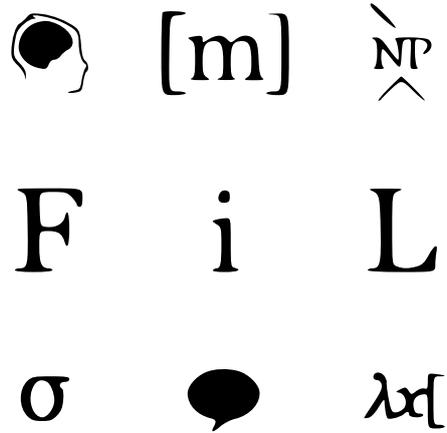


Book of Abstracts



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LAURA ARMAN
DIAGNOSING DERIVED SUBJECTS IN WELSH
UNACCUSATIVES

The University of Manchester

Unaccusativity is a topic so far ignored in the literature on Welsh syntax to date. Perlmutter's 'Unaccusative Hypothesis' (1978) analyses certain verbs as lacking a deep subject and therefore needing to derive their subjects from a lower position. Unaccusative intransitives in Welsh, much like in English, are difficult to identify superficially, but become apparent when probing deeper structures. Resultive adjectives have been used to differentiate unaccusative and unergative intransitive verbs in English and other languages (Levin and Rappaport Hovav 1995), but this paper is the first to show that such a diagnostic is applicable to Welsh. Although the morphosyntactic form of these modifiers is identical with unaccusatives and unergatives, the semantics are distinct. *Sychodd y geg yn galed*, 'the mouth dried hard' gives hardness as a result of drying – an unaccusative intransitive – whilst *chwarddodd y bachgen yn galed* 'the boy laughed in a hard way' gives a depictive reading where the hardness describes not the resulting state but a property of the laugh true at any given point during the event – an unergative intransitive.

The aim of this paper is to discuss whether the identification of unaccusatives is possible given our present knowledge of the phenomenon. Whilst the examples above suggest that Welsh displays this feature in a predictable fashion, the expansion of the analysis from intransitive verbs to transitives (two-argument verbs with only VP-internal arguments) raises challenges. No diagnostic proves to apply to both one- and two-argument verbs, based on previous literature.

This paper expands on the work of Belletti & Rizzi's (1988) analysis of the argument structure and syntactic realization of verbs of psychological state (i.e. psych-verbs) in Italian to similar groups of unaccusatives in Welsh. Causative and reflexive structures are used alongside the Welsh GET-passive as diagnostics for unaccusativity. A certain class of transitive psych-verbs correlate in their failure of the diagnostics: three verbs (out of over 50 used in the study) failed to causativize and reflexivize, but also fail to passivize – *gwybod*, 'to know', *gallu*, *medru* 'to be able

to/capable of'. This corresponds to the behaviour of the Italian verbs lacking in external arguments.

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EDUARD ARTÉS

GENDER IMPOVERISHMENT IN PALLARESE CATALAN

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Pallarese Catalan nominal inflection demonstrates how phonological conflicts are resolved via morphology, under certain conditions, given that phonotactic restrictions resort to morphs as repair strategies instead of purely epenthetic vowels. In short, the proposal implies that epenthesis is a last resort strategy and is restricted to non-inflectional positions, with morphology being used as repair instead. That is, the morphosyntactic features of the input license the insertion of gender exponents to prevent the use of epenthesis in morphological space. Moreover, it is shown that even after gender Impoverishment (Bonet 1991) in the plural, morphological positions block the use of epenthesis.

Catalan has a rich proclitic and enclitic system. The 3sg accusative clitic is the only one specified for gender; masculine and feminine. In Pallarese, the masculine form presents different shapes depending on its position (the feminine is always [la] and poses no problems):

- a) [lo] fico 'He/She puts it'
- b) fica'[l] 'put it!'

Assuming the clitic to be underlyingly /l/, an epenthetic vowel surfaces at the right edge of the proclitic form in a) because a liquid+obstruent onset cluster is forbidden in Catalan. The Pallarese epenthetic vowel is -e, but instead the inserted element is -o, a marked masculine gender exponent. As Catalan is a Romance language, inflection is located at the right edge of the word, which means that the grammar has chosen to use a gender allomorph instead of an epenthetic segment in order to maintain a strict morphophonological correspondence.

In the plural, however, the gender distinction vanishes and two phonologically conditioned allomorphs are found for both masculine and feminine clitics (the underlying form being /l+z/).

- c) [les] fico 'He/She puts them'
- d) fica' [ls] 'Put them!'

When there is a preceding vowel the faithful form surfaces, whereas [les] is chosen when [ls] would be illicit (*[lsf]). The claim is that although -e seems epenthetic, it is also controlled by morphology.

Following Mascaró (2007) I assume gender exponence to be underdetermined in the input, with total ordering of the allomorph set specified in it ($\emptyset > o > e$ for masculine, \emptyset being the less marked exponent). PRIORITY ('respect lexical priority (ordering) of allomorphs') is the constraint responsible for exponent assignment and it favors the dominant morph, which is established on the basis of frequency. Although it violates PRIORITY, [lo] is preferred in the singular before a consonant because SONSEQ and DEP dominate PRIORITY (thus, *[l]/*[le]/*[el]).

The plural, by contrast, cannot resort to PRIORITY because there is no gender morpheme available. The morphological structure of the clitic states nonetheless that there is a theme position, which is then left empty due to gender Impoverishment. Phonology cannot insert an epenthetic vowel into that position because it would create a mismatch between morphological and phonological structure. As -o ([+back]) and -a ([+low]) are linked to masculine and feminine, respectively, -e, the underspecified vowel, is chosen to occupy the morphological slot. Crucially, phonology is determining the quality of the vowel but it is constrained by the morphological structure.

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GEORGE BAILEY

"EAST FIVE, FOUR... FORFAR, FIVE" – INTONATION OF THE
CLASSIFIED FOOTBALL RESULTS

The University of Manchester

This paper investigates the extent to which intonation in English can convey meaning by examining the weekly reading of football's classified results. Specifically, we test the claim, originally posited by Cruttenden (1974) but now a part of everyday football culture, that the result of a match (home win, away win, or draw) is predictable based solely on the intonational contours preceding the final team's score.

Our study involved both production and perception experiments. The former was carried out in Praat as an analysis of the intonational contours from audio recordings of fifteen football results, all taken from the BBC's Final Score program. For the perception experiment, we played excerpts from these same recordings (excluding only the final part of each scoreline) to 30 males and 30 females across a broad range of ages, attitudes towards football and levels of exposure to hearing the classified results on TV or radio. These four independent variables were considered in the analysis.

Results of the production experiment reveal that particular match results are indeed assigned particular intonation contours. In fact, the patterns used to signal the match outcome differ only slightly from those found in Cruttenden's earlier study (1974), suggesting that these intonational 'rules' have been passed down largely successfully from the 1970s. Specifically, we find that draws are deaccented, presumably due to an information structural effect when the two teams' scores are repeated. The away team name tends to be promoted to accented status, a finding that contrasts with English norms of accentuating the last contentful lexical item in an intonational phrase. Additionally, this study uncovers effects of 'effort code' through the large pitch excursions observed to accompany surprising results.

Data from the perception experiment reveals an overall prediction success rate of 74%. This confirms that match results are indeed predictable based on intonation, by individuals with no academic background in this field, who can draw only upon pre-existing intuitions. Multivariate analysis confirms footballing interest ($p = 0.006$) and exposure to results ($p = 0.008$) as significant effects, suggesting that this is an ability honed through practice, most likely on a sub-conscious level.

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JAMES BAKER
DERIVING THE ENGLISH VERBAL SYSTEM VIA HEAD
MOVEMENT AND THE FUNCTIONAL HIERARCHY

University of Cambridge

Empirical background

The English verbal system comprises a number of different forms, both simple and periphrastic:

- Simple: present "I play", past "I played"
- Periphrastic: progressive "I am playing", perfect "I have played", future "I will play" etc.

More complex shades of meaning can be expressed using combinations of different forms, e.g. perfect progressive "I have been playing", although there are restrictions on the order of elements (*"I was having played").

Proposal

Taking the work of Cinque (1999) as a starting point, I propose that the clause in English can be seen as a hierarchy of functional heads and that the forms of the verbal system can be derived from the behaviour of these heads plus the lexical head V. The relevant parts of the hierarchy can be stated to a first approximation as follows:

[PastTenseP [FutTenseP [MoodP [PerfAspP [ProgAsp P [VoiceP [VP]]]]]]]]

The various forms of the system can be derived via incorporation of various of these heads into heads higher in the hierarchy by (successive) head movement. I argue that whether incorporation does or not does occur is governed by the FEATURES of the heads; specifically I follow the defective goals analysis of incorporation of Roberts (2010). On this analysis, incorporation of a lower head L into a higher head H occurs when and only when the formal features of L are a subset of the features of H. When incorporation does not occur the remaining higher heads are spelled out as some form of auxiliary or auxiliaries; whether as "have" or "be" also depends on their featural content. I will present worked examples and the featural specifications needed to capture the details of the system.

Other work

This proposal stands at odds with others such as Collins (2005) – which derives participles through a separate head "PartP" and assumes a different order of functional heads. I argue that the differences here can be seen as primarily a matter of

labelling (although there are good reasons for preferring the labels I adopt) and that the main insights of Collins' work need not be lost.

FERNANDA BARRIENTOS

EFFECTS OF L2 PROFICIENCY IN PERCEPTION OF L2 VOWELS
IN NATIVE-LIKE STIMULI

The University of Manchester

According to several theoretical approaches, late L2 speakers are able to become aware of the differences between two sounds that are not part of their L1 inventory, but little has been said regarding how L2 speakers use their L1 phonological system in order to perceive L2 input, or whether L2 proficiency affects L1 perception. The following work aims to gather evidence regarding the effects of L2 proficiency in native language speech perception, and more specifically, when speakers are confronted to the task of categorizing a nonnative vowel sound that falls between two native categories in the perceptual space, in a native-like phonological context.

The experiment presented a series of stimuli consisting of English lax vowels in a Spanish-like phonological context (CVC nonwords, where C_C are phonotactically acceptable in Spanish). Subjects were all native Spanish speakers and were asked to categorize the vowels present in the stimuli according to their native categories. Results showed that English proficiency has an impact for categorization of certain English vowels, showing a shift in preferences from one native category in beginner/intermediate speakers of English as L2 towards another native category in highly proficient speakers. In particular, STRUT and KIT showed a significant change in mapping onto native language categories as the proficiency level increased. Categorization of other vowels showed to be affected by English proficiency as well, although not to a significant extent. These findings aim to shed light on the existence of L2 perceptual grammars in terms of whether proficient L2 speakers have different preferences in weighting acoustic cues than inexperienced L2 speakers.

ZOE BELK

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A NUCLEAR PHYSICIST AND A HEAVY DRINKER? RESOLVING THE BRACKETING PARADOX

University College London

I will discuss the viability of analysing some of Cinque's (2010) examples of direct adjectival modification as a kind of bracketing paradox.

In Cinque 2010, a certain class of adjective-noun pairings is held up as examples of direct modification (DM), a type of adjectival modification disallowing predicative use and often resulting in non-intersective readings. Among these are examples like *heavy drinker* and *hard worker*. Cinque (2010) argues that the fact that these pairings may result in a non-intersective reading, and lose that reading when used predicatively, is evidence for a particularly close relationship between adjective and noun.

I will argue that the examples above are in fact a type of bracketing paradox. Bracketing paradoxes (like *nuclear physicist*) are traditionally analysed as a mismatch between syntax and PF (Williams 1981, Sproat 1988). I will present evidence that examples like those above differ from traditional paradoxes, and can be fruitfully analysed as a mismatch between overt syntax and LF. This analysis explains some differences in behaviour between the two types of paradox in Dutch, as well as a case of apparent reconstruction of the paradoxical reading in English, and a restriction on the class of adjectives that are involved in verbal bracketing paradoxes.

Unlike Pesetsky (1985), my analysis relies on principles of preservation of information to translate an underlying syntactic structure such as (1a) into an LF structure such as (1b).

(1a) [hard [work -er]]

(1b) [[hard work] -er]

It is important to make sure that this mechanism of restructuring is limited in what it can do; otherwise it undermines the effects of compositionality. My analysis requires only that neither the head of a structure nor any c-command relations between non-heads be destroyed. Given these two requirements, restructuring is satisfactorily constrained.

Where does this leave analyses like that of Cinque 2010? Without bracketing paradoxes, there is little evidence for many of the telltale characteristics he proposes for DM. The validity of Cinque's claims should therefore be re-examined in the absence of bracketing paradoxes from the class of unpredictable and idiosyncratic DM, to determine whether or not they are still empirically motivated.

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DANIEL BELL

CONTACT-INDUCED GRAMMATICALIZATION IN THE AMDO SPRACHBUND

Newcastle University

This talk will detail a case of contact-induced change involving the syntactic re-analysis of *verba dicendi* in the Amdo Sprachbund (Qinghai province, Northwest China). Despite being contact-induced rather than internally driven, the changes that have occurred will be shown to be compatible with the general view of grammaticalization as upward and local movement through the functional hierarchy (Roberts and Roussou, 2003, 2010). Data will be discussed to show that Qinghai Chinese lexical ‘say’ was reanalysed from a lexical verb and entered the C system (finely articulated à la Rizzi, 1997) where it functions (in its fused ‘say’ + IMPV form) as a complementizer and a volitional mood head (cf. the Greek subjunctive *na* on the analysis in R & R, 2003). Finally, ‘say’ underwent a further (functional to functional) reanalysis to the highest C position where it came to be used for clausal conjunction. Meanwhile, the independent reanalysis of the bare lexical ‘say’ verb directly to an evidential marker in C – an apparent breach of locality conditions – is explained through a contact-induced VO → OV word order change induced by the Tibetan substrate. Taken together, the *verba dicendi* grammaticalizations in the Amdo Sprachbund call for a systematic account of the interaction of contact effects and universal grammaticalization processes, and thus for an extension of the focus on L1 acquisition in formal treatments of diachronic change (e.g. Lightfoot, 1979, 1998; R & R, 2003, 2010) to account for L2 acquisition processes.

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ANNE BESHEARS

RELATIVIZATION OPTIONS IN HINDI AND MARWARI

Queen Mary University of London

Hindi argument relatives have been shown to have access to two underlying, distinct constructions which are overtly realized in three surface word orders (Dayal 1996). The Type A relative or correlative surfaces before the main clause, the Type B, or postnominal, relative is sentence medial, and the Type C relative clause follows the main clause.

Type A Relative: Precedes the Main Clause

[Hindi]

[jo laRkii khaRii hai], vo laRkii lambii hai

[Marwari]

[jako chori ubi hai], va chori diggii hai

which girl.FS stand.PERF.FS that.FS girl.FS tall.FS be.3.PRES

'Which girl is standing, that girl is tall'

Type B Relative: Embedded in the Main Clause

[Hindi]

vo laRkii [jo khaRii hai] lambii hai

[Marwari]

va chorii [jako ubii hai] diggii hai

that girl which standing.FS be.3.PRES tall.FS be.3.PRES
'That girl who is standing is tall'

Type C Relative: Follows the Main Clause

[Hindi]

vo laRkii lambii hai [jo khaRii hai]

[Marwari]

va chorii diggii hai [jako ubii hai]

that girl tall.FS be.3.PRES which stand.PERF.FS be.3.PRES

'That girl is tall who is standing.'

Previous research (Srivastav (1991), Dayal (1996)) has argued that the three surface word orders reflect two underlying constructions, where the Type B and Type C relatives are underlyingly one construction related by movement. In this presentation, I will give evidence that the relative following the main clause (Type C) is not the same construction as the sentence medial (Type B) relative. Both Hindi and Marwari have access to three distinct relative constructions.

Evidence that the Type C relative is distinct from the Type B relative constructions includes that a) the Type C relative may be headed but the Type B relative may not, b) case marking restricts which Type B constructions are available but does not affect Type C relatives, and c) Type C relatives may be multiply headed while Type B relatives cannot.

Previous research (Srivastav (1991), Dayal (1996), Bhatt (1997), de Vries (2001)) has focused on relatives built on argument wh-phrases, who/which/that relatives in English, and jo/jako in Hindi and Marwari respectively. I will also consider locative (where), temporal (when), and manner (how) relatives, showing that the adjunct relatives to the same three constructions.

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MICHAEL CHIOU
TEMPORALITY AND INFORMATIVENESS: ON THE
INTERPRETATION OF FUTURE TENSE IN MODERN GREEK

Athens Metropolitan College

Even though epistemically and metaphysically the future is unknown, communicatively speakers can make predictions or simple statements of fact about the future, which can be labelled ‘prospective readings’, by the use of the future tense.

According to the traditional grammar, future tense (henceforth FUT) in Greek is formed with the particle *tha* ($\theta\alpha$ = will) followed by the [+perfective], [-past] verb form. In recent work (Giannakidou 2009, 2012 and Giannakidou & Mari 2012, 2013, 2014), it has been proposed that the particle *tha* cannot be a temporal operator, since it receives systematically purely modal, non-future readings and that the [+perfective], [-past] verb is not a tense marker on its own. *Prima facie*, it appears that there is a gap between the coded epistemic modal meaning of FUT constructions and their preferred future prospective reading in communication. Based on this, the major question that needs to be addressed is how speakers communicate prospective readings since these readings are not semantically coded and they are also context-free, i.e. they are not assigned by the linguistic context.

In this paper, I agree with Giannakidou (2009, 2012) and Giannakidou & Mari (2012, 2013, 2014) that FUT has a modal semantic base conveying epistemic modality and I argue that the preferred prospective reading arises as a default, more informative reading of the modal semantic base. A way forward, is to propose that the future prospective reading of *tha* and the [+perfective], [-past] sentences is a generalised conversational implicature, in the spirit of Levinson (2000), calculated upon the modal semantic base and triggered by informativeness.

This study adds up to the arguments in support of the theorising that future tense is subsumed under modality. Moreover, it puts forth the idea that future tense, at least in the case of Greek, is achieved at the level of communication and it is subject to a body of knowledge and practice related with the use of language, semantic information and the availability of alternate expressions.

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ALICE CORR
 THE DEVELOPMENT OF IBERO-ROMANCE 'OVERT
 EXPLETIVES': EVIDENCE FROM DIALECT SYNTAX

University of Cambridge

According to standard null-subject accounts (following Rizzi 1982; 1986), if a language can license null referential subjects, it should be able to license null non-referential subjects. The appearance of what seem to be overt expletive subjects in Ibero-Romance, a null subject language (NSL) family, is therefore an unexpected challenge to our knowledge of Romance typology and understanding of the null-subject parameter (Biberauer et al 2010):

(1) Ell sembla que en Joan està malalt, pobret!
 ELLO seem.3sg that the Joan be.3sg ill poor.thing
 'It seems that Joan is poorly, poor thing!' (Balearic Catalan)

(2) ¡Espero que ele chova rápido!
 hope.1sg that ELLO rain.subj.3sg quick
 'I hope it'll rain soon!' (European Portuguese)

Recent work (see, among others, Silva-Villar 1998; Carrilho 2005, 2008; Hinzelin & Kaiser 2006; Bartra-Kaufmann 2011; Camacho 2013b) typically adopts a left-peripheral analysis of these apparent overt expletives (henceforth ELLO), with the possibility of a TP-expletive analysis in Dominican Spanish (Martínez-Sanz & Toribio 2008; Martínez-Sanz 2011; Camacho 2013a; Muñoz Pérez 2014). Previous accounts tend to either omit diachronic explanation or assume that modern-day ELLO developed from an impersonal expletive in earlier stages of Ibero-Romance without investigating or explaining how such an element should arise in a NSL in the first place.

Citing novel diachronic and synchronic data collected from across Ibero-Romance, I demonstrate that modern-day ELLO displays both expletive-like and discourse-oriented properties even within the same variety, a characterisation which is best understood by considering ELLO's diachronic development. In particular, I argue that ELLO develops from a referential subject pronoun in epistemic contexts which, over time, becomes increasingly associated with epistemic value through pragmatic inferencing (Nicolle 2011). Though it originates in impersonal epistemic constructions, ELLO's use and function specialise and extend into other contexts over time. It can act as an optional placeholder in SpecTP, but is progressively reanalysed as a left-peripheral element within Rizzi (1997)'s Split CP, encoding illocutionary force alongside its pragmatic-semantic value. The variation observed in modern Ibero-Romance therefore reflects the different stages of grammaticalisation reached by ELLO cross-dialectally, which, in turn, reflects the leftward progression through the clausal architecture predicted by Roberts & Roussou (2003).

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MIKOLAJ DECKERT
ASYMMETRIC CONVENTIONALISATION IN TIME
QUANTIFICATION REPRESENTATION

University of Łódź

The paper's point of departure is that meaning resides in conceptualisation and vitally depends on how content is construed (Langacker 1987, 2008). From this postulate it follows that the meaning of a linguistic expression is not merely about the conditions under which the expression is true (cf. e.g. Davidson 1967). Therefore, even though (a) and (b) below are true under the same set of criteria, the meaning of those expressions will be taken to be non-identical:

- (a) The piece lasts half a minute.
- (b) The piece lasts thirty seconds.

With this in mind, I look into the temporal domain by isolating two types of time-quantifying construal expressed through nominal phrases, as found in authentic Polish and English language data. These types are termed "cumulative" and "fractional". The former is observed in time quantification when the user mentally organises and linguistically represents time as an aggregate of units, e.g. "thirty seconds", "fifteen minutes", "six months". In the latter, time is mentally organised and linguistically represented as a fragment of a superordinate unit, e.g. "half a minute", "a quarter of an hour", "half a year".

The study examines the interplay between those two construals intralingually – on different levels of granularity – as well as interlingually, by identifying and

discussing cases of similarity and dissimilarity in the relative conventionalisation of cumulative and fractional construals. As the paper reports the results of quantitative analyses based on the British National Corpus and the National Corpus of Polish that uncover inter-level and inter-language asymmetries in temporal cognition patterns, a further qualitative analysis conducted as part of this study is then helpful in explaining the principles that we utilise when reasoning about time and coding time in language.

JAMIE DOUGLAS
AGREEMENT (AND DISAGREEMENT) AMONG RELATIVES

Cambridge University

In English non-restrictive relative clauses (RCs), φ -agreement is sometimes possible between T and the RC's (pronominal) head, as in (1):

(1) I, who am/?*is responsible, ...

This apparently violates the Phase Impenetrability Condition (PIC) (Chomsky, 2000; Heck & Cuartero, 2012), and is unexpected according to many analyses which block any syntactic relation (including Agree) between a non-restrictive RC and its head (e.g. Cinque, 2013).

The generalisation is that in English pronominal-headed RCs (PHRCs) Number agreement always obtains, whilst Person agreement is possible iff:

(i) the pronominal head is Nominative (Akmajian, 1970; Heck & Cuartero, 2012), and

(ii) the relevant T in the RC is not embedded (Morgan, 1972).

Consider (2) and (3) respectively.

(2) He said that to me, who has/*have made him ...

(3) I, who Mary thinks is/*am responsible, ...

The questions I address are thus 1) how to account for φ -agreement in PHRCs and 2) how to capture the differences between Person and Number agreement.

Following Heck & Cuartero (2012) I treat Agree as Feature Sharing, but unlike them I adopt a weaker PIC (Chomsky, 2001) and incorporate cyclic spellout. I argue that relative who is specified for Number, but not Person, and originates in the relevant SpecTP in the RC. Who and T thus agree in Number regardless of T's depth of embedding and the Case of the pronominal head.

I argue that Person originates outside of the RC on the RC's external determiner, which suggests a parallel analysis for restrictive RCs and non-restrictive PHRCs (Bianchi, 1999; Kayne, 1994). Support for this is the unacceptability of PHRCs with 'weak' pronouns (Cardinaletti & Starke, 1999). Consider (4):

(4) *It, who/which is ...

Pronouns lacking a D-layer cannot provide an external determiner, so cannot license RCs.

Person can only access T in the RC if T has not been transferred according to the (weaker) PIC, thereby accounting for (ii), a pattern not addressed in detail by Heck & Cuartero (2012). I suggest that the Person feature is activated by Nominative Case, thereby accounting for (i).

The analysis thus contributes to the study of non-restrictive RCs, the PIC and agreement.

SHAIMAA ELSADEK

TENSE AND ASPECT IN EGYPTIAN COLLOQUIAL ARABIC: AN LFG ACCOUNT

University of Essex

There's an ongoing debate as to whether Arabic language distinguishes between aspect, tense or tense and aspect on the verb form. Another problem lies in the notation used, where the terms 'perfect' and 'imperfect' are used but it's not clear whether they denote tense or aspect (Ryding, 2005). This problem is even more complicated in Egyptian Arabic where the prefix /bi-/ is added to the imperfective verb form to indicate either habitual or progressive readings, and the auxiliary /kaan/ is combined with the lexical verb in different compound tense forms yielding various interpretations (Eisele, 1990).

The current study is concerned with answering questions about these compound tense structures such as: Whether any form of /kaan/ can be combined with any form of the verb or are there any restrictions on their co-occurrence? and what are the possible tense and aspectual features each of these components can represent? and how to represent these combinations in the LFG framework in order to reach an analysis for the auxiliary /kaan/ in compound tense forms?

The main assumption is following (Eisele, 1990)'s account of ECA which states that: "verb forms in CA are marked for both time reference and aspect, and show

certain similarities to English forms in this regard" (Eisele, 1990, p.173). His work showed that for compound tenses, deictic time reference will be marked on the the auxiliary, while information about 'phase' or non-deictic time reference will be marked on the verb. This is the position adopted by the current study, where sentences of ECA including sequences of the auxiliary /kaan/ and various stative and action verbs were collected and analyzed to show the various forms in which each verb can occur and its different interpretations as well as LFG analysis for each form. Results of the analysis show that the auxiliary marks tense distinctions in compound tense structures when it's inflected for past /kaan/ and future tense /ha-ykuun/, while it fails to denote the corresponding tense in its present tense form /bi-kuun/. On the other hand, the following lexical verb marks aspect in compound tense forms.

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AFNAN FAROOQUI

ACADEMIC COLLOCATIONS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENTS' WRITING: DATA FROM CORPORA AND EXPERT INFORMANTS

University of Essex

Collocation has been considered a problematic area for L2 learners. Various studies have been conducted to investigate native speakers' (NS) and non-native speakers' (NNS) use of different types of collocation (e.g., Siyanova and Schmitt, 2008; Durrant and Schmitt, 2009; Laufer and Waldman, 2011) It was confirmed that, unlike NS, NNS depend on a limited set of collocations and tend to overuse them. If NNS tend to overuse a limited set of collocations in their academic writing, would their use of academic collocations in a specific discipline (Computer Science in this study) vary from that of NS and expert writers?

This study has two main aims, the first two of which are focused on in this presentation. First, it investigates the various uses of lexical academic collocations in NNS and NS Computer Science students' MSc dissertations and compares their

uses with those by expert writers in their writing of published research articles. To achieve this aim, the Academic Word List (AWL) (Coxhead, 2000) was used to develop lists of the most frequent academic words from the student corpora whose collocations were examined. Second, it explores the factors behind over/underuse of 24 shared sets of lexical collocations according to expert views.

For these purposes, a corpus of 600,000 words was compiled from 55 dissertations (26 were written by native speakers and 29 by non-native speakers). For comparison purposes, a reference corpus that consists of 600,269 words was compiled from 63 research articles from prestigious high impact factor Computer Science academic journals. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses were conducted. The quantitative analysis was carried out by comparing the 100 most frequent noun and verb collocations from each the student corpora. The results reveal that both NNS (57%) and NS (70%) students overuse noun collocations compared to the expert writers in the reference corpus. They underuse only a small number of noun collocations (10%). Surprisingly, both NNS and NS use of verb collocations is not significantly over/underused compared to the reference corpus.

To investigate the factors behind students' over/underuse of collocation compared to that by the expert writers, mixed methods was applied. First, patterns of 24 shared noun collocations between NNS and NS corpora were identified to find out whether over/underuse of these collocations could be explained by their different use of patterns. About half of the 24 collocations identified for their patterns were using more patterns including (Noun + preposition +Noun, Noun+ adjective +Noun) which were rarely located in the writing of experts. Second, a categorisation judgment task and semi-structured interviews were carried out with three Computer Scientists to explain the various factors likely influencing noun collocation choices by the writers across the corpora. Results demonstrate that three main factors could explain the variation: subdiscipline, topic, and genre. This presentation will report the main results for collocations use and patterns.

KHAWLA GHADGOUD

PSEUDO-VERB IN MODERN ARABIC DIALECTS

The University of Manchester

There are certain elements in Modern Arabic dialects that have verbal-like features but are not considered verbs such as; *fī* 'there is/exist', *ʕind-/ʕand-* 'to have', and *bidd-* 'to want', and as in example (1). Little attention has been paid to their properties or the reasons for considering them verbal but regarding them as irregular.

Brustad (2000: 154) attempts to explore the properties of these elements and claims that negation is the best test for deciding whether or not a certain element is a verb. However, I show that there are issues with her criteria and the way she applies them. Moreover, in some Modern Arabic dialects non-verbal predicates can be negated like verbs. Lucas (2010: 167) comments on pseudo-verbs in a footnote and states that they are a closed set of irregular verbs that are mainly derived from prepositional phrases and are inflected for personal agreement.

1. ma ʔind-i- ʔ sudaʔ
NEG have-1SG.OBJ-NEG headache
'I don't have a headache' (LA)

What is missing from the literature is a proper exploration of the properties this set of elements share with verbs or the properties that make them different. Therefore, in this study I establish the key properties of standard verbs such as negation, finiteness, and the ability to take tense/aspect markers. I apply these properties to the set of element referred to as pseudo-verbs. I also compare their properties to certain non-verbal elements

I conclude that these elements share enough properties with standard verbs to be referred to as verbs. Moreover, I investigate the functions of the phrases with which pseudo-verbs combine and find that most pseudo-verbs have subject and objects. They do however differ from standard verbs enough to be called pseudo-verbs, as they do not have finite forms. I also find that this set of elements is not a unified class, as the members do not behave in a consistent way.

The current research sheds light on the properties of a class that have received little attention in the Arabic literature and contributes to the theoretical analysis of Arabic and its typological characteristics.

TOMMI GRÖNDAHL
THE FUNCTIONAL HEAD D AS SEMANTIC DEFINITENESS:
EVIDENCE FROM FINNISH

University of Helsinki

The DP-analysis of noun phrases (Abney, 1987) has gone through several modifications motivated by both empirical and theoretical considerations. A major contribution to this discussion was Lyons (1999) who argued that D is the locus of gram-

mational definiteness, present only in definite noun phrases of languages where definiteness is (morpho)syntactically marked. Focusing on Finnish, I suggest that the correct analysis is found between Lyons' analysis and the classical semantic view of D coding referentiality. I suggest that the connection between grammatical and semantic definiteness is closer than proposed by Lyons. Referentiality, however, is a cluster concept combining many more basic features such as definiteness and specificity, and thus not localizable to one functional head. I thus argue D to be the locus of semantic rather than only grammatical definiteness, and thus also present in definite bare noun phrases.

There is evidence (mainly from Romance) that demonstratives are originally merged to the Specifier of a functional projection (FP) between D and NP, and that their higher position is due to subsequent movement to the D-area (Giusti, 1997; Bernstein, 1997; Bruge, 2002). Ferrazzano (2013) suggests that such movement is triggered by an EPP-feature in D. Assuming, as she does, FP to be low in the functional cartography of the noun phrase, DP is thus in fact necessary for a demonstrative to appear in the high position. However, demonstratives can appear high even in languages without mandatory marking of definiteness, such as Finnish.

The Finnish distance-neutral demonstrative "se" has been argued to have grammaticalized into a definite article (Laury, 1997). Nevertheless, demonstratives have always occupied the left periphery of the Finnish noun phrase, even prior to such grammaticalization. This suggests that DP was already present rather than developing along with the grammaticalization of "se". Ferrazzano's (2013) structural analysis of the diachronic development of the definite article is in accordance with this data, as it too must assume the prior existence of DP. There is thus reason to believe D to code definiteness even when it is not grammatically marked.

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MICHAELA HEJNÁ AND JANE SCANLON
GLOTTALISATION AND PRE-ASPIRATION IN MANCUNIAN
AND ABERYSTWYTH ENGLISH

The University of Manchester

It has been noted that some daughter languages show pre-aspiration in contexts where others show glottalisation (Hansson 2001; Page 1997; Pentland 1977; Roos 1998; Silverman 2003). Although it has been proposed glottalisation may originate in pre-aspiration, and the other way round (Kortland 1988: 354), it is not at all clear how exactly this happens. This paper examines two varieties of English in which both phenomena occur in order to assess a perceptual-physiological explanation.

Recent research into pre-aspiration has revealed 1) the phenomenon is the least frequent following high vowels, and 2) it functions as a cue to the fortis-lenis contrast (Gordeeva & Scobbie 2010). Arguably, where pre-aspiration is the least likely to occur for physiological reasons (after high vowels), glottalisation may be utilised as perceptually more salient marker of the fortis plosive.

This study looks into whether such a patterning is found in Mancunian English (ME) and Aberystwyth English (AE), i.e. a variety where glottalisation has been an established feature (Wells 1970: 247) and a variety where glottalisation is a recent development. In total, 196 (ME) and 7,800 (AE) tokens were obtained.

The evidence from ME does not support the suggestion that glottalisation develops from the physiological restrictions on pre-aspiration relevant for vowel height: before fortis plosives, glottalisation and glottalling are obligatorily present word-finally, whilst pre-aspiration is obligatorily present word-medially; this means that frequency of pre-aspiration is not sensitive to the segmental conditioning in the first place, and the two phenomena are mutually exclusive. Before fortis fricatives, optional glottalisation is found alongside obligatory pre-aspiration, but vocalic conditioning is not apparent.

In AE, the frequency of pre-aspiration before fortis plosives is conditioned both segmentally and prosodically for the vast majority of the respondents: low vowels and disyllables favour pre-aspiration. However, glottalisation is conditioned only prosodically, occurring word-finally in the vast majority of cases. The two phenomena both serve as a cue to the fortis-lenis contrast. Before fortis fricatives, glottalisation co-occurs with pre-aspiration with no apparent segmental conditioning.

ME seems to show more advanced, phonological glottalisation in plosives, and AE would appear to follow the same path. The physiological-perceptual vowel height hypothesis is not supported.

MARTEN JUSKAN
SALIENCE AND ACCENT REVIVAL IN LIVERPOOL

University of Freiburg

Like many other Northern English cities, Liverpool has experienced quite dramatic economic and social change in the second half of the 20th century. While the city was considered by some the 'global capital' of pop culture (being the home of the Beatles) in the 60s, Liverpool fell on hard times in the following two decades and became associated primarily with unemployment, poverty, and crime (Belchem 2006).

As a consequence, Scouse, as the local variety is called, is both widely known and highly stigmatised in the United Kingdom (Trudgill 1999). In light of the general trend found in Britain (Kerswill 2003) and elsewhere, and helped by the stigmatisation of the accent, we would expect Scouse to level out and become more similar to the standard or the surrounding non-standard varieties.

Against the backdrop of recent improvements in the local economy and the national image of Liverpool, however, Watson 2007 has found evidence for an impression shared by many Liverpudlians that Scouse is actually getting stronger rather than disappearing. If this is indeed the case the Labovian paradigm would suggest that the social salience of relevant linguistic variables is decreasing.

This paper presents an apparent time study investigating the use of four phonological variables in Liverpool English: happy-tensing, the nurse-square-merger, velar nasal plus and lenition of /k/.

Data collected in three different age groups suggest that language behaviour closely mirrors recent social history. The middle group is usually the least Scouse, while the youngest speakers in the sample often prefer local variants most, sometimes returning to a model set by the oldest speakers investigated. With respect to nurse-square, this might be due to a drop in salience, but for /k/-lenition, salience is actually highest for the youngest speakers. Happy, finally, seems to go against the general trend, possibly because younger speakers are using this feature to associate themselves with the North of England more generally. Phonetic change in Liverpool thus seems to be governed by a combination of salience, social factors, and questions of local and supralocal identity.

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HENRI KAUKANEN
PLATONIC AND HERACLITEAN LANGUAGE CHANGE:
CHASING THE S-CURVE THROUGH COMMUNITY
STRUCTURE

The University of Manchester

Several studies in diachronic linguistics have noted that language change is characteristically well-behaved: as one linguistic variant replaces another and propagates through a language community, the time series of this change is a relatively smooth S-curve. Moreover, this feature of the dynamics of language change appears to be robust in that it is observed on multiple levels of linguistic representation, from fundamental parametric change in syntax to more peripheral changes such as lexical diffusion. Yet linguists have struggled to explain why language change should be well-behaved in this sense, rather than following more erratic trajectories: there is no conceptual necessity mandating the prevalence of the S-curve, and other sorts of trajectories are therefore an empirical possibility.

An analogous situation persists in evolutionary biology, where the competition of different genotypes in a given environment is of interest. It is known that evolutionary game theoretical models incorporating a notion of fitness can be used to generate well-behaved trajectories for competing genotypes, and the possibility of applying such models to the case of language change – competition among linguistic variants – therefore suggests itself. Some linguistic studies have, indeed, proceeded along this Darwinian analogy. In this talk, I offer a critique of them, arguing that the notion of fitness is problematic when applied to language.

As a positive contribution, and an alternative to fitness-based models, I introduce a mathematical model of language change which is selectively neutral: the model does not suppose that competing linguistic variants, such as different combinations of parameter settings in P&P theory, have anything like a fitness value associated with them. I show, with computer simulations and some analytical reasoning, that if the language community in this model sports sociolinguistic hubs – speakers who are better than average connected – then the model generates

and predicts well-behaved, S-shaped linguistic trajectories. As human societies are known to cluster around such hubs, this model therefore suggests a natural explanation for the prevalence of the S-curve in language change, without evoking the problematic notion of fitness. I conclude by suggesting ways of further refining the model and testing it against empirical data.

GEORGE KRASOVITSKIY
THE AWFUL GERMAN LANGUAGE: A CANONICAL
REASSESSMENT OF GERMAN CASE

University of Oxford

Although the feature “case” has a long and notable history in the literature, it continues to pose challenges to linguistic analysis. An issue which is emerging as central to its study, and more broadly to the study of morphology and morphosyntax, concerns the methods employed to determine and justify the individual case values in a given language (Corbett 2008; Spencer 2008, *inter alia*). Accounts of case vary widely in this respect, and different accounts of the same system occasionally yield very different results: surveys of Russian, for instance, identify between six and eleven case values (Corbett 2008).

The German case system presents an eminently suitable point at which to take up this discussion. While the traditional four-case view proves relatively easy to uphold at the DP level, the individual values are severely reduced and less clearly distinguished at the individual word level. The situation is further compounded by pervasive case syncretism whose patterns vary widely across the system. Consider, for instance, the DP *dem jungen Studenten* ‘(to) the young student’, which, as a whole, is unambiguously dative singular. Taken on their own, however, *jungen* ‘young’ and *Studenten* ‘student’ could both denote seven of the eight possible case/number combinations.

Canonical Typology (Corbett 2005; Brown, Chumakina & Corbett 2013) provides a clearly defined set of typologically widely applicable criteria, against which a given system can be adequately judged within a broad typological context. I extend its empirical coverage to German (extant canonical work on case is limited to Russian) and assess its case system in terms of (i) the formal means which distinguish them, and (ii) the manner in which the morphological factors interface with syntactic rules, revealing significant non-canonicity across the system – for instance, in the marking of the individual values across the three genders and two

numbers. I provide canonical accounts for the ‘weak’ adjectival declension and for the relationship between case marking at the DP and individual word level, neither of which are covered by extant work. Furthermore, I suggest possible modifications to Corbett’s (2008, 2012) criteria of canonicity which arise in light of the German data.

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CATHERINE LAING

AN ‘ICONIC’ STATUS FOR ONOMATOPOEIA IN EARLY WORD LEARNING?

University of York

Contrasting views regarding the advantages of iconicity in language development have long been debated in the literature. Studies investigating infants’ acquisition of sound symbolic languages (e.g. Japanese, Imai et al., 2008) have found less-than-arbitrary links between symbol and referent to be more easily acquired, though deaf infants do not draw upon iconicity of signs in the early stages of sign acquisition (Orlansky & Bonvillian, 1984).

Onomatopoeia provide a rich dataset for exploring the role of iconicity owing to their more direct symbol-referent association. Onomatopoeic words (OWs) feature prominently in the early lexicon, and theoretical accounts have proposed that their sound-meaning association makes these words implicitly learnable (Werner

& Kaplan, 1963). To date, no arguments have been put forward offering evidence towards alternative explanations.

In this study, eye-tracking is used to determine infants' responses to the iconic properties of OWs. Experiment 1 tests the perception of phonological 'wildness' (Rhodes, 1994) in OWs, whereby non-human sounds are approximated as accurately as possible within the limits of the human vocal tract. Infants were presented with OWs featuring varying degrees of 'wildness'; it was hypothesised that infants would fixate longest on the 'wildest', or most iconic, forms. Paired images of animals were presented, and an OW matching one of the animals was played over an audio device. Results show that wildness is peripheral to infants' perception of onomatopoeia, while reduplication – a feature unrelated to iconicity – plays a significant role in OW perception ($p=.007$).

Experiment 2 removed all features of 'wildness' to test infants' perception of the bare OWs against their conventional counterparts (CWs). It was hypothesised that, if iconicity is indeed beneficial in word learning, infants would respond more quickly upon hearing the iconic OW ('woof') than the non-iconic CW ('doggie'). Provisional results suggest that OW forms show no iconic advantage over CW forms.

These results demonstrate an input-based approach to word-learning, driven by prosodic salience and not by any inherent iconicity. These findings are the first to provide comprehensive empirical evidence towards the role of onomatopoeia in early language learning, proposing an experience-based explanation, contradicting the assumed status of iconicity in language development.

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TINA LOUISE RINGSTAD LARSEN
"NOW YLVA LITTLE AND CAN'T COFFEE": YOUNG
NORWEGIAN CHILDREN'S DIFFICULTIES IN L1 ACQUISITION
– A CORPUS STUDY

NTNU (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

The overarching aim of the present project was to analyse young children's spontaneous speech in order to identify their difficulties in first language acquisition, thereby making a needed contribution to Norwegian child language research. In pursuit of this, I collected (and transcribed parts of) a corpus of three Norwegian two-year olds, which I thereafter analysed focusing on elements belonging to the syntactic C-domain, more specifically topicalization, constituent questions and subordinate clauses, in addition to negation, adverbs and auxiliaries (Larsen 2014)

All informants showed an early production of auxiliaries, negation and topicalization, whereas the onset of the other categories was subject to individual variation. There are examples in the corpus of some elements being mastered earlier than others (e.g. auxiliaries vs. complementizers), but there also seems to be divergence within the categories. Constituent questions, for instance, are quite frequent in the production from early on, but only one type of question word is used, namely short wh-words as what (*kva*) and where (*kor/kvar*), reconciling this finding with earlier reports of differences between long and short wh-words (Westergaard & Vangsnes 2005). Similar findings hold for complementizers.

In the initial analyses, I focused on linearity in the acquisition process by comparing predictions drawn from the full competence hypothesis (Poeppl & Wexler 1993) and the maturation hypothesis (Borer & Wexler 1987). The linearity found was that of the lower projections in the syntactic structures being seemingly more stable than the higher ones (*viz.* there were more error free utterances when only the lower projections were overtly produced). However, the results also indicated that the categorization used in the analysis was too rough, and I therefore wish to use this corpus to look at smaller cues, or even micro-cues (Westergaard 2009), in spontaneous speech production.

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LAUREL MACKENZIE
LANGUAGE VA[r]IATION ACROSS THE LIFESPAN: A CASE
STUDY OF ATTENBOROUGH'S R'S

The University of Manchester

Recent work (Harrington et al., 2000; Sankoff and Blondeau, 2007) has documented the phenomenon of 'lifespan change': the post-critical period participation of individual speakers in generational changes ongoing in their community. However, this phenomenon is still little understood, in large part due to the difficulty of obtaining appropriate data. The present paper supplements the literature with a novel case study and demonstrates the utility of publicly-available recordings for this type of work.

We examine the speech of Sir David Attenborough, a well-known nature documentary narrator whose career spans half a century. Attenborough, born in London in 1926 and educated at Cambridge, speaks with Received Pronunciation (RP), and is thus a prime candidate for examination of the generational changes that have been observed in RP in the twentieth century.

The variable under study in the present paper is the articulation of rhoticity. One feature of traditional RP is the use of tapped [r] in particular phonological environments, such as word-internally after a stressed vowel (e.g. 'very', 'sorry') (Wells, 1982; Cruttenden, 2013). The use of tapped [r] declined over the twentieth century in favour of the approximant [r] (Wells, 1997; Fabricius, 2014), leading us to examine whether the same has occurred within Attenborough's speech over time.

We examine Attenborough's speech in two nature documentaries, *Zoo Quest* (1959) and *Planet Earth* (2006), for evidence of lifespan change. Tokens of underlying /r/ after a stressed vowel were auditorily coded as being a tap or an approximant and were subjected to mixed-effects logistic regression.

Results of the regression reveal that Attenborough exhibits what Wagner and Sankoff (2011) term 'retrograde change': he moves in the opposite direction of the

community, significantly increasing his use of tapped [r] in Planet Earth as compared to Zoo Quest ($p < 0.001$). Interestingly, this change is only found in instances of linking /r/ (e.g. 'the[r]e is'); Attenborough shows no significant change in word-internal /r/. We discuss the implication of this domain-specific lifespan change for theories of grammatical representations, and conclude with a discussion of the potential role of style-shifting in longitudinal linguistic change (Rickford and Price, 2013).

DONALD MORRISON AND GEORGE WALKDEN REGIONAL VARIATION IN JESPERSEN'S CYCLE IN EARLY MIDDLE ENGLISH

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Jespersen's Cycle (JC) in English is the diachronic process by which the preverbal negative particle *ne* comes to be first supplemented and then supplanted by postverbal *not*. In this paper we investigate the place of origin of the change from JC stage II – bipartite *ne* + *not* – to stage III, *not* alone. Wallage (2005, 2008) has shown that this change takes place during the Middle English period, but notes (2005: 68, 208) that is difficult to draw regional conclusions on the basis of his data, since the corpus he used – the PPCME2 (Kroch & Taylor 2000) – is not well balanced for dialect in the crucial period 1250–1350.

We use the LAEME corpus (Laing & Lass 2008) to investigate the dialectal distribution in more detail, finding that the change must have begun in Northern and Eastern England. In the period 1300–1350, 50.5% of $n=457$ Northern and Midlands examples of sentential negation display stage III, compared to only 1.6% of $n=428$ Southern examples, where stages I and II are still dominant. Mixed-effects regression analysis using Rbrul (Johnson 2009) shows a strong effect of both region and time period. Certain linguistic factors also play a role: for instance, the presence of the negative conjunction *nor* disfavors the presence of *not*, contra Jack (1978: 299).

Our results are consistent with those of Ingham (2006: 90), who shows for Late Middle English that *ne* is retained more often in Southern texts. Following Ingham (2008), we attribute the early onset of the change here to contact with Scandinavian: Scandinavian is known to have undergone JC earlier in its history (Eyþórsson 2002), and the geographical distribution of early English Stage III fits neatly with the boundaries of the Danelaw. Furthermore, the change from stage II to stage III

has been argued to be catalyzed by language contact in other languages (Walkden & Breitbarth 2013). As well as shedding light on the history of English, the paper thus contributes to a growing literature showing that cross-linguistically common changes such as JC may nevertheless be triggered or accelerated by contact situations.

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ANDREW MURPHY STACKED PASSIVES IN TURKISH

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I claim that passives are derived by a syntactic operation 'Slice', which removes elements from the structure (i.e. Reverse Merge). Thus, I analyse dual occurrences

of passive morphology in Turkish as an indication of two subsequent instances of passivization/argument reduction. The term ‘stacked passive’ (SP) refers to cases where there are two occurrences of a passive morpheme as in (1).

(1) Harp-te vur-ul-un-ur.
war-LOC shoot-PASS-PASS-AOR
‘You get shot in wars.’ (Özkaragöz 1986)

Postal (1984) identifies two important characteristics of stacked passives in Turkish: (i) SP are only possible with transitive verbs, (ii) both arguments must be implicit. I will show that these properties make sense in light of the assumption that stacked passives involve two instances of argument reduction and therefore two arguments. After showing how previous approaches to passives (Baker, Johnson & Roberts 1989, Bruening 2012) fail to capture the necessary characteristics of SP, I propose an analysis based on operation discussed in Müller (2014), which removes already merged elements from the tree and places them in the workspace. I analyse SP as follows: each of the passive morphemes in (1) constitutes the head of its own voice projection (VoiceP). This head bears both a feature triggering (external or internal) Merge and a feature triggering structure removal (Slice). The external argument DP in Spec-vP is attracted to the specifier of VoiceP₁ (-ul) and is then removed. When the second VoiceP₂ (-un) is merged, the remaining internal argument is moved to its specifier and then also removed. The fact that two passivization operations are necessary in order to check all relevant features captures the fact the first characteristic of SP (i) above. The implicit argument property (ii) comes from the fact that each argument leaves a trace interpreted as an unbound variable (Heim & Kratzer 1998). Following Diesing (1992), I assume that these variables undergo existential closure below T yielding the semantics: $\exists x \exists y. \text{shoot}'(x,y)$. In addition, I will show how this analysis can explain cases of antipassives and other central properties of the passive such as accusative case absorption and the availability of the agent in ‘by’-phrases.

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SIMEON OLAOGUN

NEGATION IN ÀBÈSÀBÈSÌ

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Negation is a universal category. That is, no language in the world that does not have a way of reversing the truth value of the propositional content of a sentence. However, the form of negative markers, the syntactic status and position of negative markers differ from one language to another. This paper, therefore, examines negation in Àbèsàbèsì, a Northwestern Edoid language, spoken in Àkòkó part of Ondo State, Nigeria. It is observed among others that while negative markers precede the Verb Phrase (VP) in other Northwestern Edoid languages, they occur in clause final position in Àbèsàbèsì. In an attempt to find a unified systematic account of the intra-and/or inter-lingual negation variations, using the Minimalist Program with insight from Borer-Chomsky Hypothesis, the paper, argues that the negative head (nego) in Àbèsàbèsì has Extended Projection Principle (EPP) feature which is satisfied by pipe-piping the whole VP to the Specifier of Negative Phrase (NegP) leaving the negative morpheme stranded in clause final position.

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FOCUS AND QUESTIONS IN AMGBÉ

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Existing scholarly works on information structural categories have made many claims with regards to the projections within the left periphery. The claim, among others, is that there exists interesting interaction between these projections and that focus interacts with other categories such as topic and interrogative force. However, previous studies on these projections in Nigeria languages have not specifically or neatly shown this connection. Each of such existing works concentrates on one projection or the other within the left clausal periphery. That is, there seems to be no known work exclusively dedicated to study all or some of these projections together with the sole aim of looking at the nature of the interaction that exists between them. Hence, this paper, leaning on Minimalist and Cartographic analysis with insights from Rizzi (1997) Split-CP projection analysis of the left periphery of the clause examines the interaction between focus and interrogative force in Amgbé, a language spoken in the North Western part of Akoko, Ondo state, Nigeria.

Based on both empirical and theoretical evidence, the article reveals that the syntax of *wh*-questions involves two probes: *Inter* and *Foc*, and that the movement of *wh*-phrases is not meant to clause-type expressions as interrogatives but rather for other reasons as focus and EPP as there is always the presence of a typing particle in both *yes/no* and *wh*-questions. It is also shown that, although at the surface realization, it appears *FocP* dominates *InterP*, this poses a challenge to Rizzi's cartographic analysis that claims that *InterP* dominates *FocP*. However, for scope and *c-command* reason, this paper proposes head- to- head adjunction and multiple specifier analyses to get around this problem.

DIANA PILI-MOSS

THE ACQUISITION OF COMPLEX LINGUISTIC TARGETS IN A SECOND LANGUAGE

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Experimental studies and meta-analyses conducted in the framework of Second Language Acquisition research in the last decade widely recognized the effectiveness of corrective feedback (CF) for the acquisition of lexical and grammatical language targets in classroom instruction. However, the question of which CF strategies work best and for which specific purposes remains open, with studies reporting mixed results (Li 2010; Loewen and Philp 2006; Ellis 2007; Lyster and Saito 2010; Mackey and Goo 2007; Russel and Spada 2006; Goo and Mackey 2013).

The present study investigates the potential effectiveness of different types of corrective feedback for the acquisition of morphological accuracy in the oral production of the Italian *passato prossimo*, a compound past tense including an auxiliary and a past participle.

The participants, thirty-seven Intermediate adult learners of Italian, were randomly assigned to two experimental conditions (oral feedback with and without attention to morphological properties of the target) and a control group (no feedback).

The pre-/post-/delayed post-test design included three treatment sessions, during which CF was provided in the context of three class discussions of 90 minutes each, administered during three consecutive weeks.

The test tasks included two oral picture descriptions (with and without written cues) and a timed grammaticality judgment test.

A fine-grained coding scheme was adopted in order to detect different types of auxiliary and agreement errors in the verbal forms and control for potential gains at different levels.

In line with findings reported in Lyster and Izquierdo (2009) and McDonough (2007), the t-test results showed no significant pre/post-test differences between the experimental conditions when the overall accuracy of the target was considered. However, significant asymmetries emerged when variables as auxiliary selection, auxiliary agreement and participle agreement were analyzed separately, suggesting that different feedback strategies may facilitate the acquisition of specific features of the target.

Further analysis revealed that only in one of the two experimental conditions the gains on past participle morphological accuracy followed a 'markedness' pattern, whilst on the other gains were more evenly distributed.

ONDREJ SLOWIK

NORTH VIETNAMESE ACCENT IN ENGLISH

Charles University

This paper deals with Vietnamese accent in English. The first part of the paper discusses certain distinctive features of Vietnamese accent in English. Among these we can list segmental features such as vowel shortening, simplification of consonant clusters, elision of final consonants, intrusive [s] and l/n distinction. On the suprasegmental level we recorded impoverished linking ability replaced by extensive use of word-initial glottal stops and intrusion of Vietnamese lexical tones into English. All these features will be demonstrated by use of recordings of Vietnamese English processed in the program PRAAT.

Second part of the paper analyzes rhythm of Vietnamese English by means of calculating rhythm metrics (%V, ΔV , ΔC , varcoV, varcoC, rPVI-V, rPVI-C, nPVI-V, nPVI-C) defined by Ramus (1999), Grabe and Low (2002) and Dellwo and Wagner (2003). Calculations of Vietnamese English will be compared to calculations of British Standard. Within the group of recorded Vietnamese speakers of English we will also discuss differences in rhythm metrics based on gender and rhythmical fluency.

The material used for the analysis of Vietnamese English was recorded in 2011 in Hanoi. Material for the analysis of the British standard was taken from the database of the Phonetic Department at the Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague.

The results of the analysis show that vocalic measurements of Vietnamese English are slightly lower than in the case of British English. Consonantal measurements, on the other hand, are markedly higher. Gender does not seem to be an influential factor in the rhythm of Vietnamese English. The analysis of prosodic compactness suggests that the more compact the speaker is, the more his/her speech resembles the British standard.

ADAM WILSON
LANGUAGE NEGOTIATION SEQUENCES AND LINGUISTIC
RESOURCE “BRICOLAGE” IN EXOLINGUAL TOURIST
INTERACTIONS

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Interaction between tourists and “hosts” in international tourism constitutes one of the most common forms of exolingual interaction the world over. Despite this fact, detailed analyses of these interactions remain few and far between. This paper offers a sociolinguistic analysis of language negotiation sequences (Auer 1998) present in these interactions and how they contribute to a “bricolage” of linguistic resources (Mondada 2012) between tourists and hosts.

The paper is based on examples taken from an original corpus of recorded interactions between native French-speaking tourist advisors and international (non-native French speaking) tourists. The corpus is the product of an innovative field-work project undertaken in a tourist information office in a well-known French city.

Using excerpts from this corpus, the paper shows that there exists a huge variety in how these language negotiation sequences are carried out by participants and the effect they have on the development of the interaction. While taking this variety into account, it is shown how participants often use these sequences as a strategy to combat the interactional difficulties produced by the 'asymmetry' of their respective linguistic competence (Taquetel-Chaigneau 2010) in order to complete the task at

hand. It is shown that language negotiation sequences – performed explicitly or implicitly -, coupled with other communication strategies, form an important part of the process of linguistic resource ‘bricolage’.

Furthermore, this paper postulates that explicit language negotiation sequences allow the participants to overtly identify the interaction as ‘exolingual’. In turn, it is suggested that this gives participants more freedom to overtly deploy further communication strategies and actively (and consciously) enter into the ‘bricolage’ process in order to manage the difficulties inherent to this type of interaction.

The paper concludes that further research into language negotiation sequences in asymmetrical bi-, pluri- or exo-lingual situations would be extremely valuable in order to fully understand the variation present in how these sequences are conducted by speakers.