and copula absence demonstrates that Sainty shows no vestiges of Anglo-Bahamian norms. His accommo-
The issue is the mental representation of alternating and nonalternating stems. Sonnenstuhl et al. 1999 claims that only irregular inflected forms (all except -s plurals) are stored, not regular ones, since *Autos* primes *Auto* better than *Tische* primes *Tisch*; the 'irregularity' of *-e* induces additional entries for *Tisch*, but not for *Auto*. Diminutives never have separate lexical entries. Unclear is the precise phonological representation of the stems. In two lexical decision experiments, we examined the stem-representations of these sets. Experiment 1 (repetition priming) tested whether the representation of stems for *Not/Nör-/Nönchen* are underspecified for place (maintaining rounding and height) while stems like *Boot/Boot-e/Böllein* are fully specified. We predicted that processing of their diminutives differs: *Böllein* has a separate entry *Bö*- (main stem *Boot*), contrary to *Not-Nönchen* (one underspecified stem). Front-vowel stems (*Tisch*) have one stem regardless of the suffix type (contrary to the claim above). Experiment 2 (delayed priming) tested whether the triplets are morphologically related and not just semantically related. Our hypotheses concerning stem underspecification and morphological relatedness were confirmed.

**Richard A. Rhodes** (University of California-Berkeley)  
*Spanish in Sayula Popoluca*

Speakers of Sayula Popoluca have long been bilingual in the local variety of Spanish. In this paper I will look at how Spanish is nativized into Sayula and examine examples of nonnativized borrowing. Texts have been collected over a nearly 50-year period with radically different amounts of Spanish in them. Most striking are texts that have been collected from a single speaker in the 1950s and in the 1990s. A comparison of this speaker's use of Spanish in Sayula is particularly interesting. As a young man, he uses a lot of raw Spanish, with the look of code switching. As an old man he uses almost only nativized Spanish, with little code switching. I will argue that as a young man he is using Spanish to make a claim of authority, but as an old man and locally recognized authority in the community, he is more interested in the authenticity of his language.

**John Rickford** (Stanford University)  
**Devyani Sharma** (Stanford University)  
*Creole/AAVE copula patterning as evidence of L2 learning effects?*

A solid finding in the AAVE/Creole English literature is the quantitative patterning of English copula/auxiliary type. A following future or progressive is associated with the highest rates of copula absence, for instance, while a following noun phrase is associated with the lowest. Some scholars have contended that in AAVE this reflects prior creolization, and that the creole pattern represents potential influence from West African languages. A recent challenge to this view proposes that the AAVE pattern corresponds to general patterns of imperfect second language learning, perhaps with other creolization influences. In this paper, we argue that the conditioning of copula absence according to predicate type in AAVE and creole varieties is distinct from the pattern found in second language learning data. This observation is supported by new L2 acquisition data on copula absence among Indian L2 speakers of English in California as well as other L2 acquisition data. These findings challenge the assumption that there is a 'universal' order of English copula acquisition by predicate type and that this order could be the source of the robust creole and AAVE patterns.

**Catherine O. Ringen** (University of Iowa)  
**Robert M. Vago** (Queens College/Graduate Center-City University of New York)  
*Geminates: Heavy or long?*

True geminates have been analyzed by Hayes 1989 as inherently heavy, containing a mora bearing single root node, and by Selkirk 1990 as inherently long, containing double root nodes. In this paper we present a typological investigation of geminates, bring together arguments against the prevailing inherent weight analysis, and motivate the double root (alternatively, skeletal) representation.
as the only universal property of geminates. The weight analysis as a universal position requires that geminates be heavy with respect to weight sensitive processes and light with respect to quantity sensitive processes. Both claims are problematical, as we will show. In contrast, analyzing geminates in terms of double units on the length tier leaves open their role in syllabification and weight assignment. This leads to the prediction that geminates should exhibit the full extent of possibilities with respect to syllable weight. Indeed, this is the case: Geminates are found in both moraic and nonmoraic flavors, in both coda and onset positions, as we will show. All descriptions of single root, moraic geminates known to us are reanalyzable into double root representations, augmented by language specific weight assignment.

Sarah J. Roberts (Stanford University)
The role of identity & style in creole development: Evidence from Hawaiian Creole

According to available evidence, Hawai‘i Creole English (HCE) emerged as a language increasingly distinct from Hawai‘i Pidgin English (HPE) and Standard American English (SAE) between the 1900s and 1930s, and its development predominantly involved locally-born children and adults. A significant proportion of the locally born were school-educated in SAE, and the existence of a fairly SAE-divergent basilect is somewhat unexpected by ‘limited access’ models of creole formation. In this paper I consider how linguistic ideology and group identity, factors which bear more directly on social motivation (Irvine 1996, Irvine & Gal 2000), may have influenced the development of creole ‘continua’-dimensions of linguistic variation which (in the group and individual) converge with and diverge from the idealized speech of in-group and out-group identity categories (cf. Bell 1984, 1997). Hegemonic discourse at the turn of the last century stressed the importance of ‘American’ identity for Asian, Portuguese, and Hawaiian locally born, which promoted the shift from ancestral languages to HCE. SAE however indexed Haole (white) identity, and the use of styles which too closely resembled SAE in in-group contexts frequently invited taunts such as ‘black/sunburned Haole’, ‘highbrow’, ‘hi-hat’, which project the Haole/non-Haole division within the locally-born category. HCE also indexed ‘male’ identity and males similarly using SAE were teased as ‘sissies’.

Cilene Rodrigues (University of Maryland-College Park)
Acrísio Pires (University of Maryland-College Park)
Null subjects of nonfinite adjuncts: A case of remnant movement

Adjunct clauses headed by gerunds/infinitives usually appear to the right of the matrix clause, arguably adjoined to VP (Beletti 1994, among others):
(1) Giannij è uscito, dopo PROj movement. (Italian)
John went after PROj movement.'

In GB, the obligatory control properties observed in 1 are handled in part by the control module. Recently, Hornstein 1999, 2000 have analyzed OC PRO as NP-movement. However, neither of these treatments explains cases of infinitival/gerundial/participial adjuncts spelled-out to left of the matrix clause:
(2) After storj movement, she disappeared.

These instances display OC properties, except for the local c-command requirement. We argue that both kinds of adjuncts are first merged to the right of the matrix VP. We take their null subjects to be NP-traces. In 2, the local c-command requirement on movement is violated because the remnant of the adjunct moves leftward to check a topic feature, after she is extracted sideways (Nunes 2001). We discuss two implementations of remnant movement to account for deletion of the righthand/lower copy of the adjunct: (1) Deletion to satisfy the LCA applies at spell-out (Uriagereka 1999). (2) The LCA is satisfied on line (Kayne 1994).

Rungpat Roengpitya (University of California-Berkeley)
John J. Ohala (University of California-Berkeley)
Duration-dependent allophones in Standard Thai

Previous research specifies the canonical shape of Thai tones (Abramson 1962). But what happens to these shapes when they are superimposed on shorter or longer tone-bearing units due, e.g to contrastive vowel duration, intrinsic vowel duration, being stressed or unstressed, appearing in isolation vs in lexical compounds, etc.? We studied the duration-dependent shape of the five Thai tones (mid, low, high, rising-falling, and falling-rising) and found that when the tone-bearing segment gets shortened a variety of modifications are made to the canonical shape-end truncation, increased rate of change of F0, (these two previously found in Swedish word accent by Erikson & Alstermark 1972), beginning truncation (in the case of the high tone), hybrid truncation (both beginning and end truncation), time compression, F0 range compression, F0 range expansion (the most puzzling phenomenon), phase realignment (different phases of the tone on the vowel vs a voiced sonorant coda), spillover (terminal portions of tones spill over to the beginning portions of the following tones), and varying plateau durations (contour tones have medial flat portions varying with rhyme duration) The results imply, among other things, that the tones are aligned with the rhyme rather than the syllable onset.
From Berkeley to Hoboken: The small but salient so

R. Lakoff (1973) was the first to identify nine features of what she termed 'woman's language' (WL). One of these was the use of so as a sign of uncertainty, or hedging. My dissertation research (1998) included an examination of 165 female and male speakers, aged 17 to 70, from five continents. It found that so was an almost exclusive feature of women's speech, but not men's. Furthermore, it was discovered that so functioned more as a sign of emphasis rather than uncertainty. Subsequent research has supported these findings. This session will discuss these findings, as well as the rise of the phatic so much, as in Thank you so much. Although this appears not to be an example of a 'cross-gender' expression, it appears to parallel the use of so among females, especially in its use as an expression of emotional emphasis.

David S. Rood (University of Colorado-Boulder)

Wichita syntax?

In The polysynthesis parameter, Mark Baker has provided a thorough and detailed description of the ways in which polysynthetic languages are like or unlike other types and has shown how modern generative grammar can be modified to accommodate their special characteristics. Baker includes considerable discussion of Wichita, relying on the grammar of the language which I published many years ago. He has done a fantastically thorough job of combing the grammar for relevant description and examples, but I have learned some things about that language since the grammar was written which require further consideration or reconsideration of some of his claims. Moreover, he relies on a number of zeros and/or abstract elements (sometimes even an abstract zero) to make his case. In this paper, I discuss several different phenomena (noun phrase coherence, third person agreement patterns, noun incorporation, adverb placement and function) which might be better described without resort to abstract elements or which simply contradict some of his analyses. With my conclusions, I hope to inspire generative grammarians to reconsider the proposal that polysynthetic syntax is just syntax expressed morphologically.

Yvan Rose (Brown University)

Markedness & word-final syllabification: Evidence from developing grammars

Piggott 1999 argues that word-final consonants are syllabified either as codas or as onsets across languages, the latter being universally unmarked. In acquisition, Goad and Brannen 2000 supports Piggott: Final consonants pattern as onsets in early grammars. Based on the development of French uvular approximant [R] in two learners, Clara and Théo, I propose that, in the unmarked case, while final placeless consonants are syllabified as codas, final place-specified consonants are syllabified as onsets. I demonstrate from assimilation patterns that Clara's [R] is placeless while Théo's [R] is specified for dorsal. I argue for the final syllabifications predicted by the current proposal. At the stage when final consonants are mastered by Clara, final [R] undergoes deletion. Clara's [R] is mastered word-finally at the same stage as word-internal codas. By contrast, Théo's [R] is mastered at the same stage as the other final consonants, prior to word-internal codas.

Lorna Rozelle (University of Washington)

The inventory & distribution of handshape & location in four sign languages

This poster investigates patterns in the distribution of handshape and location in four sign languages as a step toward predicting possible forms of naturally occurring sign language inventories. Databases were compiled from dictionaries of Korean, American, Finnish, and New Zealand Sign Languages, unrelated and geographically diverse languages. A random sample of approximately 600 signs from each language was phonetically transcribed, and the inventory and frequency of use of handshapes and locations was determined. Handshape inventories vary in content and size. The frequency with which a handshape is used also varies; there is no underlying ordering among even the shared handshapes. However, when rank is plotted against frequency, all four languages exhibit the same exponential decay curve, even though the ranks represent different handshapes cross-linguistically. The parameter of location exhibits this same behavior. These data suggest that the type frequency distribution for handshape and location is uniform across sign languages. Location does, however, differ from handshape in significant ways. The location inventories are fairly uniform cross-linguistically. Moreover, when the type frequency of location is examined, the shared locations have the same underlying ranking. The cross-linguistic uniformity of location distribution supports the suggestion that location exhibits less 'linguistic' behavior than handshape.

Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College)

Functional heads, directionality, & the identity of Omaha-Ponca constituents

Omaha-Ponca, a Siouan language, is strongly right-headed. This generalization is particularly true under a view of syntax in which most (all?) constituents are headed by a functional element. Thus, Omaha-Ponca has P-final PPs, D-final DPs, and clauses which end in a variety of auxiliaries, evidentials, and complementizer-like elements. There are a few apparent exceptions to the generalization; for instance, person markers are prefixed to the verb rather than following it as one might expect if they head an Agr phrase, and nouns
precise than Levin's, representing valuable generalizations through inheritance and including more detailed data on syntactic/semantic linking.

**Jeriold M. Sadock** (University of Chicago)

*An important question for L2 processing research is to what extent language learners use their specialized language module and to what extent they rely on more general cognitive strategies in learning and processing a second language. This presentation will report on the L2 processing of the Dutch gender system by native speakers of German, a Romance language and English. Experiment 1 was an off-line grammaticality judgment task designed to determine the knowledge the L2 participants had of the Dutch gender system. German and Romance speakers were both significantly worse than Dutch controls, and the German group performed significantly better than the Romance group. The English group performed significantly worse than all groups. This suggests that having gender in L1 helps in acquiring the L2 distinctions, but that similar gender is more helpful. Experiment 2 was an on-line version that compared ERPs of grammatical and ungrammatical gender combinations. Native speakers showed an increased P600 response to the ungrammaticalities. L2 speakers (with German L1) showed a different pattern, a long-lasting negativity, to the ungrammaticality, possibly indicating that different types of processing are occurring.*

**Josef Ruppenhofer** (University of California-Berkeley)

**Collin Baker** (International Computer Science Institute)

*Identifying verb classes: A comparison of lexical resources*

Finding the best groupings of predictors (or the best set of semantic features) to capture appropriate generalizations about syntactic alternations has implications for both learnability and NLP. We contrast treatments of English verb classes and alternations, primarily Levin's (1993) English verb classes and alternations and the work of the FrameNet Project (Fillmore & Baker 2000). We show that the latter, using semantic frames and frame-specific roles (frame elements), with lexical units consisting of a lemma in a semantic frame (approximately a word sense), facilitates making the right generalizations. Levin begins with syntactic alternations whereas the frame semantic approach begins with semantics. The syntax-based approach may lead to overdifferentiation, e.g. talk and speak forming a unique class for Levin while FrameNet has both words in both frames conversation (usually with interlocutor-2) and lecture (to addressee on/about topic). Levin's approach can also underdifferentiate as with verbs taking obligatory adverbs, combining behave, acquit, phrase, and word, which share the syntactic frame NP V NP Adv. FrameNet groups phrase and word into the communication-encoding frame with put, couch, formulate, and voice. We believe that FrameNet frames are more semantically precise than Levin's, representing valuable generalizations through inheritance and including more detailed data on syntactic/semantic linking.

**Jim Ryan** (California Institute of Integral Studies)

*The theoretical framework of Bharthari: A study of the relationship of grammar & consciousness in 5th-century India*

The science of grammar was developed in India because language, i.e. the Sanskrit language, was considered to be divine. (One school of Indian philosophy believed that even the gods only existed because there were mantras that spoke their names.) The grammar of Panini (ca. 550 BCE), the earliest complete grammar in the world, was created to preserve the sacred forms of the Sanskrit language. The connection between language and consciousness was established very early in the Indian mind. It was argued that the Sanskrit language was the highest consciousness, manifesting itself in the form of words and then in the form of reality. A later grammarian, Bharthari (c. 400 BCE), was perhaps the only linguist in the world to theorize that the study of grammar itself could lead to complete salvation (from birth and rebirth). He developed earlier Indian notions about the connection between language and (divine) consciousness into a theory that became one of the authoritative views regarding language in the Indian tradition. This paper will detail the theoretical framework of Bharthari and some of his later followers.

**Laura Sabourin** (University of Groningen, The Netherlands)

*UG & the L2 processing of grammatical gender*

An important question for L2 processing research is to what extent language learners use their specialized language module and to what extent they rely on more general cognitive strategies in learning and processing a second language. This presentation will report on the L2 processing of the Dutch gender system by native speakers of German, a Romance language and English. Experiment 1 was an off-line grammaticality judgment task designed to determine the knowledge the L2 participants had of the Dutch gender system. German and Romance speakers were both significantly worse than Dutch controls, and the German group performed significantly better than the Romance group. The English group performed significantly worse than all groups. This suggests that having gender in L1 helps in acquiring the L2 distinctions, but that similar gender is more helpful. Experiment 2 was an on-line version that compared ERPs of grammatical and ungrammatical gender combinations. Native speakers showed an increased P600 response to the ungrammaticalities. L2 speakers (with German L1) showed a different pattern, a long-lasting negativity, to the ungrammaticality, possibly indicating that different types of processing are occurring.
Doubling of the head is disallowed or disfavored. Furthermore, in West Greenlandic, possessors of the head may also be stranded. There are also a handful of affixes in all the Eskimo languages that are clitic-like and attach to oblique case forms of nouns, are added to the ends of phrases rather than to heads, always allow the stranding of possessors, and can have definite complements. Denominal verb formation in Aleut is much more limited and much less syntactically active. Stranding of modifiers is hard to document, doubling of the noun stem is allowed, and stranding of possessors does not seem to exist. Additionally, the clitic-like class that takes an oblique noun as a morphological host does not occur in Aleut.

Ivan A. Sag (Stanford University)  
Rules & exceptions in the English auxiliary system

Since the 1950s, the complex properties of the English auxiliary system (EAS) have provided strong support for transformational analysis. Others (Grimshaw, Vikner, Bresnan) have seen the EAS as evidence for OT-style 'optimization'. But (monotonic) 'constraint-based' (CB) frameworks have failed to provide satisfying accounts of EAS, despite success in analyzing EAS's pervasive lexical idiosyncrasy. All available CB accounts (including Gazdar et al. 1982, Pollard & Sag 1994, Warner 2000) fail to account for the restricted distribution of unfocused do. I present a simple CB analysis of EAS that provides a syntactic account for the distribution of do, as well as the relevant lexical idiosyncrasy in EAS. The feature AUX, motivated by negation, inversion, contraction, and (VP-) ellipsis (NICE), has been used to specify a subclass of verbs. Instead, I let the auxiliary constructions specify an [AUX +] constraint. Auxiliary verbs are lexically unspecified for AUX (and hence compatible with inversion, negation, etc.) while main verbs are lexically specified as [AUX -] (and hence incompatible with the NICE constructions). The treatment of do is then purely lexical: do is specified as [AUX +] and hence is compatible only with auxiliary constructions. My analysis involves no movement operations, constraint ranking, or other stipulated orderings.

Ana Sánchez (University of Zulia, Venezuela)  
Strategies of relativization in Yukpa (Cariban)

Studies about Cariban languages have demonstrated that relativization is made by means of a nominalization process (Derbyshire 1999:56). In Yukpa, a Cariban language spoken in western Venezuela, the only references about relativization claim that it is accomplished by using a structure similar to the Spanish one, by means of a finite clause introduced by the relativizer kach (Nino 1999). The purpose of this paper is to examine the various strategies of relativization in Yukpa. Sentences including relative clauses in different tenses, for noun phrases working as subject and object, with transitive and intransitive verbs were elicited. In fact, relative clauses introduced by kach exist in Yukpa and they are offered by informants in the first place. Nevertheless, an alternative form was obtained where relativization was made by means of a nominalization process using the suffix -tuse as a nominalizer of subject. This research also revealed that both strategies have different consequences for constituent order. Relative clauses with kach are always placed in an postnominal (adjacent or not) position while nominalization may be either prenominal or postnominal. Because of isolation of Yukpa from the main Cariban linguistic area, influences from other languages could have played an important role not only in the lexicon, but also possibly in the morphosyntax.

Tara Sanchez (University of Pennsylvania)  
The pragmatic effect in morphological borrowing

Bilinguals import the pragmatic function of a syntactic construction from L1 to L2 when surface strings of words match (Prince 1988, Silva-Corvalán 1991). An investigation of morphological borrowing in Papiamentu (Iberian-based creole) shows that surface strings are matched at the morphological level. Papiamentu borrowed Spanish -ndo, used in gerunds and periphrastic progressives. Quantitative analysis reveals surface string matching of -ndo in Papiamentu absolute clauses to Spanish in pre-20th-century texts and of Papiamentu periphrastic progressive constructions to English in post-1940 texts. Matching, time of contact, saliency of form, and nonce syntactic borrowings point to a two-step borrowing process: -ndo was borrowed from Spanish with the absolute clause, identified with English progressive -ing and extended to the periphrastic progressive construction following the English model. Thus, morphological borrowing may entail borrowing one pragmatic function of a morpheme but not necessarily all its functions, even though the end result (same morpheme, same functions in both languages) might suggest otherwise. Finally, multiple languages in contact interact in their influence. We find a feeding effect--Spanish induced a morphological/pragmatic change which created an environment that allowed English to induce change.

Gillian Sankoff (University of Pennsylvania)  
Divergence, drift, & substrate: The evolution of focus in three Pacific creoles

This paper deals with the microevolution of the syntax and pragmatics of focus in three closely related Pacific creoles: Bislama (BLM) in Vanuatu; Solomon Islands Pijin (SIP), and New Guinea Tok Pisin (NGTP). During the first decades of their 130-year history, they shared a common origin in the plantation system of the southwestern Pacific. This plantation pidgin diversified as it underwent separate developments in the home islands of returned plantation workers. The focus system in all three languages involves a set of particles occurring to the right of the focused element: nomo in BLM, nao in SIP, and yet in NGTP. As a relatively
marked feature, this grammatical pattern seems easily attributable to substrate influence. However, the particles themselves, even when apparently based on English etyma, are different across the languages. This argues for a separate evolution once the common 19th century plantation pidgin gave way to the three contemporary sister languages. The puzzle is why, given independent evolution, the structure is so similar. A discourse-to-syntax (or 'grammaticalization') explanation for the emergence of these particles can be reconciled with the classical view of substrate influence in languages in contact.

Mary Schmida (University of California-Berkeley)  
Cohorts & creoles, peers & pidgins: Second language acquisition of linguistic minority students (Session 48)

Most second language acquisition (SLA) research has been predicated on the assumption that learners are targeted on the standard dialect of the L2. However, in the case of the junior high school children in my study, I argue that the target language is not Standard English or the variety of classroom English that is spoken by their teachers. Rather, data analysis suggests they have chosen the language of their peers as their target. Their classroom peers, however, are language learners themselves. The language learning environment and the linguistic outcome have striking similarities to the process of pidginization. Unlike traditional pidgin speakers, however, the children in my study are not fluent speakers of a first language. The children I observed are no longer able to speak the native language of their parents and report that there is often devastating breakdown in communication between parent and child because of what has been called 'first language attrition'. In sum, this research critically examines the notion of language loss and language learning from a traditional SLA perspective while considering, instead, the process of pidginization in examining the language that these children are acquiring in school.

Daniel Schreier (University of Fribourg, Switzerland/North Carolina State University)  
Sociohistorical & contemporary aspects of present be regularization in Tristan da Cunha English (Session 29)

With the three distinct morphemes am, is, and are, present tense be is the only verb in contemporary English that has preserved person/number concord. The intrinsic irregularity makes be particularly prone to regularization, and analogical language change is commonly reported (predominantly with is as a pivot form). This paper looks into levelling of present be toward is in Tristan da Cunha English (TdCE), as in:

1. It's a lot happier than other people is (72-year old male)
2. (we) know we's gonna have a good party (23-year old female)

Tristan da Cunha lies in the middle of the South Atlantic Ocean, approximately halfway between South Africa and Uruguay. TdCE is a hybridized dialect that evolved out of British, American, and St. Hellenian varieties of English that were transplanted to the island from the 1820s on. I argue that a combination of language contact dynamics, extreme geographic isolation, reduced in-migration after an initial formation period, and input from a simplified (and quite plausibly creolized) form of English resulted in unprecedented levelling of present be with the pivot form is (the overall rate of is leveling in my 1999 corpus is 83.3%, n=1068). I also offer structural and perceptual criteria to explain why, in contrast with leveling of past be, leveling to is is less common, including competition of three morphemes, extension of is to at least five different contexts, greater perceptual saliency, and phonetic distance of the present tense allomorphs am, are, and is.

Armin Schwegler (University of California-Irvine)  
Reconsidering the evidence: Bare nouns in Palenquero & what they really mean (Session 39)

Specialists of Palenquero (Colombia) correctly note that the PL noun phrase differs in fundamental ways from the Spanish lexifier. These same specialists report that (1) the (supposedly invariable) zero form always functions as the singular definite article (e.g. ombe 'the man') or as a modifier of generic and mass nouns (ombe 'man [in general], mankind'), and (2) ma (definite particle) and un ma (indefinite particle) regularly mark the plural, thereby yielding a system in which only the singular allows bare nouns. This paper will argue that this traditional analysis is incorrect. In my account, the Palenquero system takes as point of departure the unmarked zero form (i.e. the bare nominal form without the determiner)-a form that is entirely neutral in terms of number and definiteness. Under this revised analysis: (1) Bare nouns--the base forms--can have singular or plural, and definite or indefinite meanings. (2) The interpretation of a bare noun as singular, plural, definite, and indefinite is driven entirely by context. (3) The markers un, ma, and un ma merely add optional information whose main purpose is to eliminate ambiguity. (4) In Palenquero there exists no predictable correlation between the co-occurrence of bare nouns and reference type.

Frederick Schwink (University of Illinois-Urbana)  
Lambert ten Kate & the discovery of Germanic gender (Session 36)

Dutch scholar, Lambert ten Kate (1674-1731), is the prototypical forerunner, the overlooked predecessor to later researchers who now get the credit for discoveries that had already been made much earlier. Lambert ten Kate has in recent years been 'rediscovered
The Marrist period in Soviet linguistics

series of references to ten Kate's work from the 18th and 19th centuries

second- and third- generation speakers of Cornish, Finnish, Italian, and Slovenian backgrounds using questionnaires, interviews, and

standard assumptions of linguistics, such as the accepted views of language relationship and change, and it had a profound effect on

(Rompelmann 1953, Geslagten. ensued as to whether Jacob Grimm was familiar with this earlier work and whether it influenced his own treatment of the verb.

a lengthy section in his Aenleiding of 1723 (pp. 396-468) on that very subject and producing a hitherto overlooked comparative

assignment rules.

This paper will describe the impact of Marrism on Turkic linguistics. This is a particularly interesting domain dependent definitions of ethnicity, politicized definitions of American English, and the psychic and social parameters of English

compounding and that the nouns in

complements. Earlier studies have attempted to characterize elision using various theoretical frameworks (BamgboSe 1966, Akinlabi

and occurs in more restricted environments. It occurs in noun-noun compounds and between a certain set of verbs and their

and happens to be phonologically because they are morphologically distinct in that they contain the noninflected root form of the noun.

This paper explores uses of multiple methodologies to address relations between linguistic markedness, social contexts of

language use, the linguistic construction of identity, and the milieu in which such constructions occur. Multiple methodologies allow

for deepening our understanding of language variation by making central how speakers embody language and are emblematic of

language as a cultural mechanism. Data has been collected in Keweenaw Copper Country of Michigan's Upper Peninsula from

second- and third- generation speakers of Cornish, Finnish, Italian, and Slovenian backgrounds using questionnaires, interviews, and
taped recordings of unstructured, uninterrupted narratives. These methods produced an inventory of linguistic and prosodic features as
well as participant presentation of strategies for compartmentalizing cultural assimilation in tandem with group-specific strategies for
dissimilation. The Keweenaw narratives offer unique, crucial material from the participant point of view, including dialect-dependent definitions of ethnicity, politicized definitions of American English, and the psychic and social parameters of English

language use. I propose combining ethnographic methods and critical discourse analysis with traditional approaches to dialect
research to expand the possibilities of data collection and analysis and to provide for representation of conflicting and hybrid identities and contested space.

Andrea D. Sims (Ohio State University)

Reining in analogy: Evidence from Slavic for frequency as a constraining factor

While it has long been noted that most types of analogy are sporadic, patterns are apparent in the mechanism of analogical change.
Based on Slavic evidence, I argue that psycholinguistic work on frequency effects allows for a more motivated understanding of these
tendencies than before. Much psycholinguistic research and some theories of morphology (e.g. Bybee 1995) argue that frequency is
crucial for the structure of the lexicon. With frequency being so integral, and analogy being lexically-based, one expects that frequency could constrain analogical change as it constrains the lexicon. Specifically, it is predicted that the more infrequent the form, the more susceptible that form should be to analogical processes. Preliminary Slavic evidence supports this prediction. Three Slavic languages are investigated—Serbo-Croatian, Czech, and Polish. In Serbo-Croatian, masculine nouns in /-a/ (e.g. sluga 'servant', kolega 'colleague') prescriptively decline according to the feminine class II pattern, but for some speakers, nouns and cases, the semantically-motivated masculine pattern is apparently possible. The acceptability of this innovative declension is inversely correlated with token frequency. Similar patterns are evident in Czech and Polish history. Thus, I argue that constraints on analogy stem from language use, including frequency, and the resultant effect on linguistic structure.

Pasha Siraj (Johns Hopkins University)

*Best left empty: Null arguments & Singaporean English*

The productive use of null subjects and objects in Singaporean English cannot be satisfactorily accounted for by standard theories of null arguments in generative grammar (e.g. the null subject parameter or the Huang 1989 generalized control rule). These theories predict that null subjects are only possible in languages with 'rich' agreement morphology (or no agreement morphology). Singaporean English has the 'impovertised' agreement morphology of Standard English. The present analysis accounts for Singaporean English null arguments by retaining the insight of Grimshaw and Samek-Lodovici 1998 that a null subject must be licensed by preceding discourse context and by appealing to the concept of the zero topic (e.g. Haegeman 1990, among others) to formalize this notion. In particular, it will be shown that the ranked and violable constraints of the optimality theoretic framework are necessary to the success of the account. Reranking the constraints posited results in typological predictions that account for the null argument facts of some well-known languages (Standard English, Italian, Chinese). In fact, generalizing these constraints results in a unified theory and typology of null argument languages.

Susan Smythe (University of Texas-Austin)

*The loss of uvular stops in Huehuetla Tepehual*

In the work of previous researchers (Watters 1988, Kryder 1987, Herzog 1974, Bower 1948, Arana 1953), the phonemic inventory of Huehuetla Tepehual (HT) contained both plain and glottalized uvular stops. During my 2000-2001 fieldwork season in Huehuetla, Hidalgo, Mexico, I collected HT data that demonstrate that the plain uvular stop is in the process of merging with the phonemic glottal stop and that the glottalized uvular stop has disappeared from the language. Using previous research (above citations), I created a list consisting of words that reputedly contained uvular and glottal stops, and I recorded this list of words with 28 HT speakers between the ages of 15 and 82. After analyzing spectrograms of all of the recorded words, I found that the presence of a uvular stop in an HT speaker's phonemic inventory falls on an age-graded continuum; the older the speaker, the more likely s/he is to have uvular stops. The speakers who are older than 70 generally have both pre- and postvocalic uvular stops. The 50- to 70-year-olds generally have only a postvocalic uvular stop; where the oldest group has a prevocalic uvular, this middle group has a glottal stop. In the speech of the youngest group, the uvular stop has been completely replaced by glottal stop. Considering that fewer than 20 years have passed since Watters and Kryder did their fieldwork, this sound change is happening astonishingly quickly.

Nastia Snider (University of Pennsylvania)

*With a rank Southern drawl: Globalization, linguistic variation, & language ideologies in the Australian country music scene*

The Australian country music scene is filled with conflicting ideologies about globalization. These conflicts are highly evident in the language choices made by Australian country music singers, as well as in statements made about those choices. While some prominent singers like Slim Dusty and John Williamson sing about Australian themes and are known for singing with noticeable Australian accents, others accommodate to the international market which is dominated by Americans. Adam Harvey, an up-and-coming Australian country musician, falls at this end of the language choice spectrum. Although he displays typical Australian dialect features when he talks, Harvey style-shifts away from Australian pronunciation in his singing. In this paper, I examine linguistic variation in the Australian country music scene. I focus primarily on Adam Harvey, investigating the differences between his singing and speaking styles. In particular, I concentrate on variability in Harvey's pronunciation of /ay/, examining the different frequencies with which he produces Australian and American variants, including monophthongized tokens. One of the larger theoretical issues I address is the salience of different linguistic features: Which features of Southern speech styles do Australians imitate? The other issue I address is accuracy: How successful are Australians in producing American dialect features? In addition to looking at variation in language use, I also discuss variation in the linguistic ideologies expressed in the Australian country music scene, exploring the ways that attitudes about language impact language choice.

Peter Snow (University of California-Los Angeles)

*Miscommunicating with tourists on the Panamanian island of Bastimentos: Language ideologies & patterns of language choice*

This paper employs the concept of language ideologies to account for patterns of language choice among Creole English-speaking
residents of Bastimentos and tourists visiting the Western Caribbean island. Data from spontaneous discourse are used as a means to analyze speakers' metalinguistic and metapragmatic awareness of language choice in resident/tourist interactions, resident/resident discussions of tourist encounters, and tourist/tourist discussions of resident encounters. The fact that resident/tourist interaction is frequently characterized by miscommunication suggests that the coexistence of two discrete systems on the island, Bastimentos Creole and Spanish, has confounded the search for a lingua franca in this type of encounter. Analysis of speakers' metalinguistic and metapragmatic awareness of the role of language choice in establishing and maintaining a new type of social contact, however, reveals that the creole is becoming the more powerful code in this particular context as a result of the influx of English-speaking tourists.

Arthur K. Spears (City University of New York)
Conceptualizing creole grammar in a 'diglossic' society

Research on the verbal systems of French-lexifier creoles in Caribbean societies, traditionally considered as diglossic, shows that formal equivalence (as a function of phonology, morphology, and syntax) can mask significant semantic/pragmatic differences. Verbal systems in use in one society, though formally identical (inconsequential details aside) may actually reveal two or perhaps more verbal systems putatively one and the same creole (cf. Pfander 2000). Focusing on Haitian, at least two systems can be distinguished: what we may call H-Haitian and L-Haitian. The examination of written texts from the popular media (Howe, Haiti Progres) demonstrate that H-Haitian is not governed by the same semantic/pragmatic rules that account for L-Haitian in naturally occurring speech. Thus, there is a Haitian/French cline with at least one definable in between variety. This forces us to reconsider the concept of diglossia which has informed so much sociolinguistic research.

Marlene Socorro (University of Zulia, Venezuela)
José Álvarez (University of Zulia, Venezuela)
Andalisis comparativo de la construcci6n negativa en baniva y lenguas arahuacas cercanas (A comparative analysis of the negative construction in Baniwa and closely related Arawakan languages) [delivered in Spanish]

Presentamos un an6lisis comparativo de la construcci6n negativa (CN) en baniva (Amazonas, Venezuela) y en otras lenguas arahuacas cercanas a ella, con las que est6 estrechamente emparentada: Bar6, piapoco, warekena y yavitero. Pero tambi6n se ha afirmado que existen nexos especiales del baniva con el guajiro y el paraguayo, que contribuyen a diferenciarlo de sus vecinos y acercarlo al grupo arahuaco occidental (Mosonyi & Mosonyi 2000). La CN en baniva se forma anteponiendo al predicado la partícula ya (que toma los morfemas de tiempo y aspecto, así como tambi6n el sufijo de relativo) y posponiéndole un sufijo -pia. En el guajiro, la CN involucra un verbo negativo que se antepon a al principal y lo subordina, tomando adem6s los sufijos de género-numero y los morfemas de tiempo y aspecto. Sin embargo, en af6n existen dos tipos de construcci6n negativa: la utilizada en las clausulas independientes, formada con la simple adici6n de un sufijo negativo -pe al predicado, y la utilizada en las clausulas subordinadas (y por tanto probablemente m6s antigua), formada con un verbo negativo. Se observa asf en las lenguas arahuacas un continuo entre dos sistemas de negaci6n.

Thomas C. Smith Stark (CELL/El College of México, Mexico)
The use of theoretically possible roots as an elicitation technique: The case of Chicicapan Zapotec

One of the techniques used on the Snake Jaguar Project for obtaining lexical material is the elicitation of theoretically possible roots to see if they are actually attested in word formation. This method requires a considerable investment of time and effort. In 2000, I spent nearly 85 hours during 21 days applying this technique with a speaker of Chicicapan Zapotec. I produced a total of about 37,500 stimuli, nearly 1 every 8 seconds, and obtained a total of 2,376 positive responses as a result, an average of about 28 per hour. In this paper, I describe the procedure followed and evaluate the effectiveness of the technique in terms of the results obtained: how many roots were produced, how many of them were new, and how many previously elicited roots were not obtained.

Richard Steadman-Jones (University of Sheffield, UK)
'A file for the serpent': The romantic hero & the practice of grammar

In December 1816 Byron wrote to his publisher to tell him about his latest undertaking: 'a study of the Armenian language, which I acquire, as well as I can, at the Armenian convent, where I go every day to take lessons of a learned Friar'. In other letters written that winter, Byron sketches a vivid picture of himself as orientalist and grammarian. He satirizes the teaching of Armenian in France depicting it as a military adventure undertaken with risible earnestness and defeated on the field of the language's 'Waterloo of an Alphabet'. By contrast he depicts himself as a jaded man of leisure, his mind 'in need of something craggy to break on' and sympathetic to an 'Oriental and difficult' language because of his own 'Eastern and difficult way of thinking'. Thus, in a deft series of
sketches he positions himself both inside and outside the contemporary field of linguistic orientalism. This paper investigates the ways in which, like Byron, a number of early 19th-century thinkers depict their activities in the fields of grammar and philology as an aspect of their own ‘romantic’ alienation, and it discusses the implications of such autobiographical texts for us as contemporary historians of disciplines.

Helen Stickney (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)
Description of relative clauses in Nicaraguan Sign Language

How is the domain noun marked in internally headed relative clauses? Signed languages use various means that are not present in spoken languages. Relative clauses in Nicaraguan Sign Language are most often headless in a left-branching structure. An external head, following the relative clause, may be added for clarification, but it is not necessary. The domain noun is given a referential index in the signing space by manual point, face orientation, and/or eye gaze. The complementizer agrees with the domain noun, manifesting by means of spatial location, and, more importantly, cheek-tense, brow raise, and/or lip-pointing. It is this nonmanual marking that differentiates the complementizer from a pronoun.

'DOG PIZZA EAT THAT PICK UP
'Pick up the dog that ate the pizza'
The above sentence starts with the relative clause (the dog eats the pizza), which is followed by the complementizer, that, agreeing with the domain noun, dog, and ends with the main clause verb, pick up. This poster session places the nature of relative clauses in Nicaraguan Sign Language in the typological context of signed languages and other languages cross-linguistically.

Linnaea Stockall (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Alec Marantz (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Lexical activation: The effects of frequency, density, & pronounceability on the M350

At what stage in processing does orthographic/phonological probability of words affect lexical access? Hackl et al 2000 and Pylykken et al 2001 show that the MEG component peaking at about 350ms after stimulus onset (M350) varies in latency depending on stimulus properties that affect lexical access (ex: frequency & repetition). The M350 is the earliest component affected by these properties and varies independently from RT in tasks involving both lexical activation and lexical decisions. In this experiment frequency and neighborhood density (strongly correlated with probability) were varied independently. Pronounceability was varied within a nonword condition to test how soon after stimulus onset it is a factor in lexical processing. Though density should have an inhibitory effect on lexical recognition (slower RTs), we predict that frequency and density (probability) together should have an additive priming effect on lexical activation (faster M350 latency) since they both affect the same stage in lexical activation. Results indicating a more complicated interaction between density and frequency effects would suggest a problem with our model of lexical activation.

John Stonham (University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK)
On the nature of the prosodic word in Nuuchahnulth

The initial impression of vowel length in Nuuchahnulth is that it provides an interesting example of an underlying three-way vowel contrast which is neutralized on the surface. This is just the opposite of the case of Estonian vowel length discussed in Prince 1980, in which an underlying two-way vowel contrast surfaces as a ternary surface distinction under certain conditions. Two issues will be addressed in this talk—the nature of the entity labeled variable-length vowel and the structure of the foot and its role in Nuuchahnulth phonology. The two issues will be shown to be intimately related, and the resolution of one demands the concomitant examination and analysis of the other. It will be argued here, employing data from several varieties of Southern Wakashan, that there are, in fact, only two phonemic lengths of vowels in Nuuchahnulth—the effect of variable-length being a result of the interaction of an underlying segment in the coda of the relevant syllable with various phonological rules which obtain within the first foot of the word. The more general theoretical implications of this issue for phonological theory include the removal of this potential counterexample to the binarity of phonemic vowel length, the corroboration of current views on the structure of the syllable, and a more unified analysis of a number of phenomena occurring in Nuuchahnulth.

Gianluca Storto (University of California-Los Angeles)
On the compositional interpretation of Italian 'bare partitives'

Romance bare partitives (BPs) are indefinite NPs in which the noun is preceded by a complex morpheme apparently composed of the preposition del di and the definite article. Chierchia 1998 argues that this morphological similarity is not accidental. Italian BPs are partitives headed by an empty determiner, and their semantics is compositionally derived from the semantics of partitivity and of the definite article. Chierchia’s analysis is incorrect. It predicts that Italian BPs are necessarily interpreted as strong indefinites. But these NPs actually license both strong and weak interpretations. Italian BPs do not necessarily trigger proper partitive entailments, which characterize partitive NPs, and in general Italian BPs do not force a locative interpretation for existential sentences, as Chierchia wrongly suggests. The ‘weaker’ argument that Chierchia’s proposal only characterizes one of two syntactic structures that are ambig-
Takayo Sugimoto (University of Hamamatsu, Japan) (Session 3)

**Asymmetry in Japanese vowel coalescence & constriction features**

This study deals with Japanese vowel coalescence and attempts to provide a constriction-based feature theory toward a unified account of vowel-related phenomena. Japanese has five vowels (u, i, o, e, a) and any combination of two vowels (5*4=20 sequence types) is subject to coalescence. The language exhibits asymmetry in its coalescence patterns. While vowel sequences with closing gesture show a uniform tendency to coalesce to mid vowels, those with opening gestures begin to diverge in terms of their surface forms and feature preservation. Within the optimality theoretic framework, I assume that two alignment constraints on vocalic features are largely responsible for Japanese coalescence—one on v-place features and the other on height. Although it is clear that the asymmetry reflects the constraint ranking, I argue that the surface asymmetry in Japanese vowel coalescence stems partially from a new type of feature hierarchy in which the v-place node dominates the height node. Since the dominance relations among universally defined constriction features do reflect vocalic gestures, the notion of featural dominance relation proposed here has several theoretical consequences: Other cross-linguistically observed vowel-related phenomena such as height assimilation and palatalization will converge under such dominance relations.

Kenneth Sumbuk (University of Papua New Guinea) (Session 37)

**Phonemic status of /pl/ & /fl/ in Tok Pisin**

Most of the past works like Mihalic 1957, Wurm 1971, and Verhaar 1995 recognized /pl/ and /fl/ as separate phonemes in Tok Pisin. This is rightly so, since in most of the Tok Pisin words, the phonemic status of these sounds is clear. For example, pen 'pen', fen 'fan', pulim 'pull', fulim 'foul'. However, the sounds [p] and [f] also occur in free variation in Tok Pisin. This is evident in the following words: pis ~ fis 'fish', paia ~ faia 'fire', popela ~ fopela 'four', tupela ~ ufela 'two', opis ~ ofis 'office'. The explanation offered for this has been that the occurrence of these sounds in free variation is not rule governed and that most of these occurrences are irregular. With Tok Pisin becoming more as a creole language, numerous changes are taking place in its phonology and grammar. New observations and descriptions of these changes are needed to report the actual changes the language is undergoing. This paper will attempt to describe the current phonemic status of /pl/ and /fl/. It will specifically show that /pl/ and /fl/ are now being used less and less in free variation in words like the above. The different factors influencing this usage will be discussed. This will include factors like level of English education and the geographical region the speakers originally come from. The paper will also show that the re-analysis of /pl/ and /fl/ has implications on the dialect differences reported by Mulhausler 1979, which were based largely on the geographical lexical differences. The phonological evidence may be used to reclassify the various dialectal variations that are evolving, with each geographical region having its own significant phonological features.

Eve Sweetser (University of California-Berkeley) (Session 20)

**Construcational semantics & pragmatic ambiguity: Even if & then**

Dancygier and Sweetser 1997 argued that the incompatibility of *even if* and *then* arises from the scalar semantics of *even*, which don't give us a unique referent for *then* (a single situation where Q holds). However, rare attested examples like 1 occur:

1. For even if he had stayed with Muriel, then wouldn't Sarah have been left behind?

   (Anne Tyler, The accidental tourist, p. 310)

Special pragmatic factors derail the potential semantic clash in 1. The speaker doesn't mean that Sarah would be left behind even if he stayed with Muriel, but only if he stayed with Muriel (the unique referent mental space for *then*). What would happen 'even if' p is, rather, 'someone getting left behind'. *Even if* and *then* are co-licensed only in conditionals where the scope of *then* is the expressed Q, but the focus of *even* is a different, contextually conveyed Q-2. No single conveyed conditional involves both *even if* and *then*.

Testing this claim on attested examples, I develop a formal analysis within a mental spaces framework (Fauconnier 1985, 1997). Since pragmatic contextually conveyed material here overrides lexical semantic licensing conflicts, such cases are of theoretical interest for the relationship between semantics and pragmatics.

Alice Taff (University of Alaska-Fairbanks) (Session 66)

Beth Dementi Leonard (University of Alaska-Fairbanks)

**A model for adult learners of indigenous languages [Deg Xinag Athabascan]**

There are currently 20 native speakers of Deg Xinag (or Ingalik), the westernmost language in the Dene (Athabascan) language continuum in Alaska. This paper describes the effectiveness of an ongoing University of Alaska-Fairbanks audioconference class for adult learners of Deg Xinag. We will demonstrate a class format designed to foster language acquisition stages: babbling, 1-word, 2-word, and grammar search within the conventions of the culture. For instance, during each class, elders are encouraged to engage
each other in meaningful conversations to provide students with models of cultural discourse conventions. Although uncovering the language related to cultural conventions is overlooked in many formal language learning situations, we believe that transfer of knowledge about cultural constructs and contexts is one of the most important aspects of the class. We will discuss our use of writing to support oral language learning as well as technical problems and solutions in class use of the telephone, e-mail, and website. We will share observations from elders and learners about student progress during our five years of class. This language-learning-by-telephone model is replicable for other dispersed learners who have no regular access to speakers of their target language.

Alice Taff (University of Alaska-Fairbanks)
Donna Miller MacAlpine (Anvik Historical Society)
Producing the Deg Xinag (Ingalik Athabascan Dene) learners’ dictionary

Deg Xinag, ancestral language of Dene living near the confluence of the Yukon and Innoko Rivers in Alaska, has 20 speakers. In the last several years there has been increasing interest on the part of young adults, most of whom no longer live in their ancestral villages, in learning their heritage language. As a result, the speakers and learners, who to date have no comprehensive dictionary of their own, are producing, through local initiative, a 'clickable' audio/print English/Deg Xinag lexicon to appear in CD-ROM and book form. This presentation will report on the current status of the project, addressing the following cultural, linguistic, and technical issues: the scope of the community’s involvement; necessary permissions from groups and individuals; communications inside and outside the community about the dictionary; weaving together a complex of small funding sources; selection of entries and examples for the dictionary; considerations for dealing with entries in a stem-final language; our recording methods; selection of software for database collection, final print format, CD and web use; font issues. Audience advice on all facets of the project is desired.

Makiko Takekuro (University of California, Berkeley)
Age-graded shift of gendered discourse among young Japanese females

It has been claimed that young Japanese women are increasingly using less feminine speech. This study examines speeches of the same cohort of speakers at two different times—in their early-20s and mid-20s. I found that honorifics and feminine forms of sentence-final particles are increasingly used as these women get older and enter new social roles. The increased use of the feminine linguistic patterns reflects changes in speakers’ social circumstances. First, as they get older, they become familiar with the usage of linguistic forms appropriate to formal situations. Second, as they gain new social roles, speakers are expected to use honorific and feminine forms of sentence-final particles regularly. Third, they project images of ‘proper women’ in their linguistic practices as part of their identities. With advancing age, honorifics and feminine forms of sentence-final particles cohabit with nonhonorific and less feminine forms. Age, new social roles, and increased interactions in various settings reinforce awareness of their identity as adult women and affect their linguistic choices. Thus, adults’ language use needs to be examined in the perspective of language development, in order to consider how and why women came to speak as they do today through the on-going process of socialization.

Susan Tamasi (University of Georgia)
A comparison of methods for studies in perceptual dialectology

This paper presents a comparison of methods currently being used in the field of perceptual dialectology. The standard for research in this area was developed by Preston in the 1980s and included the principal techniques of 'draw-a-map', 'degree of difference', and 'correct' and 'pleasant' ratings (Preston 1989). Within the last few years, however, other experimental means for eliciting folk attitudes toward regional variation have been developed. The main focus of this paper will be a comparison of three perceptual studies, each using different methodologies. The first was conducted in Alabama by Preston and implemented his traditional methods (1989). The second study was conducted by Tamasi using Georgia informants and shows a variation of the 'draw-a-map' and 'correct' and 'pleasant' ratings techniques (2000). The third study was also conducted in Georgia (Tamasi 2001), but the methodology varies greatly in that data collection methods from perceptual dialectology have been fused with those of cognitive anthropology. This paper will review each of the methods, highlight their pros and cons, and discuss what each can bring to the field of perceptual dialectology and to the study of linguistics as a whole.

Marie-Lucie Tarpent (Mount Saint Vincent University)
Alsea words for women: Cultural implications of their linguistic forms

The extinct Alsea language of Oregon is known mostly through the Alsea texts published by Frachtenberg (1920). In these texts, consisting mostly of traditional legends, women are referred to by no less than three different lexical items, unrelated to words with the same meaning in other languages. Using internal morphological clues as well as comparative evidence from other languages of the same group, these words can all be fully analyzed. The fact that most of the identified morphemes have counterparts in presumably related languages confirms Alsea’s sometimes disputed membership in the Oregon Penutian group. From a cultural point of view, the literal meanings of the words, as well as the conditions of their occurrence in the texts, yield interesting insights about the position of women in Alsea society as reflected in these legends.
The organization of discourse information in Wayana historical narratives

Wayana is a Cariban language spoken by some 900 speakers in Northern Brazil, Southern Surinam, and French Guyana. The distribution of discourse information in historical narrations is one of the most interesting aspects of the language. Wayana is basically a nonconfigurational language, presenting 'free' or pragmatically driven word order. In addition, in historical narratives, verbs bear no person marking morphology, and participants are most commonly marked by zero. Two questions arise: How does one know who is doing what to whom? Since participants need not to be marked continuously from clause to clause, how are participants tracked in the discourse? (Speakers report that a newly-arriving listener will have trouble understanding an ongoing story.) The answer is a set of interwoven variables—the context, the word order (newsworthy information first, given/topical or peripheral elements last), the semantics of the verbs, and the occurrence of pronouns all corroborate in the correct identification of a participant. The occurrence of the pronouns is the most interesting variable. Since pronouns are rare, it would be expected that, as in languages like Spanish, their occurrence would serve contrastive purposes. In Wayana, however, this is never the case. With the exception of mekle, a pronoun used exclusively to mark contrast, all others occur only to encode topical participants, those that figure prominently in a stretch of a narrative. What then triggers the occurrence of pronouns? The occurrence of other pronouns are triggered by a significant disruption in the narrative chain.

Erik R. Thomas (North Carolina State University)  
Jeffrey Reaser (North Carolina State University)  
Perceptual cues used for ethnic labeling of Hyde County, NC, voices

Numerous investigations have established that Americans can distinguish African American voices from those of whites. Linguistic differences between the two ethnicities are well-documented in various linguistic domains. However, only a few studies have investigated which cues listeners use to determine speaker ethnicity. To shed light on this topic, a perception experiment was conducted to investigate whether listeners can access some of those potential cues and which of these cues are most crucial. Two samples, one that prominently exhibited diagnostic vowel variants and one that did not, were derived from interviews with both ethnicities from a locality where African Americans show vowel variants more typical of whites. Each excerpt was given three treatments: unmodified; monotonized to eliminate intonational information; and lowpass filtered at 330 Hz to eliminate most segmental information. The stimuli were tested on college students in Raleigh, NC. Results showed that both unmodified and monotonizedstimuli were identified quite accurately, but identification of lowpass-filtered stimuli was nearly random. For all three types of stimuli, there were statistically significant differences between stimuli featuring diagnostic vowel variants and those not doing so. Various prosodic and voice quality features were measured in the stimuli. Multiple regression analyses showed that listeners primarily utilized vowel variants for identifications of unmodified and monotonized stimuli. Identification of the lowpass-filtered stimuli was more complicated, with listeners utilizing some prosodic and voice quality features, though there was an effect of speaker gender.

Margaret Thomas (Boston College)  
The specious battle between 'contrastive analysis' & 'creative construction'

Since the early 1980s, generativists who study second language (L2) acquisition have developed a coherent and powerful representation of the etiology of their discipline in North America. It centers on the replacement of what is taken to be one hypothesis about the nature of L2 acquisition, 'contrastive analysis', by another, 'creative construction'. Contrastive analysis is seen as an expression of mid-century American structuralist linguistics grounded in Bloomfieldian behaviorism. In the conventional narrative, empirical and conceptual flaws in contrastive analysis resulted in its abandonment (c. 1970s) in favor of a generativist-inspired account of L2 acquisition as a process of 'creative construction' driven by an innate language faculty. The central assertion of creative construction has since been sustained and elaborated to mirror the development of generative theory. As a case study in how one subfield of modern linguistics misrepresents its recent past, I question the validity of this narrative. First, it does not accurately communicate the orientation of contrastive analysis, at least not that of its central proponents Fries and Lado. Second, contrastive analysis and creative construction are incommensurate in content and in their positions vis-a-vis linguistic theory; the two aren't really rivals to the same conceptual space.

Timothy Thornes (University of Oregon)  
Northern Paiute postpositions

Postpositions in Northern Paiute (Numic, Uto-Aztecan) carry a number of interesting distributional and semantic features. Most occur as noun suffixes but may actually be more accurately described as enclitics, particularly since some may also mark headless relative clauses and occur as verb phrase constituents. Ordering patterns of more than one postposition are sometimes variable and present challenges to position-class descriptions. The semantic range of the monomorphemic postpositions is reminiscent of the complex secondary case systems described for Finnish or certain Caucasian languages. Multimorphemic forms typically consist either of a demonstrative base plus postposition or are based in a detransitivized or stative verb form. These forms are more independent of their nominal constituents and have characteristics of adverbials or predicates.
Graham Thurgood (California State University-Chico)  
Fengxiang Li (California State University-Chico)

Word order change & language contact: The data from Tsat

Located on Hainan Island, the Austronesian language Tsat provides some exceptionally clear examples of contact-induced syntactic variation and change. Although Tsat is genetically Austronesian and is quite closely-related to Northern Roglai—a member of the Chamic branch—the modern Tsat language is under intense pressure from Mandarin. The comparison of Northern Roglai, Tsat, and Mandarin shows striking differences in the WOs across languages: Sometimes Tsat sides with Northern Roglai, reflecting the older WO and sometimes with Mandarin, showing the effect of contact; at still other times, Tsat shows both WOs. Further, when both WOs are manifested, it is the case that the more Roglai-like manifestations are found in folktales and the like while the more Mandarin-like WOs are found in the more Sinicized texts. With the more Mandarin-like constructions, it is often the case that the construction sometimes includes the borrowing of a Mandarin grammatical morpheme.

Marina Todorova (Johns Hopkins University)
A unitary analysis of two types of telic predicates

Slavic languages have two categories of telicizing morphemes: a semelfactive suffix vs a set of verbal prefixes. These have distinct semantics:

1. Klutz-n-ah mesoto. (cut/minced-SF meat-the)
   'I made a cut in the meat.'
2. Na-kultzah mesoto. (prefix-cut/minced meat-the)
   'I minced the meat.'

Semelfactive affixes (1) reduce an eventuality to its smallest available instantiation. Arguments are optional and not restricted as to specificity. Prefixation (2) instantiates eventualities whose size reflects information contributed by a nominal argument. Overt, specific objects are obligatory. Building on recent proposals (Diesing 2000, Schein 1999), I assume an event modifier Min(imal) which restricts membership in event set E to atomic events. The set E may correspond to the set of events denoted by the verb, or the set of events denoted by the verb-argument complex. Syntactically, these are the respective denotations of V vs (full) VP. Accordingly, I propose that Min can apply at either syntactic level, receiving different phonological spell-out (suffix vs prefix). Scope economy (Fox 2000) prevents Min from modifying at VP when the outcome of VP-modification is truth-conditionally equivalent to V-modification. Since V and VP denote different sets only when internal arguments are present, Min never surfaces as a prefix with intransitive VPs.

Benjamin Torbert (Duke University/North Carolina State University)

Regularity in irregularity: A cross-dialectal comparison of irregular verbs

Despite social saliency of variation in irregular verb forms, there has been relatively little detailed cross-dialectal comparison of irregular verbs among representative vernacular varieties, partly because systematic constraints on past tense irregularity are difficult to summarize. Christian, Wolfram, and Dube 1988 posited an implicational array to capture patterning for Appalachian English, whereby ambiguous forms occur most, followed by preterit for participle, participle for preterit, bare root, regularization, and different strong form. However, Christian, et al.'s analysis raises questions about the appropriateness of implicational analysis and its scalability in capturing patterns of irregular verb formation in vernaculars. The examination of a range of language varieties is still needed to determine the type and extent of cross-dialectal congruity in irregular tense formation. Cherokee Sound is an exclusively white enclave community on Abaco, Bahamas, culturally and physically separated from the Afro-Caribbean majority. Sandy Point is an isolated Afro-Bahamian community located about 30 miles from Cherokee Sound with a presumed creole-like language heritage. For Sandy Point, we find that the bare root is the most common form of past tense irregularity, as a manifestation of creole-influenced tense unmarking. For Cherokee Sound, we find an implicational hierarchy more in line with vernacular varieties in the US and British Isles. More importantly, this presentation underscores the importance of comparing irregular verb formation across different vernacular varieties of English in an effort to establish parameters of variability and to set forth the conditions under which internal constraints may (and may not) govern irregular past tense variation.

Sara Trechter (California State University-Chico)

The value of -pi

Plurality in the Mississippi Valley Siouan languages is typically marked with a clitic in postverbal position (Lakota -pi). Although this morpheme has been traditionally translated as a distributive plural in association with either the agent or patient, its meaning is actually comitative, meaning that that action of the verb to which the morpheme attaches was accomplished 'with others'. This is
exemplified by the fact that in Lakhota, in a few rare instances, the topical agent of the sentence is singular and the verb is 'plural':

\[
\text{winyan ni-thawa kin phehin Ji-la thi el a-wcha-khiyagla-pe-lo}
\]

Your wife (with others) took them to Little Light-haired-one's place.

This paper traces the functional development of a reconstructed verb meaning 'to be with' in the MVS languages as it grammaticizes in different discourse constructions to indicate verbal plurals and or topic. As the comitative is used regularly with singular arguments such as in the Dhegiha languages, it comes to indicate the topic status of the singular agent or patient.

Denise Troutman (Michigan State University/University of the North West, South Africa)  
*On the black hand side*: An examination of Black South African & Black American women's language patterns

Comparative research conducted on the linguistic behavior of African and European American women shows that African American women use some speech patterns that vary from European American women, as influenced, in part, by African American culture and African American women's social construction of themselves (Houston and Stanback 1982, Morgan 1996, Troutman 2001). Analyses of African American women's language within the African American speech community suggest that these Black women construct their identities in similar ways, which may lead to their similar speech behavior, regardless of socioeconomic status and educational level (Houston 1997, Troutman 2001). One area that has not received attention in the field of sociolinguistics is an analysis of Black women's speech behavior on the African continent in comparison to Black women's language patterns in the U.S. This paper presents an examination of the language patterns of Black South African women and African American women, in particular, as a beginning point of inquiry. Turner 1925 and Herskovits 1941 have respectively identified morphological and cultural 'carry-overs' from Africa to America. Do ancient things remain in African American women's ears? Do these women use similar speech behavior as their South African mothers and sisters? The researcher will present findings based upon tape-recorded conversations of Black South African women, comparing the observed language features to those already identified for Black women in the U.S. by African American women researchers (e.g. Houston and Stanback 1982; Houston 1997; Morgan 1996; Troutman 1996, 2001). Informal observations have already demonstrated that some similarities do exist at the morphological and semantic levels of analysis. The influence of race and gender at the discourse level, despite a transcontinental divide, may prove to be a critical area of examination.

Maria Tsiapera (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)  
The Logique & Port-Royal

The *Logique* of Antoine Amauld and Pierre Nicole was extremely successful long after the *Grammaire générale et raisonnée*. The *Logique* was written for a young noble and was intended to be a treatise on the basics of logic. The authors thought it would be a public service to take what was useful in training students in judgment from the standard logics and to present this with many observations and reflections of their own. Further they acknowledged that some of the observations were 'des livres d'un célèbre Philosophe de ce siècle, qui a autant de neteté d'esprit qu'on trouve de confusion dans les autres'. This is an obvious reference to Descartes, although some of the observations were taken from Pascal. The four parts of the *Logique* represent the various operations of the mind, namely conception, judgment, reasoning, and ordering. Speculation over the reasons for the *Logique* is nothing more than that. A look at the history of the petites-écoles suggests that the motive for the book was the Port-Royal educational philosophy, and perhaps it was intended to be a companion piece of the GGR, as indeed later grammarians took it to be. Thus the discussion focuses on the place of the *Logique* within Port-Royal education.

Bert Vaux (Harvard University)  
*Systemic vs feature-based markedness in laryngeal contrasts*

Phonologists generally assume based on arguments such as 1-3 that plain voiceless consonants are less marked than voiceless aspirates, and the unaspirated two-way stop system contrasts unaspirated voiced and voiceless members; systems containing aspirates are marked in comparison.

1. \( T \) is normally favored in positions of neutralization (Trubetzkoy 1958).
2. \( T_h \) may be restricted (e.g. it is only allowed word-initially in Lamani [Masica 1991]).
3. \( T_h \) is less common than \( T \) cross-linguistically (Maddison 1984).

I propose that these arguments do not in fact support the theories above and argue instead that the unmarked two-way system opposes aspirated and unaspirated stops, and that the aspirates may be the unmarked member of this set. These positions are supported by a wide range of facts in the domains of acquisition, articulation, perception, and phonological alternation. Markedness relations appear to be different in tripartite systems, where the aspirated series is marked. A larger consequence of my proposal is thus that we cannot simply state that a given segment type is more or less marked than its counterpart based on its featural composition; we must instead consider the structure of the system of oppositions as a whole and perhaps positional considerations as well.
Two solutions to the present perfect puzzle (the prohibition on past time adverbials co-occurring with the present perfect) are examined—Klein 1992, Giorgi & Pianesi 1997. The result is a revised hypothesis offering greater explanatory breadth: To the extent reference-time is flexible in a language's present tense, adverbial modification may occur in a construction that includes a present tense component. The hypothesis presented here expands upon the notion of nonequivalence of reference time and speech time adopted by both Klein and Giorgi. It states that an overlapping relationship between reference time and speech time intervals obtains consistently but that reference time may be limited to the posttime or pretimate of the utterance in a given language, thus accounting for cross-linguistic variation in present perfect puzzle effects without being overly restrictive.

Mark Volpe (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)

*Japanese causatives: Lexical vs syntactic*

In Japanese, lexical causatives (LC) and syntactic causatives (SC) of the 'make'-causative type show distinct properties. LCs are transitive partners of unaccusatives and comprise approximately 16 idiosyncratic morphological classes (Jacobsen 1982). LCs are generally interpreted as expressing direct manipulative causation but allow idiomatic readings. By contrast, SCs are formed by regular affixation of the morpheme -s(k)ase-, show highly regular semantics (no idiomaticity) and display ambiguities of adverbial scope and reflexive binding associated with periphrastic structures. Harley 1995 attempts to derive such distinctions 'without appeal to a separate lexical/syntactic structure' using the framework of distributed morphology (DM) (Halle & Marantz 1993). In this presentation, I give evidence against Harley's analysis and argue in favor of a dichotomy in which LCs are products of a lexicon and SCs are products of syntax, in line with Kuroda 1993.

Laura Wagner (Harvard University)

Peggy Li (Harvard University)

*Children's comprehension of aspect in Mandarin*

This study examines children's comprehension of temporal marking in children acquiring Mandarin. One hundred one Mandarin speakers (3-year-olds, 5-year-olds, and adult controls) were run in a sentence-to-picture matching task. The sentences varied the kind of grammatical aspect marking they contained (leizai), the lexical aspect of the predicate (telic/atelic), and the presence or absence of a temporal adverb signaling past time; the pictures varied whether or not the event was complete, and the presence or absence of a human agent. Results showed that the 3-year-olds' responses depended on lexical aspect (telic/atelic) at the expense of grammatical aspect (leizai), especially when the evidence was most sparse. The 5-year-olds showed a similar pattern although they showed some signs of being influenced by the grammatical aspect of the target sentence. Adults succeeded in general, but interestingly, the presence of the past adverbial interfered with adults' (but not children's) ability to comprehend the imperfective zai and the atelic predicates in general. We will argue these results show the interaction between universal biases in event construal and language specific grammatical markers.

Gregory Ward (Northwestern University)

Sam Tilsen (Northwestern University)

*Deferred equatives*

In canonical equatives, distinct NPs are used to refer to a single entity, as in 1a:

(1) a. Chris is the department Chair.
   b. I'm the Pad Thai. ('I ordered the Pad Thai'.)

However, in 1b the speaker refers to distinct discourse entities and asserts that a particular mapping obtains between them. This is a type of deferred interpretation whereby an expression is used to refer to an entity not included in its conventional denotation (Nunberg to appear). This interpretation requires a salient open proposition (OP), two sets of salient or inferable entities, and a 'noteworthy' correspondence (Nunberg 1995) between them. The correspondence can hold across sets of unlike kinds (1b) or like kinds (2):

(2) Parent to daycare employee: I'm the drummer. ('I'm the parent of the boy playing the drums.')

In an empirical study involving 28 scenarios, we found that subjects judge correspondences across kinds to be more natural than those within kinds under the deferred equative interpretation. For across-kind equatives, in which the literal interpretation is necessarily false, the deferred interpretation is more readily accessible; for within-kind equatives, in which the literal interpretation remains possible, the deferred interpretation is less accessible and requires greater contextualization of the OP.

Linda R. Waugh (University of Arizona)

*Roman Jakobson in America: What he brought to America, what America gave to him*

Roman Jakobson was one of the great thinkers of the 20th century who was able to stimulate others with the originality of his thinking. But at the same time, he was also influenced by the most interesting ideas of any place he lived; he was always in a dialogue with...
others. When he came to America in 1941, he brought with him many 'European' ideas, and eventually, over the course of 41 years, he was greatly influential on American linguistics—as well as anthropology, semiotics, literary studies, mythology, and folklore. Yet, many linguists are not aware that certain of his concepts and discoveries are so ingrained in modern-day linguistics that they seem to be commonplace or self-evident. Even fewer are aware that there was much here that stimulated Jakobson to new work and new directions. In particular his settling in America coincided with a broadening of his vision and with more attention to the theoretical bases of his linguistic research—and he wrote much on the history of linguistics. This talk will delineate the ways in which Jakobson influenced American linguistics and the ways in which others here influenced him.

Stephen Wechsler (University of Texas-Austin)  
(Session 2)  
*Resultatives, telicity, & the scalar structure of adjectives*

This analysis of the English resultative construction crucially models telicity in terms of the event-argument homomorphism model (Krifka 1998, Tenny 1994) rather than the result state model (Dowty 1979). This assumption, combined with recent insights on the semantics of gradable adjectives (Hay et al. to appear, Kennedy 1999, Kennedy & McNally to appear), leads to solutions for several long-standing puzzles.

(1) He wiped it clean / dry / smooth / *damp / *dirty / *stained / *wet. (Green 1972)

The acceptable adjectives in 1, namely clean, dry, and smooth, are all maximal endpoint closed-scale adjectives, which thus provide suitable bounds for the event—crucially assuming an event-argument homomorphism. The unacceptable adjectives damp, dirty, stained, and wet are minimal endpoint adjectives ('de facto open-scale adjectives'). Their inherent standards are so low that contextual standards normally prevail instead. The resultative construction requires that the standard serving as telic bound be an inherent one, perhaps because predicate composition is opaque to context. Further evidence for event-argument homomorphism is that nongradable adjectives require punctual rather than durative events: He shot the miller dead! ?to death. vs He bored the students to death *dead. Corpus data (Boas 2000) support both above observations.

William F. Weigel (University of California-Berkeley)  
(2) To what extent have subsequent linguists relied on Newman's generalizations about the language rather than on his data? The latter question, and the methodological dilemma that it poses, will also be discussed in connection with descriptions of certain other languages.

Julia Weisenberg (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)  
(11)  
*Handshape markedness in American Sign Language loanwords*

Foreign words containing phonetic constructions not typically permitted by the native lexicon are simplified when borrowed. American Sign Language (ASL) permits complex handshapes to emerge in borrowed English vocabulary, displacing unmarked root handshapes. A handshape is considered 'marked' if it has a low frequency of occurrence and is not found in the 'classifier predicate' system. The sign PARTY is a convergence of a semantic root sign plus the marked English letter handshapes 'P', 'R', 'T', and unmarked 'A' and 'Y'; however, only 'P' survives. Previous work (Brentari 1998, Brentari & Padden forthcoming) has relied heavily on alignment constraints to explain deletions. I argue that in optimality theory, preservation of marked handshapes is a case of positional faithfulness. These marked letter handshapes require articulation in the higher plane of the signer's body or movement for clear visual perception. The conflict between preserving the semantic root and English fingerspelling (visual representation of spoken English) is resolved by ranking markedness over faithfulness. The theory correctly predicts that loanwords with marked handshapes articulated in the lower signing plane, or those lacking movement, should not exist.

Suzanne Wertheim (University of California, Berkeley)  
(14)  
*Function words as an aspect of language attrition: Russian & Tatar*

In discussions of endangered languages, three mechanisms of language attrition are often described: contraction of functional domains, shrinkage of stylistic options, and a change in which language is used as the 'matrix' language in codeswitching. In this...
paper, I identify another pathway of language attrition: the use of dominant-language function words in speech otherwise free of codeswitching. The data in this paper come from 10 months of fieldwork on the speech of college-age Tatars in Tatarstan (Russia), where the ethnically Tatar post-1990 government has been attempting to stem the tide of language shift with pro-Tatar language policies. This paper focuses on Tatar-Russian bilinguals who attend a Tatar youth club. Among club members, high prestige is placed on so-called 'pure' Tatar speech, Tatar without any (obvious) Russian influence. In what I call 'Tatar performance mode', e.g. during radio or television interviews or speaking publicly at the club, they will usually 'cleanse' their speech of all Russian elements. However, when in a 'nonperformance', yet Tatar-preferred, situation, they will frequently use Russian function words (adverbs, particles, and conjunctions) in otherwise completely Tatar speech. The use of these Russian function words will often significantly affect the morphological or syntactic realization of the Tatar sentence.

D. H. Whalen (Yale University/Haskins Laboratories)
Randall R. Benson (University of Connecticut Health Center)
Matthew Richardson (Yale University/Haskins Laboratories)
Use of speech processing areas of the brain in response to sinewave speech

When comparing speech to nonspeech perception, it is usually impossible to have the acoustics be completely comparable. Thus, although earlier work found areas that were selectively active for speech compared with nonspeech, acoustic differences, conceivably, activated processing regions for extraneous reasons. With natural speech or standard synthesis, these differences are ineluctable. However, sinewave speech which replaces the main resonances with sinewave analogs following their center frequencies, allows for greater comparability. Here, sinewave speech, and nonspeech organizations of the same tones, elicited functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) evidence that speech perception is accomplished in a neurologically specialized area regardless of acoustics. Behavioral participants ranged rather continuously from good perceivers to poor perceivers. Brain maps correlated activation with behavioral performance in speech and nonspeech conditions. Posterior superior temporal gyrus (STG), a principal speech area, was similar for all performance levels while the parietal region was more active with better performance. This suggests the parietal region is associated with a conscious speech percept, while posterior STG is active whether or not the speech is successfully reported. Sinewave speech, then, may activate speech processing whether or not speech is reported by the listener.

John Whitman (Cornell University)
Dianne Jonas (Yale University)
Lexical bases for syntactic change

The dominant generative conception of diachronic syntax has long taken underlying structural representations as the domain for syntactic change. A move toward a more lexically oriented conception of syntactic change comes from an unexpected quarter: minimalist syntax. This framework lacks a discrete level of underlying structure and thus, as pointed out by Longobardi 2001, must conceptualize syntactic change as change in the properties of discrete lexical items rather than syntactic structures. This paper examines three changes, two well-documented, one ongoing, which have been claimed to require a structural statement. The first change involves the modern Japanese existential pronouns dare-ka 'someone', nani-ka 'something', consisting of an interrogative pronoun and the question particle ka. The second change involves the Mandarin preverbal ba3 preverbal object construction. The ongoing change involves American and British English speakers who accept the so-called 'double is' pattern (The problem is, is that we don't have enough money). We show that each of these changes is best described in terms of changes in the properties of a single 'protagonist' lexical item rather than as an innovated structural pattern.

Neal Whitman (Ohio State University)
Predicative noun phrases, & the reality of neutrality

In the well-known example of unlike coordination Pat is a Republican and proud of it, the copula is taken as complement to the coordinated NP a Republican and predicative AP proud of it. Most analyses of such sentences assume NPs can shift to the same type as predicative APs. One reason for this strategy is to avoid claiming is exhibits semantic and category neutrality, whereby a single lexical entry has two categories (VP/NP, VP/AP), each with different semantics. The reason for this avoidance: Once neutrality is admitted, there is no clear, noncircular means of distinguishing it from ambiguity. Unfortunately, this strategy creates neutrality among NPs when the copula is coordinated with other verbs. For example, in the sentence She neither is nor is impersonating Cher, Cher must have types <e,t> to serve as complement to both is impersonating and is. Similarly, in Kim sought and became the leader, the leader must have types <e,<e,t>> and <e,t> to serve as complement to both sought and became. To license such sentences, we amend a lexical rule from Carpenter 1992. Furthermore, since category and semantic neutrality exists in (at least) English, the problem of distinguishing it from ambiguity is no longer avoidable.

Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue University)
Phrase structure in American Sign Language (ASL) & Austrian Sign Language (ÖGS)

This paper addresses phrase structure issues using data from American Sign Language (ASL) and Austrian Sign Language (ÖGS) with
Bianca Klettke (University of Memphis)  

English & German speakers & the perception of CAUSE

We examined English and German monolinguals' conceptions of CAUSE by comparing how cause-type periphrastic causative verbs (e.g. cause, force, make) are semantically distinguished from enable-type periphrastic causative verbs (e.g. allow, enable, let). We hypothesized that the two language groups would distinguish these classes of verbs according to the intrinsic tendency of the affectee. We further hypothesized that Germans would construe affectees as having a stronger tendency for the result than would English speakers and, therefore, that German speakers would prefer ENABLE verbs where English speakers would use CAUSE verbs. Consistent with these predictions, we found that in sentences from the British National Corpus with English cause verbs, German monolinguals preferred translations with ENABLE verbs more often than English monolinguals. Similarly, when shown animations of causal chains (e.g. breaking vases, popping balloons, extinguishing flames), German monolinguals preferred descriptions with the verb enable more often than English speakers, who preferred descriptions with the verb cause. Importantly, in animations in which the tendency of the affectee was unclear, German monolinguals again preferred descriptions with the verb enable more often than English speakers. These results suggest that English and German may differ systematically with respect to the concept of CAUSE and related notions.

Ronnie Wilbur (Purdue University)  

Aleix Martinez (Purdue University)

Physical correlates of prosodic structure in American Sign Language

The study of American Sign Language (ASL) provides insights into the specification of prosody when the syntax comes from a naturally occurring signed language. Over time, ASL has accommodated to the production and perception requirements of the manual/visual modality, resulting in a prosodic system comparable in function to spoken languages but different in means of expression. We address the problem of representing this patterning, analogous to the use of F0 displays for spoken intonation. We investigate the kinematic variables that could be the best correlate of perceptible prosody. Deaf signers are asked to match visual representations of three kinematic plots of movement (velocity, acceleration, jerk) with what they perceive/feel when watching a signing videoclip from which the plots were generated. We explain why acceleration and jerk correlate better with the prosody as perceived by judges but might not be distinctive to L2s or sign naïve viewers. The modality-appropriateness of prosodic structure of natural sign languages (cf. artificial systems like signed English, which are parasitic on spoken language for prosodic structure) is elaborated; manual prosody is discussed in relation to nonmanual patterns.

Donald Winford (Ohio State University)

Structural constraints on contact-induced change: Borrowing vs 'substratum influence'

This paper examines the structural constraints that regulate the processes of 'borrowing' as opposed to 'L1 influence' or 'transfer' in L2 acquisition. I argue that, while certain principles (e.g. transparency) apply in both cases, different constraints are involved. Borrowing is subject to very strict constraints based on typological similarity. Evidence for this comes from various cases of contact between maintained minority languages and a dominant host language. Cases of structural convergence involve the agency of both recipient language (RL) and source language (SL) speakers. Hence they fail to conform to the usual constraints on structural borrowing. SL agency plays an even greater role in creole formation and 'natural' SLA, leading to more structural diffusion. To understand the constraints on L1 influence in these cases, we must focus on the strategies involved in the restructuring process that creates both creoles and interlanguage varieties. Degree of congruence between source and recipient languages plays a different role here than in borrowing. Apparent congruence can lead to reanalysis of L2 forms in terms of L1 functional categories. But structural mismatch plays an equally important role, especially at the level of syntax. L1 retention in these cases is often triggered by greater typological distance and limited access to TL input.

Phillip Wolff (University of Memphis)  

English & German speakers & the perception of CAUSE

We examined English and German monolinguals' conceptions of CAUSE by comparing how cause-type periphrastic causative verbs (e.g. cause, force, make) are semantically distinguished from enable-type periphrastic causative verbs (e.g. allow, enable, let). We hypothesized that the two language groups would distinguish these classes of verbs according to the intrinsic tendency of the affectee. We further hypothesized that Germans would construe affectees as having a stronger tendency for the result than would English speakers and, therefore, that German speakers would prefer ENABLE verbs where English speakers would use CAUSE verbs. Consistent with these predictions, we found that in sentences from the British National Corpus with English cause verbs, German monolinguals preferred translations with ENABLE verbs more often than English monolinguals. Similarly, when shown animations of causal chains (e.g. breaking vases, popping balloons, extinguishing flames), German monolinguals preferred descriptions with the verb enable more often than English speakers, who preferred descriptions with the verb cause. Importantly, in animations in which the tendency of the affectee was unclear, German monolinguals again preferred descriptions with the verb enable more often than English speakers. These results suggest that English and German may differ systematically with respect to the concept of CAUSE and related notions.
Esther Wood (University of California-Berkeley)  
*The origin of the northern subject rule*

This paper will provide a historical explanation for a pattern of subject-verb agreement found in Northern (British) English as well as dialects of Scotland, Northern Ireland and Appalachia, which have their roots in Northern English. In dialects with the northern subject rule (NSR) (Ihalainen 1994), verbs with an adjacent (preceding or inverted) pronominal subject take the following present tense endings:

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Verbs with all other subjects (pronouns which are not adjacent to the verb, and nonpronominal NPs) have a default ending -s:

(1) They know hardly what to do ... (Hedevind 1967:288)
(2) Things is different now about school (ibid:288)

In this paper I argue that NSR developed from an Old English pattern of verb-ending reduction and a syntactic change in Northern English resulting from early Scandinavian contact. I trace the development of NSR through evidence from Old English and Middle English texts, especially the northern texts of the Ormulum, the Rosarium, and the Northern Prose Rule of St. Benet.

Ming Xiang (Michigan State University)  
*Modifier ordering in the Chinese NP*

The Chinese NP does not have an explicit determiner, so whether it has a DP projection or not is still an issue under debate (Gao 1994, Cheng & Sybesma 1999, Li 1998). This paper proposes a new analysis for two different word orders of the Chinese NP and supports the DP analysis. One order forms a definite NP by moving the modifier to the DP specifier position, hence licensing the empty D0. The other order forms an indefinite NP by moving the modifier to a lower specifier position, leaving D0 unlicensed. The two word orders are derivationally related instead of being analyzed as two independent structures, as in Wu and McGinnis 1998. Evidence for the movement analysis comes from an examination of relative clauses: Both A and B orders show the same reconstruction effects. Furthermore, when RC modifiers are stacked, they show a strict relative order to each other, but their relative order to NP and CLO is very free. These ordering constraints can be derived straightforwardly under a movement analysis.

Malcah Yaeger-Dror (University of Arizona)  
Lauren Hall-Lew (University of Arizona)  
Sharon Deckert (University of Arizona)  
*It isn’t easy to figure out but it’s not too hard either*

This paper analyzes variation in contraction strategies in presidential debates and compares results with those used in Q&A segments of news conferences by the same speakers. The initial hypothesis is that contraction strategy will be influenced by the speaker’s dialect area as well as by whether the speaker is prosodically emphasizing the negative. Variation in register and stance are found to have a strong effect on tokens of *not*-negation, especially when the speaker is disagreeing. Thus, while Q&A sequences are informative, so negatives should be uncontracted, debates are adversarial requiring even more emphasis on negation. The analysis presents evidence from both registers that variation is also correlated with a speaker’s dialect area, age, and even political affiliation. The paper expands upon previous research by showing that when it is possible to compare tokens of *(is not, are not)* used by the same speaker in different situations, there is a significant influence of the situation on each speaker’s syntactic choices. The debates span from Kennedy/Nixon (1960), to Gore/Bush (2000). The analysis of debates will also be supplemented by the comparison of the pitch accents preferred by different speakers: While pitch contours are not correlated with geographic region, there has been a change in preferred prosodic contours over the last 40 years; simple prosodic emphasis is favored in earlier debates, while recent debaters tend to use more elaborate prosodic strategies. This evidence supplements previous results demonstrating that certain linguistic choices are more subject to social and demographic factors than cognitive factors.

Hiroko Yamakido (University at Stony Brook-SUNY)  
*The nature of adjectival inflection in Japanese*

Yamakido 2000 proposes that adjectival (A) and nominal adjectival (NA) inflection are case-marking, not copulas or tenses (contra Nishiyama 1999). This paper provides further support for the proposal with two new lines of argument. One comes from dialect variation of A and NA inflection. In standard Japanese, the morpheme -i appears on attributive and present predicative adjectives and is in complementary distribution with past tense copula. However, in Fukushima (and other) dialect(s), the equivalent adjectival inflections are in noncomplementary distribution with copulas and tenses, showing that they cannot be reduced to these forms. 

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second piece of evidence comes from the historical derivation of NA morphology. I show that the modern attributive inflection -na and predicative -da derive from forms that originally contain the dative case marker -ni. Furthermore, this case marking function is still evident in modern causative and secondary predicative constructions. Finally, I conclude with a discussion of case marking patterns in Russian adjectives and nominals, showing that there is a systematic parallelism with their counterparts in Japanese.

Alan C. L. Yu (University of California-Berkeley)

Floating mora & the stress-to-weight principle in Washo

In Washo, vowel length, while contrastive, is allowed to surface only in the stressed syllable. Stress is always penultimate. This gives rise to an unusual length alternation in infixing reduplication. The reduplicative infix appears before the final syllable of the root. The infix is normally monomoraic: gewe --> ge-we-we 'coyote(s)'. However, if the input stem has a long penultimate vowel, the reduplicant surfaces with vowel length: memde-wi memde-wi-wi 'deer(s)'. This poses an analytical challenge because it seems to require length to be shifted from one syllable, e.g. (de:) of memde-wi to another (wi:) of memde-wi-wi. We argue that this can be modeled under a novel unified analysis in OT, where the interplay between mora preservation and the stress-to-weight-principle (SWP) plays a crucial role. This analysis also predicts another puzzling fact: When the penultimate syllable is closed, the infix precedes its coda--even though the infix copies not that coda but the CV portion of the following, final, syllable (e.g. mokgo --> mokgo-kgo 'shoe' not *mok-go-go). This analysis also leads to the unexpected conclusion where vowel length is best treated as a floating mora in Washo, which surfaces in the phonologically optimal location within a word.

Alan C. L. Yu (University of California-Berkeley)

Auditory robustness & duration of vocalic cues

Building on Steven's suggestion that certain features of consonants are auditorily more robust and abrupt, Lang and Ohala 1996 extended Steven's original observation by demonstrating that certain vocalic features are more robust than others through a perceptual confusion experiment asking subjects to identify end-gated versions of 11 Native American English vowels. The present study applies a similar experimental method to the perception of vowels in Cantonese, which has 18 contrasting vowels. In the first experiment, stimuli were vowels end-truncated into pink noise at 20 msec intervals after the first 30 msec following the onset of the vowel. In the second experiment, the stimuli were 100, 80, 60, 40, and 20 msec steady state vowel fragments generated by iterating a single period, extracted at 30 msec. after the initial glottal stop. Twenty-eight native Cantonese speakers in Hong Kong listened to a randomized presentation of these stimuli and attempted to identify the vowels. The resulting confusion matrices at each gate were converted to similarity matrices, and they in turn were used to generate hierarchical clustering dendrograms. The results show that both diphthongs and front rounded vowels required more time to be differentiated from monophthongs and front unrounded vowels, thus further supporting Land and Ohala's hypothesis.

Yukihiro Yumitani (Sanyo Gakuen University, Japan)

Spanish loanwords in Jemez Towa

The linguistic conservatism of Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest has been reported by various researchers. The Pueblo people have made a conscious effort to keep foreign linguistic elements from affecting their own languages. Particularly, they have resisted influence from Spanish, the language of the oppressors, although they have borrowed lexical items from the European language. However, the amount and type of loanwords, and the alternatives to borrowing (such as coinage of new words from native elements) vary from language to language. For instance, Arizona Tewa contains very few Spanish loanwords in contrast to Rio Grande Tewa which borrowed more extensively, including governmental and religious terms. Thus it does not seem appropriate to lump all the Pueblo languages together in discussing the influence from Spanish and other languages. In this presentation, I will discuss Spanish loanwords and native innovations in Jemez Towa (a Kiowa-Tanoan language spoken at Jemez Pueblo in New Mexico) and compare the situation in Towa with some other Pueblo groups. My recent fieldwork indicates that Towa may have borrowed more words from Spanish than any other Pueblo languages did.

Roberto Zavala (CIESAS-Sureste, México)

Depictive secondary predicates in Olutec (Mixe-Zoquean)

This paper is a contribution to the cross-linguistic study of the depictive secondary predicate constructions with data from Olutec, a Mixe-Zoquean language spoken in the south of Veracruz, Mexico. Olutec presents a construction that carries all the semantic and formal criteria associated with depictive secondary predicates according to Schultze-Berndt and Himmelmann 2001. In this construction the nonfinite depictive predicate precedes the main predicate. The depictive is controlled by one of the participants of the main predicate. Both predicates are separate predicative elements, and in this sense the secondary predicate construction differs from other two-verbs constructions (verbal compounds, resultatives and complex predicates). The depictive is not an argument of the main predicate. Semantically, the event described by the depictive is cotemporal with the event described by the main predicate. In this paper I will discuss the types of word classes that function as depictives, the semantic range of the construction, and the formal and semantic distinctions between secondary predicates and predicate-incorporating construction which are also present in the language.
The positional markedness nature of contour tone licensing

Positional licensing can be captured by either positional faithfulness or positional markedness in OT. I first show that contour tone licensing needs positional markedness. The evidence comes from languages like Suzhou Chinese, where a tone sandhi process creates a contour fall after a mid tone; but the process is blocked when the syllable does not have sufficient duration to carry the contour. This is an instantiation of the general scenario that motivates positional markedness, namely, a derived marked structure surfacing only in strong positions (Zoll 1998). I then show that a positional markedness analysis referring to phonetic duration categories makes fewer assumptions about OT constraints and better captures the licensing patterns. The arguments come from languages that have disjunctive contour licensing positions, e.g. Mende allows contour rise on long vowels and short vowels in monosyllabic words. Moreover, the positions that license contour tones are always those with the longest duration. These patterns fall out straightforwardly in a durational analysis. But an analysis referring only to prosodic categories such as [+stress] and [+long] cannot predict this pattern without invoking constraint disjunction. And even with constraint disjunction, it cannot in principle predict that the longest positions are the best for contour tones.

Pseudogapping (PG) involves apparent deletion of a verb under identity with a tensed auxiliary as a left remnant. A previously unrecognized puzzle regarding PG is that copular be may not undergo PG, though other verbs can:

(1) Robin won’t eat chicken, although she will (eat) fish.
(2) *Robin won’t be a syntactician, although she will (be) a phonologist.

This paper shows that two important previous analyses of PG (the pure deletion approach of Levin 1979 and the raising plus verb phrase ellipsis analysis of Lasnik 1995) cannot account for the contrast above. It then offers a new analysis of PG that can:

(3) PG results from across-the-board V-to-I movement from a VP and a subordinate CP.

Under this analysis, the surface right remnant remains in situ. Under the assumption that be underlyingly takes a small clause-type complement, the contrast between 1 and 2 falls out under the mechanism of licensing under head-government; the right remnant in the be-PG does not receive proper licensing. If time permits, we will show other empirical advantages of the ATB movement analysis of PG.

Two types of verb-noun compounds

The NP-object of some Chinese V-N compounds can function as the object of preposition in the corresponding construction:

(1) a. tamen qian-ju Dorendo.
    they move-home Toronto

b. tamen xiang Dorendo qian ju.
    they to Toronto move home

However, the NP-object of other Chinese V-N compounds does not have such a function but can form a single noun phrase with the N-component of the V-N compound:

(2) a. gongsi yijing cai-ren wushí.
    company already fire-people fifty

b. gongsi yijing cai-le wushí + ren.
    company already fire-ASP fifty + people

We suppose that the D-structure representation of verbs in these two types of V-N compounds is parallel to that of dative and locative verbs. Thus, their formation can be simply derived by head movement respectively:

(1) a’... [VP1 [v1 [v1 qian-ju]] [VP2 [NP2 Dorendo] [v2 [v2 ti-i]] [NP1 [N1 t]]]]
(2) a’... [VP [v [cai-ren]] [NP1 [NP2 wushí] [N1 [N1 t]]]]

An important consequence of this analysis is that it can capture the definiteness effect affecting only the type of V-N compounds like 2a but not 1a:

(1) a’. tamen qian-ju na ge chengshi.
    the CL city

(2) a’. *gongsi yijing cai-ren na wushí.
    the fifty
Abstracts of Organized Sessions
Over the past decade, linguistics as a discipline has witnessed renewed commitments to language documentation and to the collection of primary linguistic data more generally as an indispensable component of responsible linguistics. Indications of this renewed interest include the founding of new organizations committed to endangered language (EL) research; a greater commitment on the part of the LSA to issues of language endangerment, indicated by the formation of the Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation and the sponsorship of regular sessions and symposia on fieldwork and EL issues at annual meetings; and a new interest in language maintenance and revitalization and in programs designed to train native speakers of endangered languages to do linguistic work in their communities. Several recent discussions have focused on topics such as the contributions of classical fieldwork to linguistic theory (Dahlstrom 1999), practical aspects of fieldwork (Cotter & Trechter 1998, Newman & Ratliff 2001), and the digital archiving of natural language data, including data representing endangered languages (e.g. various workshops sponsored by the Open Language Archives Community of the Linguistic Data Consortium, of the University of Pennsylvania, and by the Archive for Indigenous Languages of Latin America, of the University of Texas).

The recent attention given to issues of language endangerment and associated themes has inspired new interest in primary documentation activities. However, many linguists who might be interested in undertaking primary documentation work on endangered languages feel unprepared to do so for a variety of reasons. Graduate students may be unprepared if their programs don’t offer training in basic linguistic description. Similarly, competent professional linguists might be inhibited because their primary training has oriented them to theoretical rather than descriptive concerns. Even some linguists already working in the field may be ill equipped to embark on a general documentation project if their training has prepared them for work in a narrowly specialized area. For example, experienced phonologists may not know what constitutes an adequate syntactic description of a language while those whose primary training is in syntax will likely not be aware of all that is required to adequately document the sound system of the language they work on. This symposium is intended as a resource for such an audience, linguists who are interested in doing primary fieldwork but are incompletely prepared for that task. Each of the talks will provide basic information on a topic of fundamental importance for the potential fieldworker.

Steven Bird (University of Pennsylvania)

_Digital resources for language description_

This talk will discuss software products that are useful in organizing and analyzing field data as well as possibilities for archiving data in digital form on web-accessible sites. Information about archiving possibilities is expected to be useful as opportunities for traditional paper-based publishing are decreasing.

Michael C. Cahill (Summer Institute of Linguistics)

_Text collection: One task, many benefits_

Many experienced fieldworkers advocate text collection as the single most important technique for gathering data in a way that minimizes artificial constraints on the speaker. This presentation will discuss techniques for eliciting and recording texts and the various ways in which texts can be used.
Ian Maddieson (University of California-Berkeley)
*Basic outline of a phonetic & phonological description*

This talk will address the linguist whose primary training or orientation is in syntax but who would like to write a general grammar of a language based on fieldwork. The talk will discuss the coverage of phonetics and phonology that should included and relatively simple techniques that can be used to collect and organize this data.

Pamela Munro (University of California-Los Angeles)
*Basic morphosyntactic description: Where to start & what to ask next*

This presentation will offer information about how to begin to assemble data for a good basic description of a language's syntactic structure for the field linguist who would like to write a general grammar but who is not syntactically oriented.

Sarah G. Thomason (University of Michigan)
*Field techniques for eliciting lexical data*

Novice fieldworkers understand that it is important to elicit vocabulary. Yet, some lexical fields are more useful than others in providing basic information about the semantic relationships and about the culture more generally. This talk will address what types of lexical data are most useful and should be elicited first and how to go about acquiring these data.
Symposium: Finding the Zone: Employment Opportunities outside Academia

Grand Ballroom B
11:30 AM -1:30 PM

Organizers:  Marlys Macken (University of Wisconsin-Madison)  
Susan Steele (Mills College)  
Undergraduate Program Advisory Committee

Participants:  Michael Cohen (Nuance)  
Marc Gawron (San Diego State University)  
Daniel Flickinger (YY Software)  
Daniel Jurafsky (University of Colorado-Boulder)  
Bonnie Glover Stalls (University of Southern California)

What kind of training best prepares linguistics graduates (both those with baccalaureates and those with advanced degrees) for jobs outside of postsecondary education? What kinds of linguistic knowledge are essential to individuals filling such positions? What is the place in this market for different degree levels, especially for non-PhDs? This symposium explores these questions as a continuation of the focus in recent LSA meetings on building employment opportunities for linguists. We highlight individuals involved in satisfying external demands for linguistic knowledge and expertise in language technology, either because they hire people into such positions or because they train people for them. The information that they provide can be fed back into linguistics programs to help develop linguistic curricula, especially at the undergraduate and master's level, aimed at preparing individuals with the requisite skills and abilities. The ultimate goal is to develop a variety of career pathways so that linguists who want or need to find jobs outside of higher education can be better prepared to do so.
Symposium: Bringing Linguistics into the Schools:
Preparing K-12 Teachers and Curricula

Grand Ballroom C
12:00 - 2:00 PM

Organizers:
Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University)
Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)
Language in the School Curriculum Committee

Participants:
Edwin Battistella (Southern Oregon University)
Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)
Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University)
Patricia Nichols (San Jose State University)
Margaret Speas (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)
Rebecca Wheeler (Christopher Newport University)

This symposium addresses ways we (professional linguists, primarily but not exclusively in academe) can integrate linguistics into the public schools. Linguistics is relevant to public school teaching in many ways, and our goal here is to explore some practical ways linguists can work together with K-12 teachers and teacher candidates to apply linguistics in the classroom. Each paper presents a different approach to some practical application of linguistics in the schools and/or identifies barriers to such applications and possible ways to overcome them. Papers present a diversity of viewpoints depending on area addressed, audience (teachers and/or students), type of school involved, student demographics, constraints imposed by state or district, etc. The results of the symposium will be a collection of materials (including course syllabi, lesson plans and units, discussion topics, resources) posted on the LSA website and on the Center for Applied Linguistics ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics website as part of a web-based collection of materials for use by teachers and teacher educators.

Edwin Battistella (Southern Oregon University)

Why don't schools care about linguistics? Situating linguistics in the K-12 curriculum

One of the underlying problems in getting linguistics into the schools is the perception on the part of teachers, teacher education students, parents, and administrators about what linguistics is and how it relates to the curriculum. This paper explores linguistics in public perceptions of the curriculum. Looking at various curriculum and cultural controversies, I contrast linguistics with four other fields: biology, history, literature, and art. My aim is to uncover common issues and common strategies for strengthening public understanding of the value of linguistics. Biology, for example, has the advantage of being perceived as a science but also has the challenge of the anti-evolution movement. Literature and history have become targets in conflicts over multiculturalism and political advocacy. Art is frequently targeted as expendable, inexplicable, and culturally subversive. By looking at how other disciplines are perceived and how they situate themselves, we gain a better idea of how perceptions of linguistics arise and how to strengthen the position of linguistics in the schools and among the public. For example, it seems likely that linguistics should clarify its commitment to relativism of usage in light of the perceptions of cultural relativism in literary-critical theory. In addition, the field ought to focus on the need for solid professional foundations for teachers (as Kansas biologists recently did) and discuss these needs publicly (e.g. at teacher conferences such as those sponsored by the National Council of Teachers of English).

Kristin Denham (Western Washington University)
Anne Lobeck (Western Washington University)

Practical applications of linguistics in Washington State: Using writing as a gateway

English education majors at Western are required to take a number of linguistics courses, but none of them specifically addresses the question of how to apply linguistic knowledge in the classroom and, even more narrowly, how to integrate linguistics into a public school curriculum that focuses largely on writing skills and assessment. To meet this need, we have created a senior-level elective course for English majors, 'The Role of Grammar in Teaching Writing'. This course allows prospective teachers to research topics in linguistics and how they can be practically applied in the classroom, in particular to writing. The class begins with an overview of the
ways that knowledge of linguistics deepens our understanding of education-related issues, including dialect diversity, linguistic discrimination, issues in bilingual education, etc. It then moves on to explore in detail how prescriptive and descriptive grammar have been argued to help or hinder the teaching of writing. Students investigate this debate by reading current research and participating in guest lectures/panels by writing teachers and educators (from both the local public schools and the university). Students also study the state assessment requirements and goals to understand the institutional attitudes and expectations about grammar teaching. They are also required to do a fieldwork project that involves working with a public school or university teacher to explore classroom practices of and attitudes toward teaching grammar and its connections to writing. Students evaluate their experience, discuss how knowledge of linguistics applies to teaching grammar and writing, and, if possible, they formulate curriculum ideas. The broad goal of the course is to familiarize students with ways linguistic knowledge can be practically applied and integrated into existing curricula constrained by state requirements. More narrowly, the course provides a frame of reference for new teachers in their approach to teaching grammar and its relation to teaching writing. And finally, our hope is that the course will forge connections between the university and the public schools, encouraging communication and exchange and providing a gateway to influencing educational policy and classroom practice.

Patricia Nichols (San Jose State University)

*Introducing linguistic concepts to high school students*

Many states are adopting teaching and learning standards for the high school curriculum in foreign language, English, and English as a second language that require 'active learning' by students. This paper suggests a type of data collection that could be used to help linguistically naïve students meet new language standards through participating in primitive linguistic fieldwork and that could satisfy teachers' desire for practical application of linguistics. While these activities do not depend on student familiarity with linguistics, they do presume that teachers have acquired basic skills of linguistic analysis similar to those described by Wheeler (this panel). Adapted from a language project that Susan Ervin Tripp used for many years in her introductory psycholinguistics class at UC-Berkeley, the basic data collection would entail students (individually or in pairs) taping several conversations between two speakers in their immediate family or friendship networks. They would select one of these conversations for transcription into conventional spelling, which would be used for various assignments that reinforce grammatical concepts. This paper will describe three types of language analysis assignments, based on data collection by students from diverse backgrounds, that have been used successfully in English, ESL, and heritage language classes.

Margaret Speas (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

*Linguistics miniworkshops for teachers*

A cross-department committee at UMass has been looking at ways to provide professional development training in linguistics for teachers who don't have the time to enroll in a 3-credit course. Teachers in Massachusetts can get 'Professional Development Points' (PDPs) for any training that is at least 10 hours. We have begun developing miniworkshops, each of which would include a day-long workshop along with follow-up activities to be done on the web. Teachers could simply attend a workshop and do the activities to receive PDPs or could take the series of workshops as a course. We have tried to choose workshop topics that speak to the interests of teachers and that can be adequately covered in a 1-day format. The topics we have considered so far include basic grammar, Native American languages of the Northeast, language acquisition, dialect awareness, learning from speech errors, grammar and critical thinking, history of English, databases and dictionaries, and English phonetics. Focusing on the workshops on basic grammar, dialect awareness, and databases and dictionaries, I will talk about how we've selected concepts that can be conveyed in a 1-day workshop and demonstrate how materials on the web will be used to supplement the on-site session.

Rebecca Wheeler (Christopher Newport University)

*From prescriptivism to linguistic habits of mind: Fostering discovery learning of linguistics in the teacher education classroom*

Dedicated to fostering command of Standard English, the US public school system addresses a student population which both speaks and writes in forms characteristic of either casual speech or home speech dialect. Given a linguistically naïve vantage on language structure and use, public school teachers have traditionally labeled such language performance as language error, thus failing to recognize the language patterns of the home and the casual discourse environment. The consequences of such teacher misdiagnosis range from the continued perpetration of linguistic prescriptivism to ineffective strategies in teaching the Standard. This paper describes how one teacher education course, English 311, 'Language and Teaching', uses techniques of discovery learning to help students command linguistic rudiments relevant to the public school classroom. In a workshop environment, the course promotes student discovery of very basic skills of linguistic analysis. With these skills, future teachers are able to recognize dialectal intrusion into student writing as an instance of regular patterned language variety instead of misdiagnosing such patterns as 'ignorant error'. Directed to undergraduate students in the teacher education program at Christopher Newport University, this course draws its data from tape recordings of naturally occurring casual conversation as well as from the school writing of local inner city third graders.
Friday, 4 January

Symposium: The Open Language Archives Community

Grand Ballroom B
2:00 - 4:30 PM

Organizers: Steven Bird (University of Pennsylvania)
Gary F. Simons (Summer Institute of Linguistics)

Participants: Helen Aristar-Dry (LinguistList/Eastern Michigan University)
Steven Bird (University of Pennsylvania)
Megan Crowhurst (University of Texas-Austin)
Gary Holton (University of Alaska)
Chu-Ren Huang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)
Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania)
Brian MacWhinney (Carnegie Mellon University)
Gary F. Simons (Summer Institute of Linguistics)

Linguists and technologists depend on a vast array of language resources, including tests, recordings, lexicons, annotations, software, protocols, models, and formats. As resources proliferate we need a systematic way to find them. This calls for language archives linked by community-specific metadata (i.e. catalog information) and a centralized union catalog. The Open Language Archives Community (OLAC) is a new international project to construct this infrastructure, based on the Open Archives Initiative and the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative.

OLAC was founded at the NSF-sponsored workshop on 'Web-based language documentation and description', held in Philadelphia in December 2000 [http://www.ldc.upenn.edu/exploration/exp12000/]. Alpha testers, member archives, and an advisory board were identified and are listed on the OLAC website: http://www.language-archives.org/.

The goals of the symposium are to disseminate the OLAC vision to the linguistics community and to encourage linguists to archive and publish primary language documentation using archival formats. This event will also mark the public release of the OLAC specifications. The release represents the fixing of these specifications for a one-year period of experimentation.

What is the Open Language Archives Community?
Helen Aristar-Dry (LinguistList/Eastern Michigan University)
OLAC & LinguistList

Gary F. Simons (Summer Institute of Linguistics)
The seven pillars of open language archiving

Why is language archiving important?
Megan Crowhurst (University of Texas-Austin)
Web-based archiving as a tool for language preservation & maintenance

Chu-Ren Huang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)
Language archives & linguistic anchoring of digital archives

How is OLAC addressing the sociological & ethical issues?
Brian MacWhinney (Carnegie Mellon University)
How open should open language archives be?

Mark Liberman (University of Pennsylvania)
Legal, ethical, & policy issues concerning the recording & publication of primary language materials
What does it take to participate in OLAC?
Gary Holton (University of Alaska)
Creating an OLAC data provider at ANLC

Steven Bird (University of Pennsylvania)
Concrete steps for linguists, archivists, & funding agencies
Saturday, 5 January

Workshop: Language Videos on the Web: A New LSA Outreach Project

Grand Ballroom B
12:00 - 2:00 PM

Organizers:
Janet Dean Fodor (City University of New York-Graduate Center)
Merrill Garrett (University of Arizona)
Sharon Klein (California State University-Northridge)
Cecile McKee (National Science Foundation)
Rebecca Wheeler (Christopher Newport University)

Participants:
Stephen Crain (University of Maryland-College Park)
Kirk Hazen (University of West Virginia)
Sean Hendricks (University of Georgia)
William Ladusaw (University of California-Santa Cruz)
William R. Leben (Stanford University)

This workshop will launch the establishment of a website at which a collection of short video presentations on language, created and submitted by LSA members, will be made available to the general public. This will meet many of the recent outreach goals of the Linguistic Society: It will encourage the interests of language enthusiasts in all walks of life; it will foster imaginative teaching of linguistics at the college level; it will provide materials for school teachers to use in classroom projects; it will associate linguistics with current computer technology to expand employment opportunities for linguists in business and industry. Also it will provide an opportunity to celebrate the pedagogic skills of many linguists in making fundamental linguistic concepts accessible and appealing to nonexpert audiences.

Four invited linguists present and discuss sample video clips they have prepared, and expert practical advice is provided on how to design, create, and submit a video contribution. Discussion and questions from the audience are encouraged concerning all aspects of the website plan, such as the range of content of language-related videos; presentation styles; use of graphics, animation, etc.; combining text with visual images; help from a university media center in creating and uploading videos; legal and copyright issues.

LSA members are invited to submit short video presentations, at any time from now on, for inclusion at the website once it is opened to the public in late January. For submission procedures, see the LSA’s website: http://www.lsadc.org.

Stephen Crain (University of Maryland-College Park)
'What do you think what she just said?'

Our research team elicits complex linguistic constructions from children as young as 24 months. Some English-speaking children at this early stage of language development produce sentences that are not attested in the language they are exposed to. To explain where these sentence structures come from, we look to the theory of universal grammar, which makes a number of different linguistic options available in the formation of natural languages and, hence, available to children learning one of these languages. One of the linguistic options is to insert an 'extra' wh-word in a question such as the one in the title of this presentation. This is not how such questions are formed in English, but it is done this way in many other languages. At an early stage of language acquisition, the children appear to be speaking a language that is like the language of the local community in many respects but is like a 'foreign language' in other respects. We provide several examples of this linguistic phenomenon and the methodology we have developed to elicit such constructions from very young children.

Kirk Hazen (University of West Virginia)
Teaching about language variation

Through web-based video, viewers can follow along with a handout in an integrated-learning exercise filmed with a live class. The exercise draws on the class's and viewers' knowledge of past tense verbs. Regular verbs are used to discover a morphophonological process of English; irregular verbs are surveyed to foster discussion about language variation and change. Both exercises are designed
for either the public audience or an audience of nonlinguistics majors. These audiences do not need to learn the scientific terminology to understand the most basic points: There is more complexity to language than in the written form (e.g. <-cd> vs [-t], [-d], [-ld]); humans have extensive knowledge of language of which they are consciously unaware (e.g. the grouping of verbal morphemes by natural class); and the footsteps of language change are observable in synchronic variation.

Sean Hendricks (University of Georgia)

Preparing video presentations

Preparing video presentations is relatively easy with today's technology. I will discuss specific pieces of hardware and software and how they can be used.

William Ladusaw (University of California-Santa Cruz)

Semantic short subjects

Understanding semantic analysis involves integrating information expressed in several representation systems—syntactic structures, logical forms, logical translations, and their relation to models of situations and discourses. My goal is to demonstrate this integration with dynamic, animated illustrations of some simple examples of semantic analysis. The presentation is a series of short animated subjects which illustrate the interpretation of multiple quantifier sentences. It begins by representing a sentence in tree form and connecting it to a model. It then illustrates the interpretation of some quantified sentences directly with the model. To show the representation of quantificational structure, it rates logical forms and then translates them into a first order logic. It repeats the model interpretation through the logical representations. A second illustration concentrates on discourse dynamics, building a graphical model of a simple discourse. I see these short illustrations as potential modules which can be integrated into course websites, perhaps combined with live video, to provide accessible explanations of basic points in semantic theory of interest to nonspecialists.

Will Leben (Stanford University)

From the classroom to the website

It is wonderful to think that there will be a website devoted to snippets of linguistics lectures for public consumption. But this prospect places us linguist/educators in an unaccustomed position. We need to figure out what things that work with our undergraduate and graduate students in a university context will work for the public at large, and we need to figure out what things that work in hour-long lecture formats in the context of a course will work when they stand alone. The goal is to make something only slightly longer than a sound bite into something insightful and possibly inspiring. Probably the greatest compliment that a teacher can receive is that their course was 'life-changing'. How can we structure our video tidbits on the web so as to maximize the chance that, taken as a whole if not individually, for different people in different ways they will be highly influential if not life-changing? I will show excerpts from three 10-minute video segments from a course called 'Structure of English Words'. I have taught this course many times to Stanford undergraduates and to adults in Stanford's extension school. These are two very different groups, yet people of all ages seem to enjoy (1) having their favorite assumptions challenged and (2) finding that they already know something that they didn't realize they knew.
This workshop deals with what you need to know about programming if you are a syntactician, a phonologist, a psycholinguist, or someone working in corpus linguistics. The goal is to inspire people in the audience to try some task that they wouldn't have tried before or hadn't known was possible.

While a small number of linguists have been dedicated computer users since the 1960s (or earlier), most linguists in the 21st century use computers primarily the way the rest of the social science and humanities world does— as word processors to write papers or perhaps as spreadsheet programs to keep track of grades and little more. But now every linguist has on his/her desk a powerful tool for actually doing linguistic analysis. In the past several years, a few books have appeared suggesting ways in which computers can enhance our research, including the landmark book by Lawler and Dry (1998), Manning and Schütze (1999), and Hammond (2002). This workshop is a gentle introduction to what can be done with the computer on your own desktop to enhance your linguistic research.

**Michael Barlow (Rice University)**

*Doing linguistic analysis with a concordance program*

A flexible concordance program such as Monoconc can be used to do linguistic research, particularly in the interface between lexicon and grammar. Within the usage-based model of grammar, information about frequency of particular constructions can lead to insights about the nature of grammatical structure and linguistic change. Information about the strong link between particular words and particular constructions can lead to new and insightful ways of understanding how grammaticalization operates and can also be used to develop teaching and reference materials for second language teaching. In research I conducted on the reflexive construction, I found that the most common verb used in written English was *find*, as in *she found herself walking along the river*. On the other hand, in spoken English, the most common verbs in reflexive constructions are *see* and *consider*. This suggests that the prototypical examples of reflexives as used, for example, in illustrating Principle A, may well not be 'what the reflexive is all about', at least in English. Ways of using concordance programs to illustrate this kind of linguistic research are demonstrated on various large text corpora.

**Steven Bird (University of Pennsylvania)**

**Edward Loper (University of Pennsylvania)**

*Practical courseware for teaching computational linguistics to linguistics students*

Students in computational linguistics courses must often learn to program for the first time, i.e. many low-level 'housekeeping' tasks must be accomplished in order to do interesting projects. At the same time, teachers of computational linguistics courses sometimes feel that they spend too much time teaching students to program and not enough time teaching the subject itself. They may even avoid programming assignments altogether. However, we believe that it is crucial for a first computational linguistics course to include a strong practical component.

Python, a new object-oriented scripting language which runs on all platforms, has been praised as 'executable pseudocode', since programs are so easy to write. Recently, we have been developing NLTK, an open-source Natural Language Toolkit written in Python. In this presentation, we motivate, describe, and demonstrate NLTK.
NLTK consists of a suite of program modules, tutorials, and problem sets. It covers symbolic and statistical natural language processing and is interfaced to annotated corpora. Students augment and replace existing NLTK components; in this way, they learn structured programming by example, and they manipulate sophisticated models right from the start. Along with extensive documentation and problem sets, NLTK provides self-contained, ready-to-use CL courseware, well-suited to the needs of linguistics students.

**Chris Culy (SRI International)**

*Searching for data: Regular expressions & similar tools*

Simple searches of text corpora (including the Web!) can yield useful, possibly preliminary, results. The more sophisticated the searches, the better we can narrow the search results. Regular expressions, 'wildcards', are the first step to more sophisticated searches since they allow complex pattern matching of text. This presentation teaches the basics of regular expressions and wildcards and shows how they can be used in a variety of programs, including web search engines, to find linguistically interesting patterns in text corpora. Time permitting, the tool *tgrep*, which uses pattern matching of labeled bracketing (trees), is also discussed.

**Michael Hammond (University of Arizona)**

*Basic programming for linguists*

This presentation has two goals. The first is to discuss the kinds of things that linguists might want to use computers for and why learning how to program might be a useful way to accomplish those tasks. The second goal is to run through how to accomplish some simple tasks using Java or Perl, two of the most convenient programming languages for linguists. The first part of the presentation deals with the kinds of things a linguist might want to do with a computer as a research tool. There are some fairly traditional tasks, but I focus more on tasks that might come as a surprise. The idea is to show how useful computational techniques can be to people who are as far from computational linguists as possible. In the second part I show how easy it is to write linguistically useful programs, taking several tasks of linguistic interest (e.g. concordancing or running a psycholinguistic experiment) and going through the steps to write programs for these, i.e. laying out the task, working out the general procedure (algorithm), writing pseudocode, transforming pseudocode into real code (Perl or Java).
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