INTRODUCTION:
A NEW RELAY OF LINGUISTS

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The papers included in this volume were presented at the first *Bilbao-Deusto Student Conference in Linguistics (BIDE'04),* held at the University of Deusto on July 8-10, 2004. BIDE'04 is set within the broader context of other efforts in Europe like the Student Organization of Linguistics in Europe (ConSOLE) and in the Basque Country like the Workshop on Syntax and Semantics (WoSS), that offer students a forum to share their work in progress. BIDE'04, like the above-mentioned student conferences, aims to be an annual event and serve as a rendezvous, in a permanent location (Bilbao), for new generations of researchers from all areas of linguistics. BIDE provides students a welcoming atmosphere where they can present their own work and get feedback from peers as well as senior researchers. The goal of this collection is to make available to the linguistic community new, promising studies, which contribute to a deeper understanding of the nature of linguistic processes. The diverse linguistic phenomena covered in the articles are analyzed from different perspectives presenting evidence from a variety of languages. The common denominator of all these studies is their contribution to our understanding of the language faculty.

BIDE is the result of the conjoined effort of a group of former Deusto students now working in different international universities (Stony Brook University, University of the Basque Country, University of Deusto-Bilbao, University of Southern California), under the direction of two Deusto professors, Jon Franco and Jon Ortiz de Urbina. These professors are part of the long tradition of students from the Basque Country pursuing their graduate degree in overseas universities. The university of Deusto-Bilbao plays an important role in encouraging Basque students to develop their professional careers in the field of Linguistics. Deusto students were first introduced to the field of Generative Linguistics in the 70's by professor Peter Lavery and professor Manuel Breva and many of today's outstanding linguists took their first steps at the University of Deusto, including some of the most well known linguists such as Karlos Arregi, Gorka Elordieta, Jon Franco, Alazne Landa, Amaya Mendikoetxea, Elixabete Murguia, Jon Ortiz de Urbina, Lara Reglero, Itziar San

Martín and Juan Uriagereka, just to mention some. But not only students from Deusto have benefited from the instrumental role that this university plays; students from the University of the Basque Country were also encouraged and helped by Deusto faculty and students to pursue their graduate studies overseas. Nowadays, professors Franco and Ortiz de Urbina are taking care of the task that professors Lavery and Breva began. In other words, Deusto has been and continues to be an essential means to the development of the linguistic community not only in the Basque Country but also abroad, since some of its students have established and developed successful careers in overseas universities.

Former Deusto students share a spirit of engagement in the linguistic community. They take part in the organization of some of the most prestigious conferences, such as NELS, GLOW, ConSOLE, WECOL, among others. Despite being abroad, their ties with the home research centers are never broken. They continually return for talks, courses and even positions in the different institutions. The organizers of BIDE belong to this group of students who maintain a bond with the Basque linguistic community and their experience abroad is an enriching factor to the research carried out in such community. Being in direct contact with linguists from very different places, they bring a fresh and open-minded approach to the linguistic research. Thus, the idea of organizing a conference in Bilbao emerged on the one hand, as a tribute to the University of Deusto and on the other hand, as a way for other international linguists to become familiar with this research community. The organizers also oriented the conference towards students from a wide spectrum of international universities. This resulted in both Basque and non-Basque linguistics students taking part together and sharing their research.

One of the highlights of the conference was the presentation by the plenary speaker, Juan Uriagereka, a professor at the University of Maryland and the University of the Basque Country, and former student of the University of Deusto. Professor Uriagereka embodies the Deusto spirit. He specializes on syntax and semantics of Basque, Spanish, and other Romance Languages. He has directed a dozen of Ph.D. theses in Europe and the United States, and has been awarded with the Social Science and Humanities Research Prize of the Basque Country (2001). His contribution to the field is extensive. Uriagereka is the author of *Rhyme & Reason* (MIT Press, 1998), for which he received the 1998 best professional book in Language and Linguistics award from the American Association of Publishers, and *Derivations* (Routledge, 2003). He also coauthored A *Course in Minimalist Syntax* (Blackwell, 2005) and *A Course in GB Syntax* (MIT Press, 1988). Furthermore, he published a large number of articles in edited volumes and in prominent linguistic journals such as *Theoretical Linguistics, Linguistic Inquiry, Natural Language and Linguistic Theory,* and *Syntax.*

Bilbao and, more precisely, the Basque Country is a reference place for ongoing research in different aspects of human language. It is an important locus of linguistic research not only because of its privileged situation as a bilingual community, but also because of the growing number of researchers. Its two main institutions for linguistic research are the University of the Basque Country and the University of Deusto. The members of these centers enjoy the advantage of frequent and fruitful collaborations. It is common to encounter projects developed by researchers from both universities. A prime example is LEHIA (Lengoaiarako Euskal Herriko Ikergune Aniztuna) or

Basque Center for Language Research. LEHIA was born at the end of the 90's as a re-sult of the informal linguistic meetings that recent Ph.D. graduates were regularly holding at the University of Deusto. Nowadays, the situation of the field of linguistics in the Basque Country is characterized by a wide range of approaches and trends. There are several groups of consolidated researchers working in different disciplines, among them, syntax, semantics, phonology, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics and second language acquisition, in all of which former Deusto students take part.

Papers in this volume

A significant number of abstracts were submitted for consideration, and 40% of these papers were accepted for presentation at the conference after a peer review process that was carried out by professors and advanced graduate students in the papers' appro-priate subfields. This volume includes some selected papers, which cover a variety of topics in linguistics: syntax, semantics, computational linguistics and sociolinguistics.

Several papers in this volume present data from Basque in order to refine current theories with respect to different phenomena such as *do*-support and quantifiers. These papers show the possibility of looking at languages that have not been so re-ferred to, as the case of Basque, to find new evidence to support or modify different accounts. This trend has proven useful in previous work by different linguists, who have used Basque as an ideal testing ground to verify different hypotheses about lan-guage universals.

In «Quantification and compositional strategies», Urtzi Etxeberria brings data from the Basque language that makes a contribution to Generalized Quantifier Theory. As in other well-surveyed languages, quantifiers in Basque also divide into two groups: weak and strong. The richness of the empirical data lies in the fact that strong quantifiers in Basque must appear with an article, but weak quantifiers can-not. The dual nature of Etxeberria's data support and reconcile two heretofore con-tradicting approaches: Matthewson's analysis (2001), which requires the presence of an article; and the standard analysis of generalized quantifiers (Barwise & Cooper 1981, Heim & Kratzer 1998), which does not consider it. In this new light, the Basque data vindicates the need for two different structures. One in which the quantifier merges with an individual of type <e> *a la* Matthewson, correlating with a strong, presuppositional interpretation, and another where the quantifier merges with a type <e,t> that produces indefinite readings.

In his study of the use of light verb *do* in Basque and Korean «On *egin: do*-sup-port and verb focalization in central Basque dialects», William Haddican provides cross-linguistic breadth to the analysis of a familiar topic. *Do*-support is often con-sidered a last-resort strategy to repair a sentence when the verb cannot rise further than structurally required. In this line, Beninca and Poleto (2004) propose that *do*-support has its underpinnings in theta-marking. However, Haddican argues that in Basque and Korean this argument could not apply, for in these languages the verb seems to be a nominal element. The author finds that this condition should be suf-ficient to motivate the repair strategy. One of the structures Hadiccan leans on is a type of light verb construction in Basque that typically instantiates unergative verbs

such as *«work»* or *«dance»* (Perlmutter 1978; also known as intransitive, Burzio 1986). Focalization of these verbs by means of *do*-support is not possible. This suggests that the light verb *do* in such constructions and *do*-support target the same position. If Basque unergatives are indeed a mirror image of *do*-support, then their nominal part serves as a basis to identify focalized verbs as nominal elements too.

The volume also includes a number of papers that adopt a comparative approach and present data from different languages with respect to processes such as eventive copular sentences and the status of the PF and LF interfaces. The aim of these papers is to provide a unified explanation to the different features or characteristics that the same phenomena might present across languages. The goal of the generative theory of language is to be able to accommodate for cross-linguistic differences without losing the universality of these patterns.

Isabelle Roy presents a comparative study of «Predicate nominals in eventive copular sentences» in French, German, Irish and Russian. These languages gramaticalize the contrast between eventive and non-eventive sentences trough case-marking in Russian, the choice of copula in Irish and the presence or absence of an indefinite article in French and German. Based on cross-linguistic similarities, Roy argues for a unified account of eventive copular sentences. The properties shared by eventive predicate nominals in all of the above languages are the following: predicational and not identificational reading, no life-time effects (cf. Musan 1995), compatibility with spatio-temporal modifications, activity reading and possibility of functioning as small clause predicates. Following Bowers (1993), she proposes that the small clause is headed by a functional head Pred which must be realized, through P-licensing in Irish and Russian and through N-licensing in French and German. An overt preposition realizes the Pred head in Irish. On the other hand, in Russian Pred is licensed by a covert preposition, which assigns instrumental case to its complement. In French and German, a noun through head movement realizes Pred. This analysis is supported by the lack of agreement and the impossibility of adjectival modification in eventive copular constructions in these two languages. Finally English is shown to pattern with Russian and Irish due to the results of the agreement and adjectival modification tests, i.e., English P-licenses the head Pred with a covert preposition.

According to the latest developments in the Minimalist Program (Chomsky 2000, 2001), derivation proceeds in phases-stages, at the completion of which the constructed structure is shipped to the two interfaces, i.e., Logical Form and Phonological Form, for interpretation and pronunciation. It is generally assumed that every phase feeds both interfaces simultaneously. In «What happens when phases get individualistic: On LF-only & PF-only phases» Franc Marušič explores the possibility of a phase feeding only the LF interface, leaving in the derivation process what should have been shipped to the PF interface. In such a derivation, what has been interpreted at some early point can be pronounced in a higher position, resulting in a configuration parallel to what we understand as total reconstruction. According to Marušič, this derivation is actually superior to the previous analyses since it avoids undoing operations and explains the agreement facts that the PF movement analysis cannot explain. Independent evidence for the existence of non-simultaneous phases is presented to strengthen the claim.

Another line of research emerging from this compilation focuses on the importance of language processing. According to this view, ease of processing influences

syntactic structures and is able to shape them in a way that facilitates parsing of the constructions by the speaker. Adverbials positioning, topic fronting, and pseudo-gapping and gapping are some of the processes where processing seems to dictate the resulting structures and their grammaticality.

Roberto Mayoral Hernández sits at the forefront of a new generation of linguists that start integrating the use of electronic resources in their research. In «A typological approach to the ordering of adverbials: weight, argumenthood, and EPP», Mayoral Hernández focuses on the positioning of frequency adverbials in Spanish. To this end, he has taken advantage of the online corpus CREA *(Corpus de Referencia del Español Actual* or Modern Spanish Reference Corpus by the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language), from which he has drawn a specialized data set consisting of sentences containing frequency adverbials irrespective of the position they occupy. Interesting observations arise that are relevant to linguistic theory (Cinque 1999, Hawkins 2000). For example, in the absence of an overtly expressed subject, frequency adverbials show a predisposition to occur right before the verb. On these grounds the author concludes that adverbials may satisfy the Extended Projection Principle, a condition enforcing the requirement that sentences have subjects.

Sofie Raviv's «Identifying and processing topicalization in Danish» proposes a processing constraint on topic fronting for Danish, arguing that this fronting takes place at the phonological level. Her main piece of evidence comes from the asymmetry between pronouns and full DPs with respect to topic fronting. While pronouns can front freely, full DPs are restricted to certain cases, namely when the resulting structure is unambiguous. Raviv introduces a constraint (IDentification) that requires unambiguous interpretation of the subject and object either by their word order or by the presence of an identifier. The paper presents four types of identifiers: negation and adverbs, auxiliaries and modals, case marking and verbal selectional restrictions. The Danish data show that fronting of full DPs is possible *only* when any of these identifiers is present in the sentence. Raviv follows Ertschik-Shir (to appear) arguing that fronting is the result of a preference for placing the main topic sentence-initially, linking it to the previous discourse.

She formalizes this preference as an alignment constraint that requires the main topic to align with the sentence initial position. Thus, the first element is always interpreted as the main topic. Therefore, as Raviv shows, fronting only takes place with objects functioning as main topics in those cases where there is more than one topic in the sentence. Raviv compares her proposal with previous syntactic accounts of topic fronting based on features (e.g. Rizzi 1997). These latter approaches face a number of problems in view of the Danish data, such as the apparent violation of the Minimal Link Condition by object fronting and the possibility of fronting non-contrastive topics.

In order to account for the parsing of elliptical constructions, Elixabete Murguía's «Antecedent-Gap Relations and Locality in Verbal Ellipsis» analyzes three verbal ellipsis phenomena using the minimalist operations Merge, Move and Spell-Out (Uriagereka 1999), and assuming economy principles as in Weinberg (1999). She analyzes verb phrase ellipsis, pseudogapping and gapping in English in terms of the different locality restrictions that apply to them. She proposes locality as the interaction of three factors namely, the presence or absence of tense, low initial attachment

of coordinates and Spell-Out operations, which render syntactic structures unavailable. The author shows verb phrase ellipsis and pseudogapping not to be subject to locality restrictions, contrary to gapping. The challenge for parsing elliptical constructions is detecting the gap and resolving it. In verb phrase ellipsis and pseudogapping the presence of an auxiliary allows us to predict the deleted VP, as in *Anne loves Peter and Mary does too* and *I gave money to Susan and Peter did to Beth,* respectively. The VP is predicted in a top-down fashion, without resorting to the antecedent. On the other hand, in gapping constructions such as *Susan prepared lunch and John dinner,* the absence of an auxiliary forces us to consult the antecedent in order to assign any structure to the gap and to interpret it. Locality must be respected (*Susan prepared lunch and I think John dinner*). Otherwise the sentence is ungrammatical.

The phenomenon of cross-categories is dealt with in several papers, where Spanish participles, and non-local anaphors are analyzed. The latter belong to hybrid classes that show features of different types of entities or categories. This mixture of features is seen in the syntactic behavior of the cross-categories elements.

Aysa Mondoñedo's «Nominal Participles, a Case of Categorical Alternance: Eventive Nominalizations in *-da*» is a new contribution to the studies of syntactic and semantic nominalization in generative grammar. By studying participles in Spanish, the author analyzes the formation and behaviour of a group of deverbal nouns in this language, which are formed by a verbal base plus the suffix *-da* (fem.sing. «-ed»). The suffixation of this morpheme gives rise to eventive, resultative and object nouns. Mondoñedo proposes that the first type of nominalization is a subset of a more general deverbal noun group formed with the suffix -DO («-ed»). Both formations (-*da* and -DO) share morphological, syntactic and semantic properties. However, eventive action nouns in -*da,* such as *La leída del Quijote de Juana fue emocionante* («Juana's [V "read" -*da*] reading of Don Quixote was moving»), have more restricted characteristics as opposed to the general formations in -DO. When semantic ambiguity appears, deverbal nouns in -*da* have a more eventive reading, occur in constructions with light verbs, have a regular morphology and a register in the borders of the lexicon. Mondoñedo suggests that these nouns are formed from a verbal root with an eventive feature. These nouns merge internally with the perfective suffix -*da* along the derivation and check their eventive features with a nominal category, giving rise to partially deverbalized nouns with the features [+N, +V]. Then, they merge with the determiner and become part of the DP. Other nominalization formations composed of a verbal base and the suffix -DO, such as resultative action nouns, show nominal properties but not verbal ones. Mondoñedo suggests that the first step to lexicalization would be to turn an eventive noun to a resultative one, having [+N, -V] features.

Gerardo Fernández-Salgueiro and Michael R. Marlo present data involving what is called *nonlocal anaphors.* «The non-local anaphor itself» seeks to outline several of the relevant syntactic and semantic properties of this phenomenon and offer an analysis built on previous research, that explains without stipulation a subject-object asymmetry in the distribution of non-local anaphors. As it is well known the anaphor *himself* must be locally bound (Condition A). Therefore, anaphors such as *himself* are generally banned from subject positions. In contrast, pronominals such

as *he* are locally free (Condition B), and co-reference to non-local antecedents or discourse entities is possible. Fernández-Salgueiro and Marlo present new data in which the pronominal *he* and the anaphor *himself* function together as a non-local anaphor in subject position. This compound anaphor is co-referent with a non-local c-commanding antecedent. The authors assume that this phenomenon is qualitatively different from examples where the anaphor *himself* functions as a VP-adjunct, as in *John did the work himself.* The non-local anaphor *he himself* has hybrid properties of both pronominals and antecedents. On the one hand, *he himself* behaves as a pronoun since it can appear in subject position, receiving an external theta role and checking Nominative Case. On the other hand, *he himself* behaves as an anaphor since it is necessarily bound by a c-commanding antecedent. Fernández-Salgueiro and Marlo pursue the idea that *he himself* has the syntactic distribution of a pronoun but the interpretation properties associated with an anaphor. They propose an analysis for *he himself* that captures its grammatical behavior straightforwardly, *himself* is assumed to be acyclically adjoined to *he* after *he* checks its Nominative Feature in Spec-Tense.

The sociolinguistics papers in this volume offer different cases in which language is the source of social conflict. This clash is present in post-colonial countries, where the presence of non-native languages such as English gives rise to different problems. However, the normalization of the linguistic situation benefits from sociolinguistic analyses that show the similarities in the evolution of these post-colonial languages and languages in their native environments.

Eric Anchimbe's «Multilingual backgrounds and the identity issue in Cameroon» introduces a number of historical sociolinguistic problems that bear on the identity issue. The ethnolinguistic atmosphere in Cameroon shows a complexity that results from historical events: the multilingualism of the pre-colonial period, the colonial establishment of French and English as offficial languages and the spread of Pidgin English. Cameroon stands as a bilingual state (English and French) but as Anchimbe claims, this is not a reality since few people achieve the status of bilinguals. Thus, assuming that language is central to identity (cf. Giles and Coupland 1991), the author singles out and explains a number of different identities in the multilingual African country. The official language identity is used to obtain a national feeling and has a political dimension attached to it. The ethnic identity is related to the native languages and the tribal groups. The bilingual identity is enjoyed by a minority, like the individual identity, which is characteristic of people from higher social classes. These four identities may be incorporated by the same individual, who might switch from one to another depending on the context. The lack of a unified identity has given rise to sociolinguistic calls of discontent. Anchimbe focuses on the Anglophone movement. The members of this group share English as an identity marker and argue that their language, and by extension themselves, is discriminated in relation to French since there is an inequality use of the official languages in national life. Anchimbe finishes his paper mentioning some solutions to the problem, which include giving attention to regional representation and promoting bilingual education in future generations.

In their paper «Socialinguistic variables in the degeneracy of English in postcolonial (nonnative) contexts», Eric Anchimbe and Stella Anchimbe study the situation

of postcolonial English in non-native contexts such as Africa and Asia. There are two main approaches: some view English in these contexts as degenerate (Quirk 1985) and some others claim that non-native varieties of English show the evolutionary power of this language (Kachru 1985). Their paper investigates the sociolinguistics variables that lead to the present situation of these non-native Englishes in order to falsify the degeneracy hypothesis. Since the European powers' main interest was economic, they did not develop linguistic projects in the colonies. This, together with the lack of native teachers, led to sparse exposure of the indigenous people to native English. Furthermore as the authors state, the colonized people did not have a favorable attitude towards English and they preferred the use of their native languages or Pidgin English. These factors, combined with the ecology of the new context, led to a characteristic evolution of English in these regions. According to Anchimbe and Anchimbe, the language gets restructured in different aspects such as syntax, discourse strategies and lexicon, in order to adapt to the sociocultural and physical realities of the new environment, namely the colonized areas. Thus, non-native English evolves similarly to other native varieties, developing expressions and structures unique to the postcolonial regions.

Another interesting and innovative approach to language is that proposed by computational approaches. Computational linguistics is a field on the rise and its advances help develop different aspects of linguistic theory. Some of the present contributions make use of computational resources such as corpora to contribute to the understanding of several syntactic constructions. A different approach adopted in one of the papers is to syntactically parse a corpus and modify the notation system as the parsing advances.

May L.Y. Wong is a computational linguist involved in a personal project that aims at enhancing the PRF Chinese corpus. In «The compilation of a sample PRF Chinese corpus of skeleton parsed sentences», her goal is to go beyond the current annotation based on part of speech tags and incorporate other syntactically relevant information. On the methodology side, Wong favors skeleton parsing rather than full parsing for practical reasons and aspires to develop her own set of annotation labels to improve the current standard.

Most papers present new data with respect to previously studied processes. These new pieces of evidence call for a revision of former analyses. The authors make use of tools already existing in their framework to account for their data. This shows the explanatory power of different approaches since the combination of some of their parts can be used to explain new cases. Sometimes, the data bridges different accounts by presenting instances where features from both analyses are manifested.

In «Minimalist Edge Coordinations», Ángel J. Gallego analyzes the syntactic nature of the structures displaying a pseudo-coordination of two correlative elements (the «correlates») introduced by the focus/polarity particles *not (only)* and *but (also)*. Bianchi & Zamparelli (2001) dub these structures «edge coordinations», noting that two non-trivially different patterns can actually show up: an adjacent one (e.g., *John went not to Boston, but to London*), and a nonadjacent one (e.g., *John didn't go to Boston, but to London*), depending on whether the correlates form a continuous string, i.e., some kind of linear cluster, or not. Irrelevant as this may seem, the choice between an adjacent and a non-adjacent structure will bring about conse-

quences for agreement, truncation and parallelism effects. Following Brucart (1999), Gallego argues that «edge coordinations» are a type of «corrective negation», a structure where some constituent is replaced by means of a coordinated adjunct (e.g. *John, (and) not Mary, did that*), crucially dispensing with ellipsis. Therefore, he assumes that «edge coordinations» contain a Boolean Phrase, whose arguments establish a contrastive polarity checking. Furthermore, Gallego endorses the approach to focus put forth by Herburger (2000) and Irurtzun (2003), according to which focus corresponds to the nuclear scope of an existential quantification over events, whereas the non-focused material maps to the restrictor. Gallego's proposal contrasts with Bianchi & Zamparelli (2001) who resort to a cartographic-like approach whereby both patterns, although ultimately departing from each other in technical details, crucially involve an elliptical process of reduction. In a nutshell, the author proposes a minimalist analysis of «edge coordinations» that avoids the complexities of Bianchi & Zamparelli (2001), by invoking neither ellipsis nor the number of functional projections proposed in order to get the semantic effects.

Recent studies (Aoun et al. 2001 and Boeckx 2003, among others) show that resumption is not incompatible with movement, at least in some languages. In «Resumptive Pronouns and Matching Effects in Zurich German Relative Clauses as Distributed Deletion» Martin Salzmann contributes to these studies by analyzing the grammar of resumptive pronouns in Zurich German restrictive relative clauses. He reveals a new pattern of resumption present in the UG and argues for a movement analysis of these pronouns. Resumptives can appear in Zurich German in positions where movement is expected to be able to occur. Consequently, they cannot act as an argument for or against locality violations. On the contrary, reconstruction does play an important role in determining movement in resumptive constructions. The account of reconstruction effects under matching proposed in this study on Zurich German relative clauses is compatible with a movement analysis. Resumption is crucially linked to the licensing of oblique case and PPs, that is, the pronouns are needed to license oblique relations unless this licensing is performed by the external case of the head noun via a modified chain.

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